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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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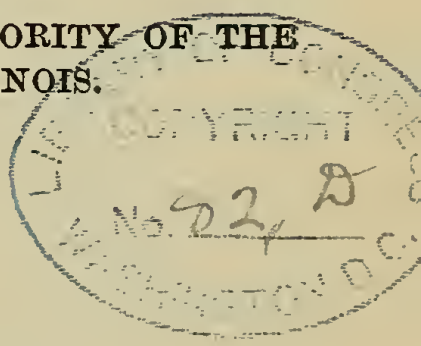
DIGEST

OF THE

Laws of the I. O. O. F.,

FOR ILLINOIS,

BEING THE FIFTH UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.



By SAMUEL WILLARD,
P.G. Rep., P.G.P., P.G. Sec'y, and P.G. Scribe.

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PUBLISHED BY THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.
1872.

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1872

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PREFACE.

THE author here presents a new Digest of the Laws of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows for Illinois, prepared under the authority of the R.W. Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois. Twenty years ago he prepared the first Digest ordered by that body, which filled only a few pages of the Journal of that year. Similar ones he made in 1854 and 1855. His fourth Digest for Illinois was a little volume like this, issued by the Grand Lodge in 1864. The large ability and judicial acuteness of P.G. Representative EDWARD A. RUCKER had been engaged for the preparation of another Digest; but a painful and disabling disease, which proved fatal, prevented the fulfillment of his plan; and the work fell to the writer of the previous ones, who thus presents his 'FIFTH DIGEST', a title he adopts as the readiest for distinction. The plan of the Digest for 1864 has been adopted, which had been so highly commended that it seemed only necessary to enlarge the scope of the work a little and to improve its details.

It is claimed for this work that, in addition to the local legislation of Illinois, it includes all that any

Odd-Fellow in any jurisdiction can need to use of the laws of the G.L.U.S., except what he may need as a member or officer of the G.L.U.S.; and even the members of the G.L.U.S. will find no where else in such condensed and collected form the information contained in § 65 of this manual; indeed, the same may be said of the whole of Chapters I and II. Not a little historical information is brought into this work or referred to for convenience of research: for examples, see *Manchester Unity*, in the Index, p. 401, and § 331; legislation on *Non-Payment*, §§ 735–739, 745, 747; *Degrees*, § 556; *Passwords*, §§ 344, 484, 493, 494; *Officers of G.L.U.S.*, §§ 20, 21, and App'x VIII; *Visitors to the G.L.U.S.*, § 29; *Deputies*, § 143; *Rebekah Degree*, §§ 235, 556, and the *Addenda* below; *Mutilated Persons*, § 330; *Degree Lodges*, § 577; *Liquor Traffic*, § 644; and on sundry other subjects, §§ 28, 11, 16, 33, 45, 48, 217, 364. Respecting Illinois, see Appendix VIII; on cases of *Suspension of Lodges*, § 186; *Use of Funds*, §§ 421, 424; *Fines*, § 650; *Appeal Cases*, § 771; *Model Code*, §§ 848, 1083; *Tax* (*Capitation*) in Index, p. 425; and for other subjects, §§ 68, 70, 74, 76, 108, 189, 190, 397, 554, 575, 628, 790, 811, 836, 874, 891, 906, 951, 961, 1088. It is often important, still oftener convenient, to know not only what is the law, but also what it has been.

Unlike the Illinois Digest of 1864, this book has the G.L.U.S. laws separate from those of the local Grand Bodies, so that every one using the book may know the source of the enactments. The analytical indexes are more minute and extensive than in the former volume. The Appendixes are fuller, and include sev-

eral matters not to be found in any other work known to the compiler. Several new Forms are introduced, useful in any jurisdiction; the Rules of Order of the 'Model Code' are included; the 8th Appendix, a compendium of historical information, will be found to contain interesting and useful matters; the Reference Tables will be useful for comparing this and other Digests with the Journals of the G.L.U.S. and with the Journals of Illinois; and the last table will enable the reader to use this compendium of laws with the references made to its predecessor.

Immediately following this preface are a few corrections, and a few additions from the legislation of the G.L.U.S. in 1872: the decisions of the G. Sire were not all acted upon, and only those which became laws are included. It is proper to say that, though in 1870 the author proposed a mere revision of his Digest of 1864, the present work is made by going again to the Journals as for an entirely new book: every reference has been examined; and former Digests have been but little used, except where the language of the Illinois Digest of 1864 was found still suitable. In order that his own work might have the character of an independent presentation of the laws, he made no use of the U.S. Digest of JOHN H. WHITE, Esq., P.G.R. of New York, until all his materials were collected and arranged; and then he found that, with the exception of three or four instances, he did not need its suggestions. Bro. WHITE's access to the Secret Journals makes this work indebted for a portion of § 601; and in § 766 the author chose to use Bro. WHITE's very words. This disclaimer of assist-

ance is not made in depreciation of Bro. WHITE'S excellent work, but only in assertion of the independent research of this Digest. That his work is perfect the writer does not suppose: he can only hope that those who use it may find its errors few and slight, and its usefulness and helpfulness abundant.

SAMUEL WILLARD.

Chicago, Illinois, December 30, 1872.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

NOTE.—When no authority is given for an addition, it is taken from the U.S. Journal of 1872: the page is not given, as the extracts are from the 'Daily Journal'. The sections are those to which addition or correction is made.

§ 9. An inquiry may not be presented to the G.L. U.S. in the form of a resolution.

§ 42. An amendment of the constitution of a Grand Body goes into force as soon as it is approved by the G.L.U.S.

§ 45. A G.L. may not open in the Scarlet Degree for business. A G.L. may give the G.L. Degree on certificate of official service issued by Sub. Lodge of another jurisdiction, accompanied by certificate of representation from one of its own subordinates.

§ 65 (4). See addition to § 389, below.

§ 69. When the constitution of a G.L. requires that "Representatives shall be elected by each Subordinate from among its P.G's in good standing," the N.G. [if not previously a P.G.] can not be chosen Representative, as he must complete his term and his successor be installed before he is a P.G. *Observe*, the by-law of the G.L. Ill. has these very terms (By-Laws G. L. II, 9), and comes under this restriction.

§ 87. Line 10, for 61 read 6.

§ 95. The G.L.U.S. sustains the author's objection in the note.

§ 97. A typographical error has been in all copies of the G.L. Ill. Const. IV, 2, from 1855: it is corrected on p. 266 by copying the words of the previous constitu-

tion as to the casting vote: they are to be preferred to the words of § 97.

§ 154. In line 3, for *he*, read — a Deputy.

§ 158. The duties of D.D.G.M's and D.D.G.P's are or should be defined in the local law or their commissions; and those officers may not go beyond their defined powers. Persistent violations of law should be reported by them.

§ 166. The G.L.U.S. says this clause must be amended to allow Dismissal Certificates to be received on a petition, according to § 167.

§ 185. In line 8, for *officer*, read — officers.

§ 189. Add to the note a reference to § 397.

§ 199. Add reference to § 27.

§ 235. The G.L.U.S in 1871 decided (Secret Journal) that in Lodges having the Reb. Degree all officers must have it; but in 1872 it enacted that only the elective officers need have it.

§ 246. The first sentence is G.L.U.S. law; the remainder is local law.

§ 258. The last sentence is G.L.U.S. law; the first, local law.

§ 307. The first sentence is G.L.U.S. law; the second, local law.

§ 326. This prohibition will not allow a Sub. Lodge to fix a limitation of age as a qualification. See §§ 328, 841 (1).

§ 351. Former members of a revived Lodge, if not reädmitted at the revival, may resume membership under local law.

§ 355. Reference to § 226 should be to § 360.

§ 360. Reference to § 105 should be to § 154.

§ 387. A G.L. may not approve a law allowing a Lodge to receive in advance a gross sum in stead of weekly dues.

§ 389. A law by a G. Body to allow Sub's to admit ministers of the gospel on special terms as to fees is not contrary to general laws [§ 65 (4)]; nor is it sectarian, as it must be construed to give the same privilege to all ministers who preach the Word of God from the Holy Scriptures, irrespective of the distinction of Old and New Testaments.

§ 402. Strike out 'do not.'

§ 426. Funds of defuncts may be applied by G. Bodies to the assistance of widows and orphans of the defunct bodies, or to any relief fund in the G. Body's jurisdiction; but if a fund is held on a specific trust (§ 421), the G. Body must see that the trust is duly executed.

§ 435. The G.L. Ill. in 1872 declared that to give merely nominal benefits when a Lodge is able to do more is contrary to the spirit of the Order.

§ 446. The first and fourth sentences are local law; the second and third are the G.L.U.S. law.

§ 465 (8). In the Bartling Case, the G.L.U.S. held that while, perhaps, a Lodge may refuse benefits after death caused by immorality into which it had no opportunity to inquire, it may not refuse them when it has waived its rights by needlessly neglecting to inquire and bring charges.

§ 477. For 'preceding section' read '§ 474'.

§ 486. If a member of Lodge 'A' before installation in his own Lodge visits Lodge 'B' which has had installation and has the new S.A.P.W. in use, he can not be admitted to 'B' on the old S.A.P.W.

§ 490. After the word 'chair' insert the reference '(§§ 265–6)".

§ 497. When a G. Sec'y or other officer gives a W. Card or certificate to a member of a defunct subordinate, he should give the A.T.P.W. with it, or an order therefor, on which a N.G. [or C.P.] must give the P.W.

§ 556. For 'April 20th', read 'Sept. 25th'; for 'May 6', read 'June 14'.

§ 570. In the last sentence 'any Lodge' includes in its meaning Degree Lodges.

§ 572. For '§ 467' read '§ 46'.

§ 577. The right to confer *all* degrees on its members is inherent in a Lodge, and is not lost by its agreeing to the institution of a Degree L. or Reb. D.L. (See § 589).

§ 586. See next addition.

§ 591. It is decided that the 'providing otherwise' herein allowed must be by law subsequent to the en-

actment, hence, later than September, 1871: hence, the Illinois law of § 586, IV, 2, is invalid until reënacted by the G.L. Illinois, and Reb. D. Lodges must ballot on elections.

§ 626. Add reference to Ill. IV, 226.

§ 630. A brother can not be punished by reprimand, suspension or expulsion, except upon conviction by his Subordinate L. or E. on charges.

§ 688. The decision of the G.M. Ill. was decided to be illegal; but the same was immediately made law by enactment of the G.L.U.S.

§ 706. When a party is expelled for contempt in not appearing for trial, the record should show, by some positive evidence, that a copy of the charges and a summons was served on the accused, with a sufficient notice of the time and place of trial.

§ 712. Add reference to § 692.

§ 738. The amendment to U.S. Const. XVI, 4, is adopted.

§ 744. To clause 3 add this: "or such lesser sum as may be fixed by the by-laws of the Lodge to which such application is made; provided such sum be not less than the amount of one year's dues of said Lodge." —U.S. 5151.

§ 771. In 8th clause, Tweed Case, the correct statement is, "acquittal overruled and penalty ordered by G. Master."

§ 780. When a Lodge has suspended a member for other cause than N.P.D., it may, on reïnstatement, commute or remit any part of his accumulated arrears.

§ 781. In absence of local law, the same vote reïnstates that expels.

§§ 812–13. Members who are about to withdraw from a Lodge have all rights of voting as long as they remain members.

§ 841. To (1), add reference to §§ 326, 328; to (13), add reference to § 650; add as (14), To prescribe what P.G. shall fill N.G.'s chair, § 270; add as (15), To fix amount of Treasurer's bond, § 282.

§ 848. Add reference to p. 296, R.O. of M. Code given.

§ 882. Add reference to § 426, and to addition above.
§ 927. Add reference to § 931.
§ 931. Add reference to § 927.
§ 978. Made U.S. law by G. Sire's 11th Decis. 1872.
§ 1060. Repealed in 1872.
§ 1063. Add, 'and whether degree may be conferred on night of application'.
§ 1077. Encampments are permitted to wear on parade such street uniform as may be sanctioned by their G. Encampments; but under no circumstances shall the funds of an Encampment be appropriated to meet any expense incurred thereby.
§ 1078. In stead of this section, use the order given on p. 330, not noticed at the time of writing the section. The use of crooks suggested by the section for C.P. and H.P. is not confirmed by that order, though not prohibited directly, if at all.
§ 1088. Last line of page, for § 799 read § 1087.
Page 344. To list of G. Sires, add, '1873, C. A. Logan, Kansas'.
Page 352. Line 11, after 1864, insert 'and 1869'.
Page 354, opposite '87' in 3d column, for '161', read '191'.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	SECTIONS.	PAGE.
CHAP. I.		
R.W. Grand Lodge of the U.S., . .	1–33.	1.
CHAP. II.		
General Laws respecting Grand Bodies, especially Grand Lodges, . .	34–65.	9.
CHAP. III.		
Grand Lodge of Illinois:—its Organization, Members, Meetings, and Rules, ...	66–87.	18.
CHAP. IV.		
Grand Officers, especially of Illinois: their Power, Duties, and Privileges, ...	88–130.	26.
CHAP. V.		
Standing Committees of Grand Lodge,	131–141.	35.
CHAP. VI.		
Deputies of the Grand Master, . . .	143–164.	38.
CHAP. VII.		
Charters and Institution, ...	165–177.	44.
CHAP. VIII.		
General Laws affecting Subordinate Lodges, not otherwise classed, . .	178–213.	47.
CHAP. IX.		
Lodge Officers: their Election, Appointment, Resignation, and Removal, ...	214–247.	55.

CHAP. X.

	SECTIONS.	PAGE.
Officers of Lodges: their Powers, Duties, and Privileges,	248–288.	62.
CHAP. XI.		
Installations,	289–307.	70.
CHAP. XII.		
Past Officers and Past-Official Degrees,	308–318.	74.
CHAP. XIII.		
Membership: including Qualifications, Course of Action on Propositions, Ballots, Initiations, and Admissions.	319–382.	77.
CHAP. XIV.		
Dues and Fees: Revenue and Expenditures,	383–428.	93.
CHAP. XV.		
Benefits and Relief,	429–483.	101.
CHAP. XVI.		
Passwords,	484–502.	113.
CHAP. XVII.		
Cards, Visitors, Withdrawals, and Resignations,	503–555.	117.
CHAP. XVIII.		
Degrees and Rank,	556–577.	129.
CHAP. XIX.		
Rebekah Degree and Rebekah-Degree Lodges,	578–595.	135.
CHAP. XX.		
Regalia, Jewels, Emblems, and Flag,	586–621.	142.
CHAP. XXI.		
Funerals,	622–628.	148.
CHAP. XXII.		
Jurisdiction and Offenses,	629–655.	153.
CHAP. XXIII.		
Charges and Trials,	656–711.	160.

CHAP. XXIV.

	SECTIONS.	PAGE.
Penalties and Disabilities, ...	712–734.	177.

CHAP. XXV.

Non-Payment of Dues, and Disability therefrom: Dropping, and Reïnstatement thereafter, ...	735–756.	182.

CHAP. XXVI.

Appeals and Reïnstatements, . . .	757–787.	170.

CHAP. XXVII.

Meetings, Quorum, Business, Records, Voting, and Committees, . . .	788–829.	198.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of Order of Subordinate Lodges, . .	830–848.	206.

CHAP. XXIX.

Terms, Returns, and Reports, . . .	849–868.	211.

CHAP. XXX.

Journals and Supplies, ...	869–880.	215.

CHAP. XXXI.

Defunct Lodges, ...	881–893.	218.

CHAP. XXXII.

Miscellaneous, ...	894–923.	221.

CHAP. XXXIII.

The Encampment Branch of the Order, and Laws peculiar to it, ...	924–1091.	227.

APPENDIX I.

Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of Order of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, ...	265.

APPENDIX II.

Constitution of Subordinate Lodges in Illinois, and Rules of Order of Model Code, . . .	283.

APPENDIX III.

Acts of Incorporation of Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, ...	300.

APPENDIX IV.

Forms, Prescribed and Suggested, ...	304.

APPENDIX V.

PAGE.
Ceremonies for Dedication of Halls and for Laying of Corner-Stones, ... 323.

APPENDIX VI.

Funeral Ode, ... 339.

APPENDIX VII.

Funeral Ceremony in German, ... 340.

APPENDIX VIII.

Information respecting the Grand Lodge of the United States and the Grand Bodies of Illinois, ... 343.

APPENDIX IX.

Reference Tables, ... 352.

INDEX, ... 361.

DIGEST

OF THE

LAWS OF THE I.O.O.F.

FOR ILLINOIS.

Chapter I.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States.

§ 1. "The Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows" is the head and source of all legitimate Odd-Fellowship in the United States, and in Lodges and Encampments chartered by it in foreign countries. It alone has the power to extend the Order in any country where it is not yet established. Const. U.S. Art. I.

§ 2. All Grand Lodges of the I.O.O.F., other than the Grand Lodge of the United States, and all Grand Encampments, exist by virtue of its warrants. Only one Grand Lodge and one Grand Encampment is allowed in any State, District, or Territory. All these Grand Bodies are supreme for local legislation and appellate jurisdiction in their own territory, subject to the limitations of the constitution, by-laws and general laws of the G.L.U.S.; which are the supreme laws of the Order. Const. U.S. I, XX; U.S. 2860.

[New York had two Grand Bodies of each name from 1849 till 1865, distinguished as Northern N. Y. and Southern N. Y. Subordinate Lodges and Encampments not under any Grand Body are subordinate directly to the G.L.U.S.]

§ 3. The G.L.U.S. can not take away the charter of a Grand Body except for violation of laws of the G. L.U.S., and then only by a majority of two-thirds; nor can the G.L.U.S. alter a charter without consent of the G. Body holding it.

Const. U.S. I; U.S. 1090.

§ 4. The constitutions, but not the by-laws, of all Grand Bodies, and all amendments made thereto, must be forwarded to the G.L.U.S. for examination; and they are not binding until approved by that body, even though the amendments are purely local or formal. Printed pamphlet copies of proceedings of Grand Bodies, without seal or official signature, are not recognized as official papers by the G.L.U.S. A Grand Body submitting its constitution or amendments thereto must first send to the G. Cor. and Rec. Secretary a complete copy of the constitution with all amendments, certified and attested by the Grand Secretary or Scribe, under seal. The G.L.U.S. refused in 1870 (*Jour.* 4840) to consider an amendment proposed but not yet adopted. [Compare, however, action on p. 1123.] The G.L.U.S. can strike from a constitution any provisions conflicting with its laws, even if previously approved. The amended constitution should show, by marginal memoranda or otherwise, what parts of the instrument have not been already approved.

By-Laws U.S. IX; U.S. 1899, 1058, 1289, 2923, 1712, 4929, 4840, 1090, 2994.

§ 5. The Constitution of a Grand Body, in whatever form it is framed, should be, in its provisions, as simple, direct and comprehensive as possible, without unnecessary prolixity, and free from clauses and paragraphs imperfect or incomplete in themselves and which can not be understood without referring to other and entirely distinct enactments of other bodies. Thus, a constitution may not have the form of a reënactment or digest of the laws of the G.L.U.S.

U.S. 3269.

§ 6. The G.L.U.S. alone regulates the written and the unwritten Work of the Order: the written work can be changed only by the vote of four-fifths of its

members, and the unwritten work only by unanimous vote. Control of the customs and usages pertaining to the work, and the providing of suitable lectures and other written work, is included in this power. Const. U.S. I.

§ 7. All laws of general application to the Order come from the G.L.U.S.; but all powers not vested in it by its constitution are vested in the constituent Grand Bodies. Const. U.S. I.

§ 8. The laws of the G.L.U.S. are to be sought in several different quarters. 1. In its secret work, part of which is written and part is unwritten, the written work meaning its charge and degree books, etc. 2. In its Journals, published yearly with pages in consecutive numbering irrespective of volumes. The Journal of 1871 ends with p. 5270. 3. In its Constitution, By-Laws, and Rules of Order, which have been compiled mostly from the Journal. 4. In the first Digest of its laws, known as the Griffin Digest, or Digest of 1847: this differs from all other Digests of its laws in authority, because it was declared to be itself law and was thus made law by action recorded in the Journal of 1847, p. 1094. All later Digests are inferior in authority to the Journals. 5. In usage, which is to some extent recognized as a source of law.

§ 9. The Grand Lodge of the United States will not entertain inquiries as to the laws and usages of the Order unless they be connected with a case of appeal or be submitted by a Grand Body.

By-Laws U.S. XXIX.

§ 10. The G.L.U.S. is composed only of its officers and of representatives, called Grand Representatives, elected by the Grand Bodies. Past Grand Sires are admitted to seats with the privilege of moving and debating, but not of voting unless they are Grand Representatives. Representatives from a majority of the whole number of constituent Grand Bodies are necessary to form a quorum; but a less number may adjourn from day to day, and may receive and act upon credentials, except in case of contested elections.

Const. U.S. II, X, XIII.

§ 11. Every Grand Body has one Grand Represent-

ative: if it has over one thousand members in its subordinates, it has two G. Representatives. It pays to the G.L.U.S. an annual tax of seventy-five dollars for each G. Representative to which it is entitled, whether elected and in attendance or not. When only one of two representatives is present, he casts two votes, except in elections.

Const. U.S. IX, XIV; U.S. 2497, 565, 1622; By-Laws U.S. XI; U.S. 3207, 3237.

[The casting of two votes by one Representative began in 1834 (first recorded instance, *U.S.* 172), when, under the Constitution of 1833, two *votes* (not two Reps.) were allowed to each Grand Lodge having more than 1000 members. But two Reps. were admitted to cast the two votes (*U.S.* 156). The custom continued without positive law; but it was recognized and settled in 1850, by decisions on questions of order (*U.S.* 1622).]

§ 12. A Grand Representative can represent but one Grand Body, and must reside in its territory. Grand Representatives are chosen by Grand Bodies for two years, and are divided into two classes, whose seats are vacated annually in rotation. A Grand Body may not choose an alternate Representative, but may provide how to fill actual vacancies. The term of a Grand Representative begins with the session of the G.L.U.S. next after his election or appointment.

Const. U.S. IX; U.S. 1470, 1517.

§ 13. Grand Bodies may instruct their representatives in matters pertaining particularly to them; but to instruct them in matters of interest to the entire Order is highly inexpedient. Grand Representatives may present to the G.L.U.S. the instructions that they have received; but in order to have the subject-matter referred to a committee, or acted upon by the Grand Lodge, the Representative must submit the same in the form of a resolution or amendment, as the nature of the subject may require.

U.S. 1250, 4820.

§ 14. A Grand Representative must have a proper certificate (a duplicate copy of which must be sent, immediately upon his election, by the G.Secretary or G.Scribe to the Grand Secretary of the G.L.U.S.), and be furnished by his Grand Body with all necessary documents. He will receive in the G.L.U.S. the G.

E. Degree and all side-degrees, if not already acquired; but he gains thereby no rank or privilege of membership or visiting in a G.E. He is not entitled to wear the regalia of a G.R. until his credentials have been submitted and approved, nor until then is he to be regarded as a member of the G.L.U.S. In case of contested election, the G.L.U.S., and not the electing or appointing power, is judge of the right to a seat; and in such case mileage and per diem is not allowed to the unsuccessful claimant.

Const. U.S. IX, XIII; By-Laws U.S. XVIII; U.S. 2811, 491, 1148, 2781, 1829, 2892, 2166.

§ 15. A member of the G.L.U.S. is properly addressed or referred to in the debates or proceedings by the term *Representative*, not by the term *gentleman*. The title or rank of a brother is, in designation of the name and rank together, to be put after the name, not before it. [Example in U.S. 4848, "Brother Nicholson, P.G. Sire"; former style, U.S. 4372, "P.G. Sire Veitch".] U.S. 2517, 4372.

§ 16. An officer of the G.L.U.S., or a Representative thereto, or an officer of a state Grand Body, taking a withdrawal card does not vacate his office thereby, if the same be immediately deposited in his state Grand Body accompanying an application for a new charter, or if, on occasion of change of residence, the card be within one month deposited in a subordinate at his new residence; provided that, while holding such withdrawal card, and until such new Lodge or Encampment be instituted, such person can discharge no official act. And in case of the extinction of a Subordinate Encampment or Lodge in which an officer or member of the Grand Lodge of the United States holds membership, the seat of such officer or representative is not vacated thereby, provided that within one month after such extinction he connects himself with some other Subordinate Encampment or Lodge. U.S. 2799, 2811, 3000.

[The rule was otherwise prior to the enactment of these rules in 1857 and 1858. See the Rounseville case in 1855, *U.S.* 2403, 2482, and *Ill.* 1855, 19.]

§ 17. A duly elected and commissioned G.Repre-

sentative who fails to take his seat in the G.L.U.S. at the first session of his term does not forfeit his office and his seat at the next session, unless he be arraigned and removed for neglect of duty under the laws of his own Grand Body, which may so deal with him. On the other hand, presence in the sessions of the G. L.U.S. on duty is a sufficient excuse for absence from duty in the State Grand Body, and releases him from disqualification therefor. U.S. 1992, 2109, 820.

§ 18. It is the duty of a Grand Representative, upon his return from the session of the G.L.U.S., to give to his G.Body correct instruction in the Work of the Order. A Grand Body may declare vacant the office of any Grand Representative who does not return to his jurisdiction by the first day of January following a session of the G.L.U.S. which he has attended, unless he is prevented by accident or sickness, of which his Grand Body shall judge.

U.S. 1295, 3068. See § 119 below.

§ 19. The officers of the G.L.U.S. are M.W.G. Sire, R.W. Deputy G. Sire, R.W.G. Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and R.W.G. Treasurer, elected: and R.W.G.Chaplain, R.W.G.Marshal, R.W.G.Guardian, and R.W.G. Messenger, nominated by the G. Sire and approved by the G.L.U.S. Officers are chosen in the even-numbered years (1870, 1872, etc.), insta led at the close of the same session, and hold office for two years. Elective officers have the privilege of moving and debating, but not, as officers, of voting: appointive officers have these privileges only by vote of the G.L.U.S. Officers must have the G.L. and G.E. Degrees, as well as the qualifications of Representatives. A Representative must be, at the time of election and through his term, a P.G. in good standing and a R.P.D. member of an Encampment in good standing.

Const. U.S. III, IX, XV; U.S. 2765, 2892.

§ 20. The M.W. Grand Sire is the presiding officer of the G.L.U.S. and has general superintendence of the interests of the Order during recess. He can decide appeals submitted to him, or questions of the laws of the G.L.U.S. presented to him by a Grand

Master, Grand Patriarch, or Grand Representative; and his decisions on such questions are binding on the parties until reversed by the G.L.U.S. While Grand Sire he can hold no other office.

Const. U.S. IV.

[This officer was originally called Grand Master. The name Grand Sire was assumed in 1826, without recorded legislation, and confirmed by the *U.S. Const.* of 1829 (*U.S.* 100), but was probably adopted at the session of Sept. 1825, and omitted from record.—*U.S.* 79.

Comparing this section with § 97 below, it is seen that the decisions of a G. Sire not confirmed by the G.L.U.S. are not made law except to the parties to whom given: while those of a G. Master (and G. Patriarch by similarity of position) are valid until reversed.]

§ 21. The duties of the other officers of the G.L.U.S. are such as may be inferred from their titles, except that the Gr. Messenger is the assistant of the Gr. Secretary.

Const. U.S. IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII; U.S. 600, 1092.

[The office of G. Sec'y was originally G. Sec'y simply: in 1839 (*U.S* 328), a G. Cor. Sec'y was created, and JAMES L. RIDGELY elected: in 1841, the two offices were united by the election of RIDGELY as G. Rec. Sec'y. First G. Chaplain and First G. Marshal, in 1835. (*U.S.* 199). First G. Messenger, in 1837 (*U.S.* 246); JOHN E. CHAMBERLAIN was then appointed, and has held the office ever since.]

§ 22. The seal of the G.L.U.S. is in the official keeping of the G.C. and R. Secretary, and can be affixed only to documents and papers issuing regularly from his office. Hence an application for leave to use it, on payment of royalty, on a diploma got up by private enterprise was refused. U.S. 4395.

§ 23. The G.C. and R. Sec'y is to have the flag [of the Order] belonging to the G.L.U.S. present and conspicuously displayed on all occasions during regular or special sessions of that body. U.S. 4688.

§ 24. The Grand Sire is vested with both judicial and executive functions, to see to the enforcement of the laws, and some times judicially to expound them; but he has no authority to suspend, by dispensation or otherwise, the operation of a valid law, either of the G.L.U.S. or of a Grand Body under it. Even a decision of the G. Sire approved by the G.L.U.S. can not supersede or set aside a by-law of the G.L.U.S.

U.S. 3182, 4598–9, 4841, 4842: special application to allowing aprons as regalia, 4467.

§ 25. No Lodge or Encampment, subordinate to any State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Encampment, has a right to present questions of law directly to the M.W. Grand Sire for his decision. All such questions must go through the channel provided by the local law. U.S. 5194.

§ 26. Whenever the G. Sire thinks it necessary for the advancement and welfare of the Order in any portion of the jurisdiction that an official visit shall be made, he is authorized to make such visitation, in person or by deputy, at the expense of the G.L.U.S.; but if he is called upon by a jurisdiction to make such visit, it shall bear the expense. U.S. 5164.

§ 27. The Grand Sire has no power to authorize subordinates under State Grand Bodies to apply to sister Lodges outside the jurisdiction for pecuniary aid for building Odd-Fellows' halls. U.S. 4467.

§ 28. The G.L.U.S. meets annually on the third Monday of September, at place determined from time to time. [Generally at Baltimore, where the office of the R.W. Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary is.] It may hold special meetings on three months' notice from the G. Sire to the G. Representatives, and can then transact only the business named in the call. Const. U.S. XII.

§ 29. By custom, visitors are admitted to the sessions of the G.L.U.S., when vouched for and introduced to the G. Guardian by a Representative from the jurisdiction to which the visitor belongs; but the Representative can not vouch for him unless he is a Past Grand having the G.L. Degree and the Royal-Purple Degree, and in good standing in his Lodge and Encampment. But secret sessions admit none but the actual members of the G.L.U.S.

U.S. 101, 135, 727, 4993.

[A resolution authorizing the admission of visitors is generally adopted soon after the opening of the G.L.U.S., and is one of what are called "Standing (i.e. customary) Resolutions." U.S. 4963, 5270. The G.L.U.S. had a law on the subject in the Constitution of 1829: "the members of the different Grand Lodges may be admitted." Since then the R.P.D. also is required, which was then given in G. Lodge.]

§ 30. A journal of the proceedings of the G.L.U.S.

is kept; and all proceedings, except those in secret session, are published annually.

Const. U.S. XIII, 4.

§ 31. The G.C. and R. Secretary records in the journal of each session of the G.L.U.S. the names of all P. G. Representatives who are present at the session and report to him: and to each a copy of the revised journal of the session is mailed. U.S. 4861.

§ 32. The revenue of the G.L.U.S. is from the sale of supplies; from dues from Grand Bodies, seventy-five dollars for each representative; charter fees, thirty dollars each; and ten per cent on the revenues of Lodges and Encampments directly subordinate. The fiscal year of the G.L.U.S. commences on the first day of January and terminates on the thirty-first day of December, and all Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments are required to make their annual reports to correspond with the fiscal year.

Const. U.S. XIV; By-Laws U.S. XXVI; U.S. 5218.

§ 33. The G.L.U.S. in 1849, to meet a deficiency, laid an assessment upon its constituent Grand Bodies in proportion to the number of members in their subordinates. Some influential Grand Bodies paid after delay and under protest; but the assessment was enforced; and claims for a refunding of it were refused. Nor has the G.L.U.S. yielded its power to make such or other assessment, though that assessment was not repeated in 1850.

U.S. 1490, 1498, 1509–10; 1578; 1612–13, 1639–40 1687, 1762–3, 2925.

Chapter II.

General Laws respecting Grand Bodies, especially Grand Lodges.

§ 34. Each Grand Lodge consists of all the Past Grands in good standing within its jurisdiction; but by its constitution it may restrict its legislative power to such representative basis as it may deem best for the transaction of business. It may provide that

Past Grands who are not representatives may not vote in G.L. except upon the election of officers, and that they may not serve on committees or make motions. But it may not abridge the privileges of their rank (§ 308).

U.S. Digest of 1847, p. 43; U.S. 1084, 1119, 1126, 1289, 1321, 4857.

§ 35. The certificate given to a Past Officer to gain membership in a Grand Body is merely *prima-facie* evidence of qualification. If the Grand Body finds the certificate incorrect in statement of facts (for example, as to service in office), the certificate may be set aside and the seat given thereon may be vacated. Where the fundamental law does not otherwise provide, every representative body must judge the qualification of its members. U.S. 2482.

§ 36. At least five Past Grands are necessary to constitute a Grand Lodge: without so many it becomes defunct, and its charter is forfeited. U.S. 115.

§ 37. Every member who has been elected N.G. and served one term as such is entitled to membership in the Grand Lodge of his state; and that body can not refuse him a seat because of neglect of his Lodge to make due returns for his term, nor can it charge him any fee for admission and for the G.L. Degree. It must decide for itself upon the validity of his claim to membership (§ 35), and may reverse its decision and refuse him a seat after admitting him.

U.S. 1084, 1656; By-Laws U.S. XXII; U.S. 2482.

§ 38. The seat of a Grand Body is, until legally changed, at the place designated in its charter. But Grand Bodies may, subject to their constitutions and by-laws, change their places of meeting at pleasure. When there are two halls in the same city in which a Grand Body has held sessions, it is the duty of its presiding officer, in the absence of any legislation on the subject, to call the next meeting in that hall where it held the last session, unless there is some cause for changing the place of meeting to the other hall. U.S. 3820, 1897, 2859.

§ 39. Grand Bodies are bound to observe their own constitutions, by-laws, and laws. This is a deduction

from a large number of appeal cases (such being usually settled in accordance with the local laws), and from direct statements. See in confirmation these especially: U.S. 3469, 2788, 3251-2, 3681-2, 3817-19, 4591-4.

§ 40. A revised constitution comes under the rule of amendments as to the vote necessary to adopt it. A resolution construing a constitutional provision by prescribing its mode of operation is in fact an amendment to the constitution; hence it must be dealt with as such in respect to being proposed, lying over a required time, and being adopted by the prescribed majority. U.S. 2116, 2118, 2172.

§ 41. When a G.L. constitution requires a two-thirds vote on a pending amendment, unless it expressly specifies it requires the vote of two-thirds of the Lodges of the jurisdiction, an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present is sufficient to adopt the amendment. U.S. 3092.

§ 42. All action under the provisions of an amendment of a constitution of a state Grand Body is null and void, if done before the amendment has been approved by the G.L.U.S. The appointment of a committee was held premature and invalid. U.S. 4146.

§ 43. State Grand Lodges are directed to prohibit their subordinates from assembling in convention for any legislation, without consent of their Grand Lodges. A Grand Lodge may organize a convention to devise and report a constitution; but such convention is a mere committee to compile a document for the action of the Grand Lodge, which can not delegate its legislative powers. The convention can pass no law, nor do any binding act. It would be dangerous to recognize any legislative power in such bodies. A convention of Past Grands as representatives from their Lodges and intended to redress some local grievance is illegal. U.S. 1786, 1109, 1076, 2215.

§ 44. A Grand Body may make a uniform constitution for its subordinates, and enact laws for their government, being the legislative head of the Order in its jurisdiction. It may raise revenue for its legitimate purposes by assessment on its subordinates,

even if provision for revenue be not in its constitution; and it alone can determine the necessary amount. It may omit recording such portion of its proceedings as, in its judgment, should not appear upon record. It may not prescribe constitution and laws to a volunteer relief committee or benevolent association connected with the Order, but not created by itself. U.S. 1235–6, 1786, 496, 3468, 1916, 3030.

§ 45. Grand Lodges work only in the G.L. Degree, which can be conferred only upon Past Grands, and only at the session of the G.L., either in the principal or some adjacent room by permission of the G.L. (§ 311.) U.S. 1090.

[In 1848 (*see U.S.* 1272), the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Illinois was approved, with a section (VI, 5) providing for having Grand Installations in the Scarlet Degree. In 1852 a committee of the G.L.U.S. reported against such a provision in the Constitution of the G.L. of Wisconsin; but the constitution was approved without alteration.—*See U.S.* 1888, 1952.]

§ 46. Each Grand Body must enforce upon its subordinates a strict adherence to the Work of the Order, according to the forms determined upon by the Grand Lodge of the United States; and it can not use, nor suffer to be used within its jurisdiction, any charges, lectures, degrees, forms of installation, ceremonies, or regalia, other than those prescribed by the Grand Lodge of the United States. (§ 573 enlarges and applies this.) By-Laws U.S. XX.

§ 47. In 1847, the G.L.U.S. recommended to the state Grand Bodies that they appoint competent brothers to make annual visits to their subordinates for the purpose of instructing them in the work. U.S. 1080–1.

§ 48. The officers of a Grand Lodge are M.W. Grand Master, R.W. Deputy Grand Master, R.W. Grand Warden, R.W. Grand Secretary, R.W. Grand Treasurer, W. Grand Marshal, R.W. Grand Representative, W. Grand Conductor, W. Grand Guardian. Those designated 'Most Worthy' and 'Right Worthy' are elective officers, and the others are appointed by the Grand Master. It may create such others as its convenience requires. A Grand Lodge may not require that candidates for Grand Master shall be members of an En-

campment or have its degrees. It may provide laws by which P.Gs. can vote for Grand Officers without being present in the Grand Lodge, but can not extend the suffrage to scarlet-degree members, or any not qualified for G.L. membership. It may allow to officers whose term has been less than a year the honors of office, when the shortened term arises from change of time of meeting by constitution; but it may not allow honors for the period of three or four months, except to one filling a vacancy: the regular term of a Grand Officer (except Grand Representative) is one year.

U.S. Dig. of 1847, p. 46; Const. U.S. IX; U.S. 2214, 1476, 2493, 1737, 1754, 2593. 1484, 1897, 1840.

[The G.L. Illinois, under constitution approved by the G.L.U.S. in 1848 (*U.S.* 1272), elected all its officers, from 1848 to 1860 inclusive. Moore's Digest (*U.S. Dig. of* 1853) says that all may be elective if the local laws so provide; but no such law was ever enacted.]

§ 49. When an election is in progress, and the tellers have declared the result, the presiding officer must announce it; and no motion can be entertained till it is announced. U.S. 3683.

[This rule applies to subordinates; it was laid down in case of an appeal from subordinate.]

§ 50. A Grand Lodge judicially knows nothing of any degrees but those belonging to its jurisdiction, and can not require any of its members to be in possession of them. Thus it can not require the Royal-Purple Degree as a qualification for the office of Grand Master. U.S. 2479, 2487.

§ 51. The title of a Grand Chaplain is not Right Reverend: no such title is recognized in the Order. U.S. 3481.

§ 52. Past Grands can not vote by proxy. A Grand Lodge may provide in its constitution that, after the P.Gs. have voted for Grand Officers and there is no election, the election may be determined by votes of Representatives of subordinates only. U.S. 3134, 2975.

§ 53. Grand Bodies are advised, in order to protect the funds and property of the Order, to procure for themselves acts of incorporation. (Action of Illinois, see in § 915.) U.S. 3665.

§ 54. State Grand Bodies have power to assess their subordinates to raise revenue for deficiencies and for current expenses. The members of a G.L. may not be taxed out of their *private* means; but the ratio of membership in the G.L. may form the basis of an assessment to be paid by the subordinates out of their funds. U.S. 2925.

§ 55. A G.L. constitution containing a clause which gives to the body the power to originate and regulate means for its support, the enumeration, in subsequent clauses, of some modes of raising money does not exclude other methods, in the absence of exclusive language. U.S. 2925.

§ 56. When the constitution of a Grand Lodge provides for the payment of expenses of officers and representatives attending its session, it may not by resolution appropriate its funds for the payment of the Past Grands in attendance. U.S. 3682–3.

§ 57. A Grand Lodge appropriated money for the Washington National Monument, an object outside the purposes of the Order. As its constitution had no restriction upon such use of its funds, the action was not disapproved. U.S. 1723.

§ 58. Grand Bodies whose jurisdictions are contiguous or adjacent are empowered to pass laws permitting subordinates in other jurisdictions to initiate or admit to membership persons whose residence, though not in its jurisdiction, is nearest to the location of such Lodge or Encampment. U.S. 3485.

§ 59. A Grand Lodge may, when its own laws do not forbid such proceeding (§ 39), deprive a Lodge of its charter without previous notice or opportunity for vindication; but it is an act of injustice, and contrary to the spirit and usage of the Order. In all cases of this sort brought by appeal before the G.L.U.S., the action of the Grand Lodge has been set aside, including a case in which a Degree Lodge was thus quenched. U.S. 812, 1245, 1255, 2959.

§ 60. A Grand Lodge has power to expel a member from its own body, but it has no power to expel a member altogether from the Order, though it may

order a subordinate to try a member, which order the subordinate must obey. U.S. 1089.

§ 61. Annual Returns must be made by each Grand Body to the Grand C. and R. Secretary on or before the first day of April, to correspond with the fiscal year of the G.L.U.S. (§ 32), and they must be accompanied with the dues to the G.L.U.S. in money current at Baltimore. These returns must be according to a form prescribed and furnished by the G.L.U.S., and must give the names of Grand Officers, number of subordinates, with their statistics of membership, increase, decrease, revenue, and relief. And when a Grand Body is in arrears in account with the G.L.U.S. at its session, its representatives are not admitted to a seat in that body or to vote. The Grand Secretary is required to furnish for the Committee on Credentials a statement of Grand Bodies in arrears, to secure enforcement of this law.

By-Laws U.S. X, XI, as amended in 1871; U.S. 1613, 2530, 2707.

§ 62. Grand Secretaries and G. Scribes must send with their Annual Returns to the G.L.U.S. the names and post-office addresses of their respective G. Masters and G. Patriarchs, and of themselves, and also the times and places of meeting of their Grand Bodies: these are regularly appended to the Journals of the G.L.U.S. (Law of 1857.) U.S. 2734.

§ 63. Each Grand Body must have a Grand Seal, a wax-impression of which must be sent to the Grand C. and R. Secretary of the G.L.U.S. and deposited in the archives of that body. By-Laws U.S. VIII.

§ 64. Each Grand Body is entitled to receive as many printed copies of the annual proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the United States as it has in number subordinates working under its jurisdiction, for its own use, and an equal number to be distributed among its subordinates. By-Laws U.S. XVIII.

§ 65. The following matters are specifically referred to 'local legislation', meaning generally the legislation of Grand Bodies. (All references are to the Journal of the G.L.U.S.)

Clause 1. The holding of office in a subordinate by

a Grand Master (2858); the mode of reaching a G.M. to obtain a decision, which is generally, however, on an appeal from a D.D.G.M. (3415); the place of a G. Representative in a procession (2215); whether a subordinate may be suspended by a Grand [Master or Grand] Patriarch during recess (2700) [this overruled by 3415, § 101]; how the A.T.P.W. shall be communicated to the G.M. [or G.P.] or G.S. (3621); the grant of the privilege of voting to Grand Officers (2467-8).

2. Payment of officers in a subordinate (3117); the reëlection of officers of subordinates (4182); and the displacement of officers for non-attendance (5180).

3. The passage of laws permitting subordinates in other jurisdictions to admit to membership persons residing in the jurisdiction of the enacting Grand Body, but nearest to such subordinates (3485); the prohibition of the admission of a person living nearer some other subordinate than that to which he applies (2560); the number of times a candidate may be proposed after rejection on application for initiation or admission by card (2560); the length of time that must pass before a new proposition (2214); whether application may be withdrawn before report of committee thereon (1743); the ceremony of introduction on deposit of card (2146); whether membership in case of admission by card begins at election or at introduction and signing the constitution (2146); the admission to membership of non-affiliated Odd-Fellows of ten or more years' standing, over fifty years of age (4884); the admission of holders of unexpired cards who are over fifty (4375); the admission, as non-beneficial members, of brothers of advanced age who were members in good standing of defunct subordinates, Lodges or Encampments (3690); and the rules for the admission of holders of dismissal certificates (§ 744), subject to By-Laws U.S. XIV (5182).

4. The subject of dues generally (1896); whether higher dues may be charged to a member going out of the state in which his subordinate is than to others (1896); whether a sliding scale of fees and dues may be adopted (1896); by what vote a subordinate may invest its funds (2831); the adoption of mini-

mum rates of dues (1724, 1797); fees for initiation and deposit of card (665, 1248, 1450–1); admission of members free of charge (665, 1248); whether fines are *dues* and by remaining unpaid deprive of benefits (3689); whether a member's account must be paid fully to the end of a preceding term to enable him to receive the P.W. of a current term; and whether a brother thus in arrears can sit in his Lodge without P.W. before suspension (2467, 2483) [but see on this § 486]; and payment of fees for cards (2482).

5. The subject of Benefits: the adoption of minimum rates of benefits (1724, 1797); the payment of different benefits to members of different grades (2562); the care of sick strangers (4391); the establishment of asylums for orphans and valetudinary members (4888); the time when members depositing cards shall be entitled to benefits (1451); whether a subordinate can continue to work on ceasing to pay benefits because unable to do so (2770, 2831); the way and manner of relief expenditures (4675).

6. The use of a Q.P.W. in place of S.A.P.W. (1518); whether applications for cards shall be in writing (3030); the prices of degrees (811); the time, place and manner of conferring degrees, so far as not settled by general laws (1268, 1297); period of membership before receiving degrees (1268, 1297); time of probation after refusal of degrees (1449); by whom and how P.O. Degrees may be conferred (1091); evidence of past office to entitle to degrees (1546); also the nature of the evidence upon which the G.L. or P.O. Degrees shall be given (1248); the adoption of the Rebekah Degree (5191); the establishment of Degree and Rebekah-Degree Lodges (951, 4383).

7. What regalia may be worn at funerals (2483); the fining of brothers who do not attend funerals (1934); also, the propriety of extending funeral honors to brothers in arrears but not under charges at time of death (2790, 2818).

8. The annullment of withdrawal cards, so far as not settled by general laws (2145); whether a G.M. may reïnstate an expelled person in recess of the G.L. (4467); the specific majority to be required in vote on

reïnstatement (5179); the matter of reïnstatement of members suspended for N.P.D. (2736, 4848, see § 744); the terms and evidence upon which a brother suspended for N.P.D. by a subordinate which has itself afterward surrendered its charter can be reädmitted to membership (3350, 3474); the preparation of a certificate for members of defunct Lodges (3621, § 525); and the opening of a Lodge without N.G., V.G. or P.G. present, except as the charge-books regulate it (1400, 1450).

9. The time when the semi-annual terms of subordinates shall begin and end, whether with January and July or with April and October (3489).

Chapter III.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois—its Organization, Members, Meetings, Rules, etc.

§ 66. "The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows of the State of Illinois" was organized at Alton, August 28, 1838, by P.G. Sire Thomas Wildey. It is the head of the Order in its jurisdiction, with all the powers given by its charter and the general laws of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and is governed by its constitution and by-laws. It alone can grant charters, or take them away: by its authority warrants for new Lodges are granted, appeals are decided, grievances redressed, and controversies decided.

Ill. Jour. Vol. I, p. 3; Const. Ill. I and II; and all of Chapter II above, for general laws.

§ 67. The Grand Lodge of Illinois consists of the M.W. Past Grand Masters and the Past Grands of every Lodge in the jurisdiction who are in good standing and receive the Grand-Lodge Degree. A Past Grand from another state joining a Lodge in this state may be admitted upon presenting certificate of his rank from his former Grand Lodge; and he is entitled to such P.O. degrees as his certificate warrants. The

annual and semi-annual reports of subordinates are accepted in behalf of Past Grands therein named as sufficient *prima-facie* evidence of good standing and right to membership.

Const. Ill. III, 1 and 3; Ill. I, 271; III, 91; IV, 376, 406; V, 59.

§ 68. The Grand Lodge is also a representative body, consisting of representatives from the subordinates. Each Lodge is entitled to one and only one representative, who may cast the vote of his Lodge, viz., one vote for less than seventy-five members; two votes for seventy-five or more; three votes for one hundred and fifty, and so on. A representative can represent only the Lodge of which he is a member, and must be a Past Grand in good standing, and under no charge. The last report made by a Lodge to the Grand Lodge determines the number of votes to which it is entitled.

Const. Ill. III, 2; Ill. I, 139, 254, 271, 295; III, 195; Jour. 1854, 69.

[Prior to the session of 1848, the G.L. Illinois allowed a Lodge to choose a representative who was not a member of itself; but in that year, under the Constitution of 1847, proxy representation was declared abolished.—*Ill. I*, 114, 115, 139.]

§ 69. The retiring Noble Grand is eligible as Representative to the Grand Lodge, even though he is sitting N.G. at the time of his election (*see* § 37 *above*). A Representative has no right to appoint a proxy to represent his Lodge. Ill. V, 15; IV, 40.

§ 70. Lodges are divided into two classes, the one consisting of Lodges have an even number, and the other of Lodges having an uneven number. Those having an even number choose representatives in the even-numbered years (as 1864, 1866, etc.), and those having an odd number in the odd-numbered years (as 1865, 1867, etc.). Thus the term of a representative when not chosen to fill a vacancy is two years; and he is entitled in course to his seat in the Grand Lodge the second year without a certificate of good standing.

By-Laws Ill. II, 9 and 10; Ill. 1856, 105–6; I, 295.

[The first division was ordered by law in 1850, and was made in 1851: see *Journal, Vol. I*, 218, 221, 248, 256. After the alterations

of the Constitution in 1855, a new classification was necessary, and was made in 1856, resulting as above said: see *Jour.* 1856, *pp.* 102, 105–6.]

§ 71. Representatives are chosen at the regular election of officers by subordinates in June, by ballot, and in the same manner as officers. When a vacancy in representation occurs, the Lodge may fill it by election, at the next regular meeting after a resolution to elect a representative has been adopted: provided, however, that when such delay of one week will not allow sufficient time for a representative to prepare to attend the ensuing session of the Grand Lodge and travel thereto, the Lodge may fill the vacancy without delay. By-Laws Ill. II, 9.

['The credentials of a representative chosen to fill a vacancy should set forth that fact; otherwise it will not be presumed that he was so elected. (See case of rejection of credentials thus informal, in 1870. —*Ill. IV*, 408.]

§ 72. The certificate of a representative must be of this form:

—— Lodge, No. —, I.O.O.F.

To the Right Worthy Grand Lodge I.O.O.F. of the State of Illinois:

This is to certify that Past Grand —— has been duly elected representative of this Lodge in your Right Worthy Body for two years.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, we hereto affix our hands and the seal of our Lodge, this —— day of ——, 18—.

—— ——, *N.G.*

Attest: —— ——, *Secretary.*

Immediately after the election of a representative, this certificate must be made out in duplicate: one copy must be forwarded at once by mail to the Grand Secretary; the other copy shall be delivered to the representative. Printed blanks are to be used, furnished by the Grand Secretary. When a brother has been elected representative, the certificate may be signed at any time and place.

By-Laws Ill. II. 8, 9; Ill. 1856, 52; III, 158.

§ 73. The Grand Lodge has power to punish by reprimand, fine, suspension, or expulsion, any of its members who shall offend against its laws, or be guilty of conduct in derogation of the character of the Order. (§§ 60, 95.) Const. Ill. III, 4.

§ 74. The officers and representatives are allowed for attendance at Grand Lodge per diem and mileage:

the latter is computed by the distance necessarily traveled by the nearest traveled route, but not for a greater distance than the member has actually traveled in coming to the Grand Lodge, nor for a greater distance than that of the location of his Lodge from the Grand Lodge, unless by special order of the Grand Lodge. The rates of mileage and per diem are determined by resolution at each session.

Const. Ill. V, 9; Ill. III, 523; V, 39.

[Extra distance allowed, *Ill. I*, 306, 267. The G.L.U.S., in 1862, considered the Constitution as contemplating the payment of M. and P.D. by providing for a committee on that matter, without further general or standing law.—*U.S.* 346S.]

§ 75. No one has a right to mileage and per diem as representative unless he was elected such by his own Lodge. (See § 68.) The representative of a Lodge in arrears on account with the Grand Lodge is not entitled to the privileges of the body, nor to mileage and per diem so long as the arrearage continues. Also, representatives are not entitled to mileage unless they attend during the first two days of the session, except in cases of sickness or of detention by unavoidable circumstances, the statement of which is, in the opinion of the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, a satisfactory excuse; and members leaving before the close of the session are not entitled to mileage unless similarly excused. It is considered disrespectful, and a contempt, for any member of the Grand Lodge to leave the session without leave of absence first obtained. Ill. IV, 200, 244; III, 120; V, 39; I, 141.

§ 76. The Grand Lodge holds one regular session, styled 'the annual session', on the second Tuesday of October of each year. Special sessions may be called by the Grand Master. The place of meeting is determined by the Grand Lodge from time to time; but the Grand Master names the place for session called by him. On the first day of the session, the Grand Lodge convenes at 10 o'clock, and adjourns at pleasure. Twenty representative members are necessary to make a quorum at all meetings. At special sessions only the business named in the call can be transacted, and the conferring of degrees. The meet-

ings shall be opened with prayer by the Worthy Grand Chaplain. Const. Ill. VI; By-Laws Ill. I.

[Since Nov. 6th, 1845 (up to which time the Grand Lodge practically consisted of the Past Grands in and near Springfield), there has been but one called session of the Grand Lodge of Illinois: that one was summoned by Grand Master THOS B. NEEDLES, and met in Chicago, Sept. 18 and 19, 1871, to prepare for and receive the Grand Lodge of the United States at its session of that year.—See *Journal Ill. Vol. V, pp.* 1-7.]

§ 77. The business of the Grand Lodge is transacted in the Grand-Lodge Degree only (*see* § 45), except that for installation of officers it may open in the Scarlet Degree and admit brothers of that degree during that ceremony. Const. Ill. VI, 5.

§ 78. No question of law or usage will be received and answered by the Grand Lodge, unless the same shall come from a Subordinate Lodge, under the seal of the Lodge, and properly attested. Ill. 1853, 72.

§ 79. Any amendment to the Constitution of the Grand Lodge must be proposed at an annual session, in writing, and must be entered upon the Journal; at the next annual meeting it may be acted upon: a majority of two-thirds of the representatives present is necessary for its adoption, each representative casting the vote of his Lodge. The Constitution of Subordinates may be amended at any annual session of the Grand Lodge; and amendments need not be proposed one year in advance of adoption.

Const. Ill. VIII; Const. Sub. L. IX, 2; Ill. III, 248.

§ 80. All questions in the Grand Lodge are decided by majority of members present, unless the vote by Lodges be called for by at least two Lodges. The yeas and nays are to be recorded on all votes by Lodges, and on the demand of any five members present. When the vote by Lodges is taken, the Grand Secretary calls the roll of Lodges, beginning with the lowest number. The representative of any Lodge casts the vote of his Lodge.

Const. Ill. VI, 6; Ill. I, 117–18; Const. Ill. III, 2.

§ 81. The Grand Lodge is governed in transaction of business by its own 'Rules of Order' and by the general parliamentary law. Its Rules of Order are

chiefly selections from the general practice, for which *Cushing's Manual* is recognized authority (§ 846).

The following is the Order of Business in Grand-Lodge session, after the presence of a quorum is ascertained.

1. The Grand Master directs members to put on regalia and take their places, and calls up. 2. Prayer by Grand Chaplain. 3. Grand Marshal proclaims opening of Grand Lodge. 4. Minutes of last session read, and if there is no objection, approved without vote. 5. Committee on Credentials reports. 6. New members admitted and instructed. 7. Petitions read and referred. 8. Communications. 9. Accounts. 10. Appeals. 11. Reports of Standing Committees, in order. (*See Chapter* V, § 131). 12. Reports of Special Committees by seniority. 13. Unfinished business, by priority. 14. New business.

The reports on credentials are privileged to take priority of all other business; the reports of other committees lie on the table till unfinished business is called. The order of business may be set aside by a two-thirds vote. No one may vote or speak unless in proper regalia, and in debate or business every officer and member is to be designated by his rank. None leave the room without consent of the Grand Master nor enter without consent of the Grand Warden.

Rules of Order G.L. Ill. I, II; Ill. IV, 143.

§ 82. Members are required to be seated during the meeting, in silence, none speaking to another, interrupting business, or refusing to obey the Chair. A member speaking or offering a motion stands and addresses the Chair, avoiding personality and indecorum. If two or more rise at once to speak, the Chair decides which shall have the floor. No one may disturb a speaker except to call him to order: then, if the Chair direct, the speaker shall sit until the point of order is settled, when, if permitted, he may go on. A member may speak but once on a question until all others have had opportunity; and but twice with permission of the Chair: only once on an appealed point of order (§ 83). When a communication or petition is presented, its purport is

briefly stated by the introducer or the Chair before reading: after the reading, a brief notice is entered on the journal. Rules of Order G.L. Ill. II, IV, V.

§ 83. Of the duties of the Chair during a meeting the rules provide thus: the Grand Master, while presiding, shall state every question coming before the Grand Lodge, and immediately before putting it to vote shall ask: "*Is the Grand Lodge ready for the question?*" Should no member rise to speak, and a majority indicate their readiness, he shall rise to take the question; and after he has risen no member shall be permitted to speak upon it. He shall pronounce the votes and decisions of the Grand Lodge on all subjects. His decisions on questions of order shall be without debate, unless, entertaining doubts on the point, he invite it; and he shall have the privilege of speaking only on such questions from the chair. When his decision has been appealed from, the question shall be put thus: "*Will the Grand Lodge stand by the Chair in its decision?*"

Rules of Order G.L. Ill. III.

§ 84. On questions and votes the Rules of Order provide as follows: 2. No motion shall be subject to action until stated by the Chair, and at the desire of any member reduced to writing [as amended, Ill. IV, 410]. 3. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall be taken first upon the highest number, and the longest or latest time proposed. 4. Any member may call for a division of a question when the sense will admit of it. 5. When a question is before the Grand Lodge, no motion shall be received unless *to adjourn, the previous question, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a certain time, to refer*, or *to amend*, and shall have precedence in the order herein arranged; the first three of which shall be decided without debate. [By *Cushing's Manual*, the motion to lay on the table should take precedence of the previous question.] 6. After any question, except one of indefinite postponement, has been decided, any two members who voted in the majority may, at the same or next succeeding meeting, move for a reconsideration thereof. 7. The pre-

vious question can be called for by two members, if seconded by a majority, and shall be put in this form: "*Shall the main question be now put?*" If carried, the question shall first be taken upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question.

Rules of Order G.L. Ill. V, 2–7.

§ 85. (1) Every report of a committee of the Grand Lodge must be addressed to it by its appropriate style and title (allowing omission of 'I.O.O.F.'), and signed by all concurring members of the committee; and the names of all signers must appear in the printed Journal.

(2) A minority report can not be received or entertained until the majority report shall have been presented and accepted.

(3) A committee's report may not be considered at the same 'meeting' of the session at which it is presented, unless considered at once by general consent, or by a suspension of the rules by a two-thirds vote as in Rule of Order I, 3, § 81 above.

Rules of Order Ill. VI, adopted 1870, —Ill. IV, 410, 464.

§ 86. The Rules of Order of the Grand Lodge can be amended or rescinded only after the proposition for the change has been offered at least one day.

R.O. Ill. VII, adopted 1870, —Ill. IV, 410, 464.

§ 87. *Case and Decision.*—In 1863, on Oct. 13th, P.M., a resolution was postponed to a definite time, Jan. 1st, 1864. The Grand Lodge assembled again Oct. 14th, A.M., and again the same day at 2 P.M. Then a motion to reconsider the postponement was made by the mover of it. The point of order was raised that the sitting of the Grand Lodge then was not the same nor the next succeeding meeting, and that the motion could not be entertained, being contrary to Rule of Order V, 61 (in § 84 above). The point of order was overruled. Ill. III, 449.

[Excepting this, there is nothing to show what is meant in the Rules of Order by the term 'meeting', and this implies that all assemblings of the G.L. Ill. in any one day are a meeting, the separation at noon being a recess only, and not an adjourning. The instances of use of the word in the rules and by-laws are cited in §§ 82, 84, 85, and 120.]

Chapter IV.

Grand Officers, especially of Illinois — their Powers, Duties, and Privileges.

§ 88. The officers of the Grand Lodge of Illinois are M.W. Grand Master, R.W. Deputy Grand Master, R.W. Grand Warden, R.W. Grand Secretary, R.W. Grand Treasurer, and R.W. Grand Representatives to the G.L.U.S., elected by ballot at the annual session; also, a W. Grand Chaplain, W. Grand Marshal, W. Grand Conductor, W. Grand Guardian, and W. Grand Herald, appointed at the annual session by the M.W. Grand Master, and approved by the Grand Lodge (§ 48). Const. Ill. IV, 1.

§ 89. Any Past Grand in good standing in a Subordinate Lodge in Illinois, and in possession of the Grand-Lodge Degree, is eligible to any Grand Office except Grand Representative, which requires residence in Illinois, membership in an Encampment, and the R.P.D. But no one can hold two elective offices. Candidates must be nominated at some time previous to election, and votes for persons not in nomination are not counted. Officers are chosen separately, by ballot, by majority of all votes cast; and until one has a majority, the balloting continues, and after each ballot the candidate having fewest votes is withdrawn from nomination. In case of a tie when there are but two candidates, the ballot is repeated: if there is still a tie, the election is made by lot. Const. Ill. IV, 15, 16, 17.

[In the absence of local law to require residence in the state, residence in Illinois is not a required qualification for office, except that of Grand Representative.— *U.S.* 3513.]

§ 90. The Grand Lodge may by its by-laws provide that Past Grands may in their Lodges vote for the elective Grand Officers, an election being thereafter had in the Grand Lodge when no one is chosen by the votes of a majority of the Past Grands. (No action has been had under this provision, adopted in 1866.) Const. Ill. IV, 1; Ill. IV, 43.

§ 91. The Grand Officers may be installed at any time during the regular session, at pleasure of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master or any Past Grand Master installs the Grand Master-elect, who installs the other officers, to serve until the next annual election and the installation of their successors.

Const. Ill. IV, 18.

[The clause of this section of the Constitution of Illinois which allows the senior member present to install is illegal, and therefore void. See the next section.]

§ 92. As the obligations of an office can be administered only by those who have already taken them, only the Grand Master or a Past Grand Master can install: it may not be done by the senior member present.

U.S. 1085.

§ 93. The holding of office in a Grand Lodge, whether as G. Master or G. Representative, or any other elective or appointive office, does not deprive a member of his right to vote in his subordinate; nor does it confer upon him any privilege of voting in the Grand Lodge beyond what he has by virtue of being a Past Grand, and what may be conferred by the constitution and by-laws of his Grand Lodge. The same is true of the rank of Past Grand Master and of the office of Grand Representative. Grand Officers are not entitled *ex officio* to vote (except as all other Past Grands have the right); but local legislation can give the right. U.S. 1503, 2265, 2467.

§ 94. By voluntarily withdrawing from the duties of an office an officer forfeits the honors thereof, and the successor who fills the unexpired term becomes entitled thereto. U.S. 1245.

§ 95. A Grand Officer may be removed for unworthy conduct or official misconduct, upon trial, by a two-thirds vote of all members present; and during trial he can not officiate in the Grand Lodge. All vacancies occurring during recess are filled *ad interim* by the Grand Master; and if the office be elective, it is to be filled at the first regular session of the Grand Lodge in the usual way. All Grand Officers must perform any duties assigned by the Grand Lodge.

Const. Ill. IV, 19, 20, 14.

[In view of the principles and the rule appearing in § 669, it is

doubtful whether the clause, "and during trial he can not officiate in the Grand Lodge" is legal; though the decision in § 669 was made with particular reference to the officers of subordinates, its terms are not limited to them.]

§ 96. Grand Masters do not form an independent part of the governing power in their Grand Lodges. During recess, a G. Master is necessarily to some extent the substitute or representative of the whole Grand Lodge; but during a session he is only one of its constituent elements and the presider over its deliberations, and responsible to it; and of all matters before it, the body, and not he, is, for the time, final judge. Hence, Grand Masters should not deny appeals from their own decisions, as, if unconstitutional action should result therefrom, the wrong can be remedied by appeal to the Grand Lodge of the United States. U.S. 1108.

§ 97. The M.W. Grand Master presides in the Grand Lodge. He enforces its laws; appoints *pro tem.* Grand Officers, and all committees not otherwise ordered; gives the casting vote, when the Grand Lodge is equally divided, except in the election of officers; draws orders on the Grand Treasurer as voted by the Grand Lodge; confers all P.O. Degrees in person or by deputy; communicates the Passwords; has general superintendence of the Order during recess; decides appeals; grants dispensations for opening new Lodges; and performs, at discretion, such acts as the Grand Lodge might perform, except that he may not exercise legislative powers. He reports his official acts to the Grand Lodge at the next session. His decisions are binding until reversed by the Grand Lodge. He may call special sessions, and must do so on request of twenty-five representatives. Const. Ill. IV, 2.

[Other duties and powers of the Grand Master are mentioned in the following chapters under the titles of subjects to which they relate.]

§ 98. The Most Worthy Grand Master has powers and duties prescribed in the charge-books of the Order, and performs such duties as are imposed upon him by his Grand Lodge. He has supervisory power over the Order, and must check the introduction of subjects foreign to the purposes of the Order. He

has not power, by virtue of his office, to grant dispensations for opening Lodges, but it is competent for his Grand Lodge to confer such power upon him. He is required to enforce the law suppressing the publication of the work, cards, and diplomas, as directed by the G.L.U.S. If he or his Grand Lodge grant permission to a Lodge to apply for relief, he furnishes written authority according to the form in the appendix. He may visit subordinates, examine their books, and install their officers.

U.S. Digest of 1847, 46, 47; U.S. 956, 860, 919.

§ 99. The other elective officers of a Grand Lodge [other than Grand Master] and the appointive officers have powers and duties as prescribed in the charge-books of the Order. U.S. Dig. of 1847, 47.

§ 100. The decisions of Grand Masters being valid until reversed (which is established law of the Order), if there is a tie vote in Grand Lodge on the question of approving a decision, it is not reversed and remains valid: a tie vote is simply no expression of opinion.

U.S. 4363.

§ 101. A Grand Master during recess may demand the charter of a Subordinate Lodge that violates and refuses to observe the laws of the G.L.U.S. A Grand Master or Grand Patriarch has entire supervision of his subordinates during vacation, and the right and duty to interfere on all violations of law; and in case of persistent disobedience, he has the right to suspend a subordinate from all rights and privileges had under its charter (§ 102). U.S. 2403,-3415.

§ 102. The suspension of a Lodge by a Grand Master during recess is valid until the meeting of the Grand Body and its action on the case. The act of suspension of a Lodge takes effect from the time that it is proclaimed; and it should be proclaimed as soon as practicable. U.S. 3415, 1291.

§ 103. A Grand Master may visit the subordinates in his jurisdiction at pleasure, and should install (or cause to be installed) their officers; he may examine their books and make extracts therefrom, or appoint another brother to make extracts; but he has no right

to require copies of their proceedings to be furnished him, that power being reserved to the Grand Lodge. U.S. 919, 1281.

§ 104. A Grand Master when visiting a subordinate in his official capacity is entitled to the honors of the Order; but a Grand Master may visit in his individual capacity as a member of the Order, and upon such visits he should not expect to be received with the honors. It is only when he announces himself as Grand Master that the visit becomes official. A Grand Master visiting as such in his jurisdiction should wear the regalia and jewel of his office. U.S. 2562, 4716.

§ 105. The official relations of a Grand Master are with a Lodge itself in its capacity as a Lodge, and not with its officers: hence, he can not summarily remove an officer of a subordinate, nor can he take the chair of a N.G. to prevent him from submitting an illegal motion. If the officer persists in illegal action, the Grand Master should inform the Lodge that it must require its officers to conform to law, or it will be dealt with itself for insubordination. Nor has a Grand Master a right to claim the chair of a N.G. except when visiting for installation; nor can he call a meeting of a subordinate. U.S. 1839–40, 3512, 2403, 1085.

§ 106. A [Grand Master or] Grand Patriarch can not suspend the constitution of a subordinate; and any dispensation issued by him in conflict with such constitution is void. U.S. 4624.

§ 107. Communications from the Grand Master during vacation of the Grand Lodge containing decisions upon points of law and order are valid and authoritative, even if not attested by the Grand-Lodge Seal, which is in charge of the Grand Secretary only. It might cause vexatious delay to wait for its application. Ill. 1856, 25.

[Since the above decision, it has been the custom of the Grand Secretary to furnish to the Grand Master paper with official heading and an impression of the Grand Seal of Illinois: a custom which began with the author of this Digest to avoid any question that might honestly arise in some minds. He had seen

that the G.C. and R. Sec'y of the G.L.U.S. provides such sealed paper for the Grand Sire.]

§ 108. A Grand [Master or Grand] Patriarch has not, by virtue of his office, the power to authorize the removal of a subordinate from one town or city to another. U.S. 3181.

[The extensive powers conferred by the Grand Lodge of Illinois upon its Grand Master are held to allow him to give dispensations for removal of subordinates. See such instances, Vol. III, pp. 23, 77, 164, 232, 293. The Grand Patriarch has had the power specially given by resolution.—*Jour. G.E. Ill.* 1857, *p.* 25.]

§ 109. A Grand Master should not, upon general principles, hold office in his subordinate or in a Degree Lodge. But, in the absence of any law of his Grand Lodge, he may hold such office as will not in any way interfere with his official business. U.S. 2858.

[The G.L. Ill. has passed no law on this point.]

§ 110. A Grand Master has power to act under a resolution conferring authority at a time when the Grand Lodge is entertaining a resolution to reconsider the same, he being aware of the fact. Whether the pendency of a motion to reconsider should induce a suspension of action is a matter for the discretion of the executive officer. U.S. 2748.

§ 111. The R.W. Deputy Grand Master has, during the absence of the M.W. Grand Master, the same powers. In absence of both from a session of the Grand Lodge, that body selects a presiding officer. At the meetings of the Grand Lodge the Deputy Grand Master sits as a supporter of the Grand Master.
Const. Ill. IV, 3, 8; By-Laws Ill. I, 2.

§ 112. The R.W. Grand Warden assists the Grand Master in conducting the business of the sessions, and has charge of the door.
Const. Ill. IV, 4; G.L. Rules Order II, 1, as in § 81 above.

§ 113. The R.W. Grand Secretary makes and keeps records of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and transmits printed copies to the subordinates as soon as practicable. He keeps the accounts of the Grand Lodge, receives money due it and pays immediately to the Grand Treasurer. He must notify the subordinates of special sessions. He procures stationery

for the Grand Lodge. Practically, he is the corresponding officer of the Grand Lodge, attending during recess to all business not belonging to the Grand Master, and issuing from his office the warrants, commissions, passwords, etc., signed by the Grand Master or authorized by him. He keeps and sells to the Lodges all supplies of cards, odes, books, etc. He receives such compensation and gives such bond as the Grand Lodge may require.

Const. Ill. IV, 5, and Usage.

§ 114. The Grand Secretary is required to give bond, with two good sureties, in the penal sum of six thousand dollars; said bond to be submitted for approval by the Grand Lodge before his installation.

Ill. IV, 47.

[No law required a bond from the Grand Secretary until this section was enacted in 1866, on suggestion of the G. Sec'y of that year. In 1863 G. Sec'y Starr offered a bond of $2,000, which was accepted; but this did not become usage.—*Ill. III*, 445.]

§ 115. The Grand Secretary is instructed in presenting the annual report required by usage to specify in detail the sources of revenue and the objects of expenditures. He is instructed to insure the property of the Grand Lodge; to append an index to each annual journal of the Grand Lodge; to send no supplies unless they are paid for; to furnish printed certificates to subordinates for their representatives; and to consider his fiscal year as ending on the 15th day of September. He is authorized to have the reports of the Grand Officers printed for distribution at the annual session of the Grand Lodge; to return uncurrent funds sent him or sell them and charge the loss to the Lodge sending; and to give valid receipts for money received, without the Grand Seal.

Ill. III, 197, 181; 1857, 83, 57; 1856, 55, 52, 21.

[Other duties of the Grand Secretary are to be found under other titles and should be sought by the index.]

§ 116. The R.W. Grand Treasurer receives and pays out the funds of the Grand Lodge, keeping full accounts of receipts and expenditures, showing to whom money is paid, and for what. He must have his accounts posted and submitted at each session. He

gives bond to the Grand Lodge by its corporate name. His fiscal year ends Sept. 15th.

Const. Ill. IV, 6; Ill. IV, 279.

[By the journals it appears that it is customary to have the Grand Treasurer's bond approved by the Grand Lodge at installation.]

§ 117. The R.W. Grand Representatives attend the meetings of the G.L.U.S. and represent the Grand Lodge of Illinois therein. By the constitution they are allowed necessary expenses; but the G.L.U.S. has given them mileage and per diem for that purpose since 1849, and the Grand Lodge of Illinois makes no appropriation.

Const. Ill. IV, 12; U.S. 1295, 1454, et al.; Const. U.S. XVII.

§ 118. Where the laws of a Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment provide that a Grand Representative is an elective Grand Officer thereof, he is to be recognized as such, and entitled to the honors of the Order when visiting a subordinate officially. U.S. 3738.

§ 119. It is the duty of a Grand Representative, on his return to his jurisdiction, to instruct his constituent Grand Body in the work of the Order (§ 18 above). A Grand Master or Grand Patriarch is charged with the duty of requiring of Lodges and Encampments, as well as of members, a strict compliance with the instructions received by him from the Grand Representative. U.S. 3821, 3842–3.

§ 120. The W. Grand Chaplain opens the meetings of the Grand Lodge with prayer. The Journals from 1851 to the present time show that the session is customarily closed with prayer by the Grand Chaplain. The Constitution of 1847 gave this officer the title of 'Right Reverend', which was maintained in the records till 1862, when correction was made by the G.L.U.S.

Const. Ill. IV, 7; By-Laws Ill. I, 3; G.L. Rules Order I, 1; U.S. 3481; § 51 above.

§ 121. The W. Grand Marshal attends the Grand Master in official visits to subordinates when required, issues his proclamations, and obeys his commands. At the Grand-Lodge sessions he sits as one of the sup-

porters of the Grand Master, and proclaims the opening of the Grand Lodge.

Const. Ill. IV, 8; G.L. Rules Order I, 1.

§ 122. The W. Grand Conductor examines and conducts into the Grand Lodge new members, attends to the comfort and convenience of members, and obeys the directions of the Grand Master.

Const. Ill. IV, 9.

§ 123. The W. Grand Guardian attends the inner door of the Grand Lodge, and allows none to enter or depart without consent of the Grand Warden.

Const. Ill. IV, 10.

§ 124. The W. Grand Herald has charge of the property of the Grand Lodge, and keeps it in order. At meetings he has charge of the outer door.

Const. Ill. IV, 11.

[The property here referred to has been understood to mean the regalia and other property taken to the Grand Lodge by the G. Sec'y: but he is not the regular custodian of any thing by present custom.]

§ 125. The M.W. Grand Master is authorized and empowered to appoint, from time to time, in his discretion, as many members of the Grand Lodge, who shall be Grand Officers or Past Grand Elective Officers thereof, or otherwise duly qualified, as he may deem proper, not exceeding twenty in number, to visit Subordinate Lodges in the jurisdiction and instruct them in the unwritten work, and also upon such other matters of law and usage as the M.W. Grand Master may direct. The expenses of such visitors shall be paid, in every instance, by the Lodge or Lodges visited by them; and such official visitors shall have, during their visits, the power of a deputy of the Grand Master. But no Lodge shall be visited at its expense except upon its own invitation.

Ill. IV, 46, 165, and 325; V, 93.

§ 126. When a Deputy of the Grand Master for a Lodge and a Grand Instructor appointed by the Grand Master come in conflict in the unwritten work, the instructions of the Grand Instructor take precedence.

Ill. IV, 128.

§ 127. Grand Officers [visiting subordinates] address the chairs as other members do: the 'grand honors'

are given immediately after their recognition by the officers of the Lodge. To elective and past Grand Officers visiting outside their own jurisdictions the honors are given after they have paid the usual address to the chairs, and have been recognized, and have been introduced to the Noble Grand by name and rank. U.S. 4467, 4993.

§ 128. A Past Grand Master has a right to announce his title as such when visiting a Subordinate Lodge on ordinary occasions; but he is not entitled to the honors of the Order, unless he visits on official business, which [fact] he should announce. U.S. 4993.

§ 129. Elective Grand Officers may introduce visiting brothers, without subjecting them to the usual examination, into any subordinate [Lodge or Encampment] of their own jurisdiction. An officer of a Grand Lodge can not introduce a visitor into an Encampment by virtue of his office; nor can an officer of the Grand Encampment by virtue of his office introduce a visitor into a Lodge; and this prohibition applies equally to Grand Representatives as to others. The holder of an unexpired withdrawal card may be introduced under this privilege.

By-Laws U.S. XIV; U.S. 400, 2628, 3513.

["The right to introduce visitors whose cards are out of date" is in U.S. 2859 denied to D.D.G. Masters, with the remark, "that power being restricted by law to 'Elective Grand Officers'." This section shows that the 'cards out of date' are expired *visiting* cards only.]

§ 130. No Grand Officer has the right to extend the courtesy of introduction allowed by the preceding section to any brother unless reasonably satisfied of his good standing in the Order. Ill. I, 180.

Chapter V.

Standing Committees of the Grand Lodge.

§ 131. The Standing Committees of the Grand Lodge, by which much of its business is prepared, are now ten, viz: 1. on Credentials; 2. on Returns; 3. on the State of the Order; 4. on Finance; 5. Ju-

diciary; 6. on Appeals; 7. on Printing; 8. on Mileage and Per Diem; 9. Legislative; 10. on Rebekah Degree. In the order of business, reports of these committees are called and have precedence in order as named above. The committees are appointed by each Grand Master immediately after his installation; and each consists of three members, except the Judiciary, Legislative, and on Appeals, each of which has five members.

Const. Ill. V, 1, as amended in 1870 and 1871, Ill. IV, 405—V, 40, 41.

§ 132. The Constitution assigns to the Grand Master the appointment of committees at his discretion, which can not be interfered with. Hence, resolutions *requiring* the Grand Master to appoint them from a certain class of members are out of order; but the Grand Lodge has *requested* the Grand Master to select appointive officers and [standing] committees from the representatives last chosen to the Grand Lodge. Members from standing committees are not as such entitled to mileage and per diem; and if they are absent from the session, the vacancies will be filled by new appointments.

Ill. III, 189, 200, 249, 347; 1856, 25.

§ 133. The Committee on CREDENTIALS examines and reports on the credentials of Past Grands and Representatives. The Committee on RETURNS examines and reports upon the returns of Lodges.

Const. Ill. V, 2, 3.

§ 134. The Committee on the STATE OF THE ORDER examines and reports upon the reports of the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary, so far as they relate to the state of the Order, and the reports from the Deputies of the Grand Master: they exhibit the condition and progress of the Order, and reccommend measures for its benefit. It also reports upon applications for charters. Const. Ill. V, 4.

[From the reörganization of the Standing Committees in 1865, this committee became the committee on legislation. By the creation of the Legislative Committee, this work is divided: the State of the Order retains new legislation; the Legislative deals with repeals and amendments of existing law. See § 139.]

§ 135. The Committee on FINANCE examines accounts and claims against the Grand Lodge, the ac-

counts of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, and of all officers and committees intrusted with receipt and disbursement of funds: they also suggest measures of finance. Const. Ill. V, 5.

§ 136. The JUDICIARY Committee investigates and reports on all appeals in which mere questions of law are required to be decided upon. It also examines the by-laws of subordinates and amends them to conform to the laws of this jurisdiction.

Const. Ill. V, 6, as amended in 1870.

§ 137. The Committee on APPEALS investigates all appeals and grievances from Lodges or members of Lodges referred to them, except appeals upon mere questions of law or in which it may be only necessary to determine questions of law.

Const. Ill. V, 7, as amended in 1870.

§ 138. The Committee on PRINTING superintends all printing ordered by the Grand Lodge, and has authority to contract for the same. The Committee on MILEAGE AND PER DIEM carefully ascertains the number of miles necessarily traveled by each officer and representative, by the nearest traveled route, and the number of days of attendance of each; and reports the amount due to each under the laws of the Grand Lodge. Const. Ill. V, 8, 9.

§ 139. The LEGISLATIVE Committee reports on all resolutions concerning the amending and repealing of laws, and such other matters as may be referred to it. [See the division between this and the Committee on the State of the Order in note to § 134, above.] Const. Ill. V, 10, adopted in 1871, Ill. V, 40.

§ 140. The Committee on REBEKAH DEGREE deals with matters relating to that degree and the Degree Lodges of that degree, as referred to it.

Const. Ill. V, 11, adopted in 1871, Ill. V, 41.

§ 141. In the opinion of the Grand Lodge, the Digest of the G.L.U.S. and the Digest and Journals of the Grand Lodge of this state furnish ample legislation for the decision of all questions of law; and all committees of the Grand Lodge are requested to give reference to established law on all questions by them decided. Ill. III, 87.

§ 142. The committees are instructed to meet one day before the Grand Lodge, to make out reports before the opening of that body; and the representatives who are members of the committees are entitled to one day's extra pay. Ill. IV, 245.

Chapter VI.

Deputies of the Grand Master.

§ 143. By the Constitution of 1847, Art. V, § 2, there were created appointive officers of the Grand Lodge called R.W. District Deputy Grand Masters: and the state was divided into districts, generally consisting of one county, with a D.D. Grand Master for each. See Digest of 1852, § 38, in Jour. Grand Lodge Ill. Vol. I, p. 340. But in 1855 this system was abolished by the law given in the next section, and whatever in the laws required the Grand Master to district the state and appoint D.D. Grand Masters, and whatever required, recognized or implied such an officer, was repealed. (That is, no officer is recognized by law as a Deputy of the Grand Master for a *District*. But as the office created in its place is identical with it in function and different only in extent, the laws of the G.L.U.S. for D.D. G. Masters apply to the local deputies of Illinois: and even the rules respecting D.D. Grand Sires are analogically applicable to them.) Ill. 1855, 122–3.

§ 144. The representative of each Subordinate Lodge (who, *ex officio*, is the Deputy Grand Master of his Lodge, with the approval of the Grand Master) has concurrent power with the Grand Master, when it does not conflict with his opinion, to grant all dispensations except dispensations to open new Lodges; to confer official degrees on Past Officers; to install the officers of his Lodge, or cause it to be done by a qualified Past Grand. He must visit his Lodge at least once in each month, to see that the work is done correctly, and report to the Grand Master, in writing, at

least four weeks before the regular session of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master must appoint a special Deputy for such Lodges as have no representative attending the Grand Lodge at any regular session thereof. Const. Ill. IV, 13.

[On Dispensations, see § 154, below; and on Installations, see Chapter XI, below.]

§ 145. A representative does not become Deputy until he is commissioned by the Grand Master. The regular commissions of Deputies go into effect on the first of January in each year, and remain in force for one year (unless revoked or superseded) and until other appointments are made, even though the Grand Master issuing them has given place to another.

Ill. 1856, 17; 1857, 43.

§ 146. The M.W. Grand Master has power to remove Deputy Grand Masters for Lodges at his pleasure, and may decline to appoint representatives as his Deputies whenever he may see fit. If he does not appoint the representative of a Lodge to be his Deputy, he may select a Past Grand as D.G.M. for such Lodge, who holds the position during the pleasure of the M.W. Grand Master. Ill. IV, 465.

[This supersedes the last part of § 98 of Digest of 1864, and a decision (46th) in *Ill. III*, 160.]

§ 147. A Lodge can not under any circumstances elect or appoint a Deputy of the Grand Master; nor can it elect a Representative to supersede one legally in office. Expulsion from the Lodge vacates the place of Representative or Deputy, of course.

Ill. III, 486.

§ 148. A District Deputy Grand Master need not have the Grand-Lodge Degree as a qualification.

U.S. 4887.

§ 149. The special Deputy appointed to institute a Lodge is the regular Deputy in charge thereof until some other Past Grand is appointed Deputy by the Grand Master. Ill. 1857, 50, 55.

§ 150. Whenever the Representative having charge of a Lodge has neglected his duty to the Lodge, the Lodge, after reasonable notice to the Representative or Deputy, may, by vote of two-thirds of the number present, address a complaint to the Grand Master,

who may, in his discretion, declare the Representative or Deputy displaced; whereupon the vacancy is to be filled according to law. The Grand Master has no power, except under the grant of power in § 146 above, to remove a D.G.M. from office simply on account of a change of residence of that officer, unless such change renders his proper attendance to the duties of the office impracticable.

Ill. 1857, 48, 74; III, 159.

§ 151. By his commission, a Deputy Grand Master is empowered and directed to act as the special agent of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in relation to matters specified, to wit: To act for the Grand Master, and, by his direction, to do and perform whatever may have been ordered to be done and performed by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in his Lodge. To act as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and to do and perform all such matters relating to the Order in his Lodge as the Grand Master may direct. He is to obey all special instructions of the Grand Master in relation to any thing which that officer is required to do, and also to act as the agent of the Grand Secretary, and obey the special instructions of that officer. He is to see that the special instructions of the Grand Secretary respecting the returns of the Lodge are carefully observed and complied with. In cases of doubt, he is to consult the Grand Master, or the Grand Secretary if the business relates to the Grand Secretary's office. He is not permitted to transcend the powers conferred in his commission.

Ill. 1857. 184–5.

§ 152. It is the duty of every Deputy Grand Master to keep a record or journal of all his official acts. He must record therein all applications for dispensations, and state whether the same were granted or refused, and if refused, upon what grounds; the date of all installations in the Lodge in his charge, with names of officers installed, and whether installed by himself in person or otherwise, and by whom; and all decisions and official visits made, and P.O. Degrees conferred by him, as well as other matters connected with his office. He must keep on file in his office all

letters and communications addressed to him, and copies of all letters and communications sent or made by him. He must furnish the M.W. Grand Master, at the end of each term, with a copy of his record, or journal of proceedings, and a full report of the condition of the Lodge, which copy of record and report are to be laid, by the M.W. Grand Master, before the Grand Lodge at its first regular session after his receiving the same. Ill. I, 133.

§ 153. The commission of a Deputy must be read in the Lodge on occasion of his first official visit thereto; and the fact of such visit and reading must be entered on the records. A former law requiring the commission to be copied on the records is repealed. Ill. III, 203.

§ 154. All applications for dispensations must come from the Lodge, in writing, duly attested by the seal of the Lodge; if not so in proper form, he is not allowed to grant them.

1. A Deputy is authorized to issue dispensations to allow a person to be proposed, reported upon, elected and initiated (or admitted by deposit of card), on one and the same evening.

2. He may grant dispensations allowing the Lodge to elect a Scarlet-Degree member to the office of N.G., if no P.G. or P.V.G. free from pending charges will accept it.

3. He may grant dispensations allowing the Lodge to have processions with regalia when invited to join in the ordinary celebration of national festival days. The Grand Master reserves to himself the granting of all dispensations not specifically enumerated or plainly included in the above; and application for any such other dispensation must be referred to him. A dispensation can not be granted for wearing regalia at the funeral of a suspended, dropped or expelled person. Ill. 1857, 186; III, 79. (See § 205.)

CONVENIENT FORM OF PETITION FOR DISPENSATION.

To P.G.—— ——, Deputy of the Grand Master for Lodge No.—, I.O.O.F.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: You are respectfully requested to grant to —— Lodge, No. ——, a Dispensation allowing us —

[Then put in what is asked for, stating reasons for the request: thus, for instance, "To elect a Scarlet-Degree member to the office of Noble Grand, as there is no P.G. or P.V.G. free from pending charges willing to accept the office." Or thus: "To have procession with regalia on the 4th of July next, as we have been invited by our fellow citizens to join them in the celebration of the day."]

By order of the Lodge.

[SEAL.]

——— ———, N.G.

Attest, ——— ———, Sec'y.

CONVENIENT FORM FOR DISPENSATION.

To ——— Lodge, No.——, I.O.O.F. of Illinois.

By virtue of the authority committed to me as Deputy of the Grand Master for your Lodge, I hereby grant and allow to you, according to the tenor of your petition dated ———, 18—, the same being in due form, a dispensation authorizing you

[To have proposed, reported upon, elected and initiated (or admitted by card), upon one and the same evening, Mr. —— ———.]

[To elect a Scarlet-Degree member to the office of Noble Grand.]

[To have a procession, with regalia, at a celebration on the —— of ——— next.]

Dated at ———, on the —— of ———, 18——.

——— ———, Deputy.

§ 155. Deputies of the Grand Master, and Past Grands deputed to install the officers of subordinates, are charged with a special duty, clearly prescribed by law, and are entitled to all the respect due to the officer whom they represent; but they have no authority to deprive a Lodge of its charter, nor any right to assume the rank of elective officers, and introduce strangers into a Lodge without card or password. When visiting Lodges to install or on other official business, D.D. Grand Masters, as representatives of the Grand Master, are entitled to the same honors as are given that officer.

U.S. 1840; 4883, setting aside in 1870 the decision of 1860, 3227, 3256. See also 4240, in § 156.

§ 156. A Deputy of G. Master may not take the control of the Lodge from the N.G. while it is regularly in the routine of legal business, nor make any other than *pro tem.* appointments of officers in the Lodge while filling the chair of the N.G.

Ill. 1853, 81; 1856, 20.

[The G.L.U.S. says "A D.D.G. Sire has no right, by virtue of his office, to take the C.P.'s chair in an Encampment. He can take such chair only when surrendered to him for installation of the officers."—*U.S.* 4240. This confirms the law of Illinois above.]

§ 157. A Deputy Grand Master, when called upon to decide questions in his district, necessarily fills the place of the Grand Master, and his decisions are binding until reversed; but immediate steps should be taken to obtain the opinion of the Grand Master. A Deputy Grand Master when cognizant of any proceedings in a Lodge in his jurisdiction which are illegal or irregular, or which afford ground for a suspicion of error or fraud, has authority to stay such proceedings. It is legal for that officer to set aside the action of a Subordinate Lodge verbally: he should do it in writing, but may not have time to do so.

Ill. 1856, 36; I, 191; 1853, 81.

§ 158. A Deputy is not an officer of the Lodge, but receives his authority from the Grand Master, whose agent he is, and can exercise no power except such as is conferred by his commission. It is not his province to decide questions which may arise in the Lodge, except on appeal. If the Lodge is about to do some illegal act, or the proceedings shall afford ground for a suspicion of error or fraud, he may interpose *objections*, which should be regarded. If some illegal act *has been done*, he may set it aside. Ill. IV, 9.

§ 159. No decision can be *officially* made by the Deputy except upon an appeal or question referred to him, or in case of irregular or illegal proceedings of the Lodge. He has a right, however, as a member, to express his opinion upon any question which may arise; but this will have no more *legal* effect than the opinion expressed by any other member.

Ill. IV, 9.

§ 160. If the Deputy be present in the Lodge, an appeal may be taken to him, verbally, from the decision of the Lodge, just as an appeal is taken from the N.G. to the Lodge. If he is not present, or if he require the point in writing, a written appeal must be taken, clearly stating the point upon which the appeal is based, which the Lodge must attest and send to the Deputy with all necessary papers.

Ill. IV, 9.

§ 161. A Deputy has no power to set aside charges regularly and legally made, whether against himself

or any other member of the Lodge. His power in this matter is set forth in § 157. And he may not set aside a ballot without assignment of legal reasons; thus only upon the ground of error or fraud.

Ill. IV, 10; III, 505; IV, 9.

§ 162. A Deputy of the Grand Master has no right to remove an officer of the Lodge for any cause. If an officer has made himself liable to removal, the *Lodge* must act in the matter; and upon its failure so to do, when ordered by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, it may be disciplined for its neglect or refusal.

Ill. IV, 52.

§ 163. It is not proper for the Deputy of a Lodge to act as an attorney for the defendant in a trial.

Ill. V, 14.

§ 164. No Deputy Grand Master is allowed any compensation for officially visiting any Lodge or Lodges located in his own town or city. Ill. I, 178.

Chapter VII.

Charters and Institution.

§ 165. A Grand Lodge has power to grant or to refuse charters to Subordinate Lodges, and to open such Lodges according to the prescribed form.

U.S. Digest of 1847, 45; U.S. 1743.

§ 166. On the written application of five or more brothers of the Order, in good standing, praying for a charter to open a new Lodge at a place where there is no Lodge established, or on the application of ten or more brothers, five of whom shall be of the Scarlet Degree, for a charter to open a new Lodge where there is one or more already established, the Grand Lodge may grant the same, and such Lodge shall receive its charter and the necessary charges and instructions from the Grand Master, or a Past Grand specially deputed, whose actual expenses, if any, shall be borne by the Lodge so opened. All petitions for charters

must be accompanied by the permanent cards of the applicants and the charter fee—thirty dollars; and a petition is not considered unless so accompanied.

Const. Ill. VII, 1, 2.

§ 167. Expired withdrawal cards may be received on deposit for applications for charters of Subordinate Lodges; and for charters for Subordinate Encampments, where the holders of such cards are contributing members of Subordinate Lodge. [This in 1865 repeals prior law.] There is no limit as to the age of the cards; and there is no law preventing the holders of 'dismissal certificates' (§ 744) from being applicants for charters of new Lodges. U.S. 3861, 4993.

§ 168. Brothers who reside in one county of a state have a right to apply to its Grand Lodge for a charter to open a Lodge in another county in the same state, where no Lodge is established. U.S. 1639.

§ 169. The name of any person while living may not be used as the chartered name or title of any Subordinate Lodge or Encampment. (Enacted in 1871 by G.L.U.S.; in 1868 by G.L. Illinois; in 1869 by G.E. Illinois.)

U.S. 5154; Jour. G.L. Ill. IV, 193; Jour. G.E. Ill. II, 108.

§ 170. All petitions for new Lodges, together with the charter fee for the same, shall be transmitted directly to the Grand Secretary (the petition to be accompanied by the cards of the petitioners), who shall, upon the receipt of the same, immediately fill out a dispensation, and, with the seal of the Grand Lodge affixed, forward the same to the Grand Master for his approval and transmission to the proper installing officer. Ill. I, 175.

§ 171. The dispensation for the formation of a new Lodge authorizes and empowers all named therein to constitute the Lodge. But if any of those named are absent from the institution, its membership is composed only of those who, pursuant to that authority, appear and assume before the instituting officer the obligations required by the laws. The absentees can only gain admittance by withdrawing their cards from

the hands of the Grand Officers, and applying in the usual mode for admission to membership by card.
U.S. 2266.

§ 172. The traveling expenses of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and of all Deputies of the Grand Master, while officially engaged in instituting Lodges and installing their officers, are to be paid by the Lodges visited, and in no other way. Ill. I, 222.

§ 173. A special deputy appointed to institute a Lodge or Encampment has fulfilled his duty when such Lodge or Encampment is instituted and he has reported the institution. U.S. 4240–41.

§ 174. A Grand Body can not furnish a subordinate with two charters or a duplicate, except when the original has been mutilated or destroyed. Such duplicate should not vary from the original; and it should be signed by the officers of the body granting it, with an indorsement stating that it is issued in place of one given at such other time, and which had been injured or destroyed. U.S. 2699.

§ 175. In Illinois, prior to 1856, it was some times allowed to alter a charter by erasure of one name and insertion of another; but at that session petitions for such change were denied; and the declared policy of the Grand Lodge ever since is to refuse to allow any change in a charter, considering it impolitic and illegal, as a Grand Body can not change or vary the phraseology of an original charter.
Ill. 1856, 125; III, 105, 421. 437, 444; IV, 277.

§ 176. Every Lodge or Encampment continues to exist so long as it consists of five members in good standing, if a Lodge, and seven if an Encampment, unless its warrant be reclaimed by special act; and such warrant can not be restored, nor can the name and number of any Lodge or Encampment be assigned, to any persons except to a sufficient number of those who were members of said Lodge or Encampment before the extinction of its warrant. And this law is imperative upon all Grand Lodges and Encampments in regard to their subordinates. The charter of a subordinate can not be surrendered by a majority of

its members, if a constitutional quorum be willing to work under it. U.S. 93, 115–16, 410.

[On the restoration of a charter to a defunct subordinate, see Chapter XXXII, on Defunct Lodges, §§ 882, 883.]

§ 177. Each jurisdiction is authorized to prepare a suitable form of charter for Rebekah-Degree Lodges. U.S. 4609.

Chapter VIII.

General Laws affecting Subordinate Lodges, not otherwise classed.

§ 178. The Grand Lodge of Illinois adopted in 1847 a uniform Constitution for Subordinates, which all must obey. It can be altered only by the Grand Lodge: the Lodge can not alter their constitution. Ill. I, 105, 332; Const. Sub. Ill. X, 2.

§ 179. Subordinates are restricted to the powers given by their charters, and have no legislative power except to make by-laws. But if the by-laws or constitution of a subordinate are found in conflict with the laws of its state Grand Body or of the G.L.U.S., the laws of the higher body prevail: and if a subordinate disregards its own constitution or the laws of its state Grand Body, yet acts according to the laws of the G.L.U.S., the state Grand Body has no right to punish it; and on proper appeal to the G.L.U.S. it will be protected. But in all cases any violation of the laws of its Grand Body is at the risk of the subordinate. U.S. 1235–6, 3415, 3109.

§ 180. It is the duty of a subordinate to obey the decisions of its Grand Lodge, which are final and conclusive until reversed by the Grand Lodge of the United States, upon proper appeal thereto. Pending such appeal, the Subordinate Lodge is not entitled to any privileges other than those accorded to it by its Grand Lodge, which may enforce its decision by demanding the charter and effects of the subordinate for non-compliance with the decision appealed from. U.S. 3738.

§ 181. Subordinate Lodges or Encampments can not ask advice or counsel from any other source than the Grand Body by which they are governed. They have no right to assemble in convention and legislate relative to the internal affairs of Grand Bodies, nor can they assemble for any purpose of legislation or to affect the course of legislation, without the consent of their Grand Bodies (§ 43).

U.S. Digest of 1847, 47; U.S. 1077, 1786, 2215.

§ 182. A subordinate should not presume the proceedings of its Grand Lodge to be illegal, but receive respectfully all communications emanating from that body, or from the Grand Master; there is no objection to respectful debate thereon. A Subordinate Lodge has no right to demand that its committee shall be met on equal terms by a committee of its Grand Lodge, with a view to discuss and settle matters of difference between them, though the latter body may accord such an act of courtesy. U.S. 812.

§ 183. The location of a Lodge is designated in its charter, and can not be changed except by authority of the Grand Lodge (see § 108, above): but, unless the charter also designate the place of meeting, the Lodge may occupy any place sufficiently private and secure from intrusion, and the Grand Lodge can not interfere. But movable Lodges or Lodges in the army are not permitted.

U.S. Digest of 1847, 48; U.S. 782, 812, 659, 2137.

§ 184. In Illinois a Lodge may not have its room or hold meetings in a hotel or tavern, without special permission of the Grand Master or Grand Lodge, under penalty of loss of charter.

By-Laws Ill. 11, 12.

§ 185. Should a Lodge fail to hold its meetings for six months, or to make returns for one year, or if its membership becomes less than five, it shall be deemed extinct or defunct, and its charter is forfeited. In all cases of the suspension or expulsion of a Lodge or the forfeiture of its charter, the effects reverting to the Grand Lodge according to § 18, it shall be the duty of the last-installed officer of such Lodge to deliver immediately to the Grand Master, or the brother by

him deputed to receive them, such funds and other effects as the Lodge may have claim to.

By-Laws Ill. II, 1, 2; Ill. III, 419.

§ 186. No Lodge shall be suspended, expelled, or made liable to any disability, until found guilty of willful violation of the laws of the Grand Lodge of the United States, or of this Grand Lodge, upon due trial, with opportunity of defense, upon charges filed with the Grand Secretary by some Past Grand; and suspension or expulsion shall require a majority of two-thirds. But the provisions of this law shall not apply to cases in which a Lodge has forfeited its charter by failing to meet for six months or to report for one year, nor to cases in which a Lodge has been guilty of contempt, by disregard of a mandate of the Grand Lodge or disobedience thereto.

Ill. 1855, 136.

[Under the Grand Lodge of Illinois the following cases have occurred of suspension or trial of subordinates, or suspension ordered conditionally.

No. 6, 1854, 73-4; 1857, 120-22; III, 8, 9, 23; 88: decided by G.L.U.S. in favor of Lodge. No. 36, III, 294-6; 298-307; 324: suspended and restored. No. 53, I, 245, 258, 281: tried by committee. No. 79, 1854, 26, 60: committee of one sent; no report; Lodge retained standing. No. 112, III, 181; 257-8; 321: tried by commission; retained standing. No. 143, V, 26, 83, 93: suspended. No. 186, III, 579: committee of one; retained standing. No. 334, IV, 388-9; 391-7; 469-71; V, 16: suspended; then tried by commission, one of whom was of committee that preferred charges; restored to standing. No. 440, V, 37, 92: suspended. In several cases the Grand Lodge has censured subordinates.]

§ 187. In all cases where a Lodge has been suspended or expelled, or its charter has been forfeited, the charter, funds, books, properties and effects of all kinds revert to its Grand Lodge. The effects of a Lodge embrace its jewels, emblems, furniture, etc., as its working and other books; and the charter, books and effects can be restored only to a sufficient number of those who were members at the time when the charter was reclaimed. (For the legally-sufficient number and the conditions, see §§ 884, 885.)

U.S. 351, 648, 749, 1283–4, and Charge-Books.

§ 188. Each Subordinate Lodge pays to the Grand Lodge with each report such Capitation Tax as is from year to year or may be by the By-Laws of the

Grand Lodge determined upon. It must be paid for all members in good standing: all are counted as in good standing for this purpose who, having once been members, have not withdrawn or died, nor been expelled, and who are not at the time of making the report either dropped or suspended—even though so far in arrears as to lose right to benefits, or if under charges but not under penalty.

Const. Ill. VII, 6; Ill. III, 167, 419; and Grand Secretary's instructions with reports.

§ 189. The M.W. Grand Master is empowered to allow, by dispensation, two adjacent Lodges to consolidate and unite their membership and property, dropping the name and number of one of the Lodges and surrendering the corresponding charter: *provided*, the Grand Master shall first receive petitions for such consolidation, signed by the members of such Lodges, and duly attested by the seals of the Lodges; and if the Lodges consolidating do not decide which name and number shall be dropped, the Grand Master shall decide thereon. Ill. III, 261.

[This law was passed in 1861, and was originally designed to meet exigencies arising from the state of things during the war of the rebellion, but was not limited to that time. There was also a law providing for the voluntary temporary suspension of work, which expired with the war, which see in Ill. III, 262, 331, or Digest of 1864, § 84.]

§ 190. Two Lodges having united under the consolidation law of 1861 (§ 189) one of them can not afterward, even by mutual consent, receive back its property, number, charter and membership, and be thus reconstituted as before. Ill. IV, 10.

[In 1871, the Grand Lodge approved the action of the Grand Master in issuing a dispensation permitting the separation and reconstitution of a Lodge that had been consolidated, such permission being temporary, and awaiting the approval of the Grand Lodge. But the law was not repealed: hence, all cases, under this precedent, must be decided by the discretion of the Grand Master and of the Grand Lodge, severally.—*Ill. V*, 16, 84.]

§ 191. All Subordinate Lodges shall punish their members who may be guilty of immoral conduct; and after charges have been preferred for immoral conduct, and sustained, they shall award such punishment as is provided therefor in their constitution

and by-laws, and the rules and usages of the Order demand; in default of which, the subordinate neglecting or refusing to award punishment shall be liable to forfeit its charter. By-Laws Ill. II, 5.

§ 192. A Lodge has the right and the duty to correct an error which it may have committed through ignorance. U.S. 2620.

[Some errors a Lodge is not allowed to correct: thus, a brother sent to pay his dues: the secretary named too little, which sum was paid; the G.L.U.S. held that to be as valid as a full payment, and the Lodge could not claim the benefit of the error. (*G.L.U.S.* 1935.) See too the case of Willard against Madison Lodge, *Ill. Jour.* 1854, *p.* 51, and the query of Rep. Wilhite, *Jour.* 1853, *p.* 70.]

§ 193. A Lodge is responsible for the mistakes of its officers; and an individual brother should not be allowed to suffer therefor. Ill. III, 161.

§ 194. Every Lodge must have a seal, with which all its official communications, reports, applications for cards, books, etc., must be sealed; and a proof-impression must be deposited with the Grand Secretary. By-Laws Ill. I, 6; § 878.

§ 195. The seal of a Lodge or Encampment, to be authentic, must be printed or impressed upon the paper or instrument it authenticates, and not affixed thereto: a printed seal pasted on is not a legal seal. U.S. 2810.

§ 196. A Lodge may not have a public procession without the permission of the Grand Lodge, Grand Master, or Deputy Grand Master for the Lodge, except to attend the funeral of a brother.

By-Laws Ill. II, 7.

§ 197. No Lodge nor Encampment, nor any of the members thereof, may, in the name of the Order, resort to any scheme of raffles, lotteries or gift-enterprises, or schemes of hazard or chance of any kind, as a means to raise funds for any purpose of relief or assistance to such subordinates, or to individual members. U.S. 3953.

§ 198. Any Lodge asking pecuniary aid for any cause must apply first to its own G. Lodge; and if this body has not the ability to render the aid needed, the G.L. may ask the assistance of the G. Lodges in adjacent states or of all G. Lodges, through their several

G. Masters, who shall have power to issue circulars stating circumstances, etc., in aid of the appeal. The form of the circular to be as given in the Appendix.
U.S. 860, 906.

§ 199. No Lodge or Encampment may entertain any application for pecuniary aid or assistance, under whatsoever scheme it may be presented, unless the same be authorized by the Grand Body, or its principal Grand Officer, of the jurisdiction in which such aid is solicited, and in accordance with the form prescribed for such purposes by the G.L.U.S. The Grand Sire has no power to authorize subordinates in the jurisdiction of Grand Bodies to apply for aid.
U.S. 3953, 4467.

§ 200. The Grand Lodge discourages appeals for pecuniary assistance in case of loss by fire, it being the duty of a Lodge to insure its property, according to § 914. It is also held to be inexpedient to allow Lodges to ask pecuniary aid from other Lodges for their own individual members.
Ill. III, 507, 512; IV, 313.

§ 201. A Lodge has no power to legalize an illegal act of its officers, such as the issuing of a visiting card to a brother by the N.G. and Secretary without a vote of the Lodge. Ill. III, 161.

§ 202. All refreshments in the way of edibles or beverages (except water) shall be strictly excluded from all Lodge-rooms or ante-rooms, or halls connected with or adjoining thereto, under the control of any Subordinate or Degree Lodge or Encampment of this Order. U.S. 3709.

§ 203. The universal usage of the Order prohibits the use in the Lodge-room or ante-room of any refreshments other than water either before, during or after a regular meeting of the Lodge; and no festival should be held in connection with a regular meeting.
Ill. 1856, 201; III, 268.

§ 204. A Lodge may not hold any anniversary, celebration, ball or party, using thereat the name or regalia of the Order, without the written consent of the Grand Master, allowing such use. The Grand Master may give such consent only upon a duly signed and

sealed application of the Lodge by its N.G. and Secretary, with pledge of the Lodge and its officers that no intoxicating beverages of any kind shall be used or offered to members or guests at such festival, celebration, ball, party, etc. State Grand Bodies are required to enforce this law.

U.S. 3709; repeated in Ill. III, 517; explained, § 206.

§ 205. If a Lodge violates the law of the preceding section, the Grand Master must suspend it at once, until the session of the Grand Lodge, or until suitable reparation and apology has been made.

Ill. III, 517.

§ 206. The law of 1864 (§ 204), prohibiting anniversaries, etc., without the consent of the Grand Master or Grand Patriarch, predicated upon the promise that no intoxicating beverage shall be used, is not intended to prevent Lodges and Encampments from joining in a public procession in regalia, in connection with other organizations, when invited to do so by the civil authorities; and permission for that purpose may be obtained from the respective jurisdictions under such regulations as they may prescribe.

U.S. 3739.

§ 207. The Grand Lodge recommends to the subordinates in places where its annual sessions are held that they do not give any public festival or entertainment to the Grand Lodge. Ill. 1855, 108.

§ 208. It is not proper for a Lodge, or the members of a Lodge, as such, to hoist a political banner or flag upon their Lodge-room, or make or participate in any political demonstration whatever. Ill. III, 157–8.

§ 209. All acts of incorporation obtained by Subordinate Lodges or Encampments must be submitted to their several state Grand Bodies for approval before the same can be accepted and acted upon by such subordinates, and it is the duty of such state Grand Bodies to see that such charters contain no provision inconsistent with the laws of this Order, and that the rights of property of the state Grand Bodies and of the said subordinates in Lodges and Encampments are as fully protected as the legislative provisions of

the several states will permit. [Provision having been made by the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Illinois for the incorporation of their subordinates, special incorporating acts may not be obtained by them. See the Acts in Appendix.]

U.S. 3994.

§ 210. When a Lodge is chartered and empowered to work in the German language, sound policy requires that it shall work in no other language. On the opposite rule, the Lodges working in English might from such a precedent claim the right to use the ceremony in German occasionally, when interest might influence. Ill. IV, 9.

[This decision was made on a query from Lodge 329 (misprinted in the Journal, 229), and was made, consequently, with reference to those cases in which Lodges work in different languages in the same place, and not with reference to the action of Lodges using two languages in places where there are not other Lodges to be interfered with by the practice, which is recognized in § 880.]

§ 211. The Grand Bodies in Illinois are authorized to give permission to subordinates in that jurisdiction to work and to transact business in the Scandinavian tongues, provided that no written or printed translation of the work be allowed.

U.S. (in 1871) 5241.

[Under this authority, the Grand Lodge of Illinois authorized its Lodge 446 to work and keep records in the Swedish language, subject to the general laws respecting Lodges using foreign languages (§ 809).—*Ill. V.* 83.]

§ 212. Lodges are required to forward all money sent to the Grand Secretary, whether for capitation tax, supplies, or otherwise, as far as practicable, in the form of drafts or certificates of deposit payable to the order of the Grand Secretary by name; and in case uncurrent funds are sent, that officer is authorized to return them, or to charge the discount to the Lodge. Ill. 1857, 83.

[The law requiring Lodges to register money-letters, adopted in 1855 (p. 86), was repealed in 1864 (*Ill. III*, 523).]

§ 213. In 1859 the Grand Secretary was authorized in case of loss of money in the mails in transmission from subordinates to settle with the Lodges as he might deem just. Generally the Lodge was credited

with the amount sent, as seen in Ill. III, 562. But in 1865 the law was passed that no Lodge can be credited for lost money until it has furnished satisfactory evidence that the same was sent either by draft or by express. Ill. III, 562; V, 49, 73.

Chapter IX.

Lodge Officers—their Election, Appointment, Resignation, and Removal.

§ 214. The elective officers of a Lodge are a Noble Grand, Vice Grand, Secretary, and Treasurer; and the Lodge may at pleasure elect a Permanent Secretary, in addition, to serve twelve months. The appointed officers are the Warden, Conductor, Outside Guardian, Right and Left Supporters to the Noble Grand, Right and Left Supporters to the Vice Grand, and Right and Left Scene Supporters; also, the N.G. may appoint a Chaplain, at his option. All these officers, except the Permanent Secretary, serve for a term of six months. Const. Subs. Ill. III, 1, 2.

[The above is the same as the law of the G.L.U.S., except as to the Chaplain, which office is not created by that body's laws. See U.S. Digest of 1847, 49; U.S. 900, 901, 912. A Lodge may appoint or elect a Chaplain, who is called an officer, because he holds an office; but service therein does not make him eligible to another office.—*U.S.* 4993.]

§ 215. The Constitution authorizing the N.G. to appoint a Chaplain at his option, the Lodge can not interfere with this power of appointment or prevent him from exercising it.

Ill. IV, 292 (misprinted 280).

§ 216. The elective and appointive officers of a Lodge are prescribed by law; and a Lodge may not create any other office or officer. A Room Warden or Steward may be chosen, but is not an officer and not liable to fine as such. The Junior P.G. (§ 217) is not finable for absence.

Ill. I, 147–8, 294; 1856, 182, 117, 170.

§ 217. There is no such *office* or *officer* as Past Grand;

the *rank* of P.G. is attained by service in the N.G.'s chair; and the P.G. who has just passed the N.G.'s chair is called the Junior P.G., and should not be elected to any office; but he may be elected representative to the Grand Lodge [which position is not an office of the Lodge]. A Lodge may not elect two sets of officers. U.S. 1113, 1317, 2132, 1100.

[One case is on record in which a Lodge working in two languages elected two sets of officers, each set taking the chair alternately: this having been allowed in the early days of the Order, the G.L.U.S. refused to prohibit it in that Lodge, but also refused to allow it as a precedent.—*U.S.* 1100.]

§ 218. A Lodge can not compel qualified members to accept office; but an installed officer can not resign without consent of the Lodge. Ill. 1853, 67.

§ 219. An officer who resigns forfeits the honors of his office, which inure to his successor. U.S. 1245.

§ 220. Officers must be elected at the last regular meeting in each term; they can not be chosen earlier. Nominations may be made on the two meetings immediately preceding election, and on election-night, previous to going into election. When members competent and eligible to fill the offices can not be had, and the old officers have to be and are retained, they should be reëlected and installed, and not simply suffered to hold over.

Const. Subs. Ill. IV, 3, 4; Ill. III, 79, 158.

§ 221. Elections must be by ballot, and never should be decided by lot; but when there is but one candidate for an office, he may be chosen thereto by acclamation. The motion should be 'that Brother A— B— be elected by acclamation': the Lodge votes thereon by the usual sign of the Order; and if the motion prevails, the brother is thereby elected without further vote. Const. Subs. IV, 4; Ill. 1852, 69; 1856, 21.

§ 222. In the election of officers a majority of all votes cast is necessary for a choice; and votes for persons not in nomination are not to be counted.

Ill. 1855, 74, 124; III, 420.

[The Grand Lodge of Illinois has not decided whether a blank vote shall be counted; but the G.L.U.S. has decided that, in the absence of any provision to the contrary, a vote in blank is as much to be counted as if it had the name of a candidate upon it; also, that when the by-laws of a Lodge provide that, 'on a second ballot the poll shall be between the two candidates who

shall have received the highest number of votes on the first ballot', all votes cast for other candidates on the second ballot are void and to be excluded from the poll.—*U.S.* 2859–60, 2928.]

§ 223. In the absence of any by-law, the proper time for election of the Permanent Secretary is at the December election; and as the Constitution allows the election of a Per. Secretary at discretion of the Lodge, no by-law is needed, unless the Lodge wishes to make his term begin in July. Ill. 1856, 213, 238.

[The words *December* and *July* are substituted for *June* and *January*, which were in the original decision, for the reason that in 1871 the G.L.U.S. changed the time of making annual reports in all Lodges (U.S. 5218); hence the dates of the original law should be changed correspondingly.]

§ 224. A brother who has previously signified that he will accept an office if elected thereto, or who has instructed a brother present at the time of the election to signify his acceptance, may be elected, though himself not present at the election. Ill. I, 302.

§ 225. Candidates may not be required to retire during an election ballot, as they are thereby deprived of their right to vote and to withdraw from the canvass at discretion. Ill. 1856, 117.

§ 226. If a new Lodge is instituted or a defunct one revived so late in a term that its officers have not fourteen nights' service before the beginning of the next regular term (January or July), new officers are not to be elected for such regular term, but the old officers hold over without election, as service for less than the majority of a term does not entitle them to the honors of service. But if there be fourteen nights or more, new officers are chosen at the regular term, and the officers who have served receive the honors of their offices. U.S. 794, 952, 2781.

§ 227. A Grand Lodge can not elect an officer for a subordinate. U.S. 1476.

§ 228. The appointive officers of a Lodge are appointed by the N.G., except the supporters of the V.G., who are appointed by that officer. The appointments, except for vacancies, are made at installation, and may not be made before.

U.S. 1887, and Charge-Bk. (Same in Const. Subs. III, 3, 4.)

§ 229. Officers can not be elected or installed by a

Lodge that is under suspension or expulsion, nor can the honors be bestowed upon officers whose terms expire when a Lodge is in such a condition.

U.S. 1391.

§ 230. All restriction upon reëlection of officers in a Subordinate Lodge is abolished: the G.L.U.S. has left the matter to state legislation, and the Grand Lodge of Illinois has repealed its restrictive laws, and advises Lodges to elect the best-qualified members to fill the several offices, without regard to past positions. U.S. (in 1867) 4182; Ill. IV, 153, 459.

§ 231. A Lodge may not make new rules on eligibility to office. Ill. IV, 6.

§ 232. There is no reason why persons akin to each other, no matter how close the relation, should not hold office at the same time in the same Lodge.

U.S. 4992.

§ 233. A brother under charges for bad conduct is not eligible to office: a candidate must be free from all charges, and before installation he must be free from indebtedness to the Lodge for dues, etc. All the elective officers, and the Warden and the O.G., must have the Scarlet Degree before installation; and in jurisdictions accepting the Rebekah Degree, they must have that also. Charge-Books; § 235, below.

§ 234. An officer may be elected to an office higher than that which he holds, thus vacating the lower office. A member may be *elected*, but can not be *installed*, while indebted to the Lodge; but an appointed officer need only be in good standing when appointed and installed. Ill. 1856, 21, 173, 238.

§ 235. The officers of all Lodges which are in possession of the Rebekah-Degree work ought to be in regular possession of the degree, on the same principle on which they are required to assume other obligations belonging to their official stations.

U.S. 1841, 2214 (in 1852 and 1854).

[The letter of the law makes possession of the Rebekah Degree necessary to *all* officers of Lodges in Illinois. The decision of p. 2214 is applied only to the N.G. and V.G., but the language is general. The Charge-Book requires degree-rank only of the elective officers, the Warden, and the O.G., and with this agrees Const. Sub. Ill. IV, 2. But at the session when the first of these

decisions was made came an appeal from Texas. The G.L. of Texas had refused to adopt a resolution providing that the Rebekah Degree is essential to all officers; and the G.L.U.S. decided that there was nothing informal or illegal in the action of the Grand Lodge of Texas. — *U.S.* 1899. The compiler of this Digest, therefore, doubts whether the law means more than that all officers required to have the Scarlet Degree (§ 241) must also have the Rebekah Degree; but he is obliged to record the law as he finds it, and to state the conflicting decisions. See § 302.]

§ 236. No brother is eligible as N.G. unless he has served a term as V.G. (filling a vacancy at close of term is considered legal service for the term, by § 309), nor is he eligible as V.G. unless he has served a term in an inferior office: *except*, in a new and revived Lodge (§ 313) or as provided in § 240, hereafter. A Grand Lodge can not make a Scarlet-Degree member eligible as N.G. on one term's service in a subordinate office; nor may local law require other service than one term in an inferior office as qualification for V.G. Service as Chaplain does not give eligibility. Loss, mutilation or disability of the right hand does not disqualify a brother of sufficient service and degree-rank for the office even of N.G.

U.S. Dig. of 1847, 49; U.S. 1017, 4370, 4993, 4375.

§ 237. A Past V.G. of one Lodge is eligible to the office of N.G. in any other Lodge which he may join, if he has proof of such service, but not without such proof; and the possession of a P.O. Degree is legal evidence of having passed the office to which it pertains. If an installed V.G. has been *illegally* displaced, and for that reason has not filled the chair, he is eligible as N.G.

Ill. 1854, 7, 53; III, 161; 1855, 123.

§ 238. The general principle prevails that the law is satisfied if the officer-elect is found eligible at the time of induction into office. Thus, the V.G. is generally nominated and elected N.G. before the close of his full term; and such nomination and election is legal. So an acting N.G. may be elected to any station requiring the rank of P.G. (as N.G. of a R.D.L., § 584, 586, or representative to a Grand Lodge, § 217), if his term of office expires before his entering upon the duties of the new station. U.S. 4609.

§ 239. A brother is eligible to the office of N.G. who,

in consequence of sickness, has been unable to perform the duties of V.G. for a majority of the nights of his term in that office, and who has been excused from time to time by the Lodge; because his absence was occasioned by a providential interposition, over which he had no control. It is otherwise where the absence is voluntary, even though he may have the leave of the Lodge. A Lodge can not grant to an officer leave of absence for a majority of the nights of a term, without working forfeiture of the honors of the office. U.S. 1886, 2309.

§ 240. In the case of a vacancy in the office of N.G. or V.G. of a Subordinate Lodge, and all qualified members refusing to accept either of said offices, the Lodge may elect a Scarlet-Degree member thereto, who is entitled to the honors as in the case of constituting a new Lodge; provided, however, that a dispensation for the purpose be first obtained from the proper authority in the jurisdiction to which the Lodge belongs. The same rule applies in case of a regular election under similar conditions.
U.S. 2661, 2561.

§ 241. The practice is well settled for presiding officers to fill the subordinate stations by *pro tem.* appointments, in places of absentees, previous to proceeding to business, and such is the universal custom in the Order. By-laws on the subject are unnecessary. The right of the presiding officers to make their appointments according to their discretion is a constitutional one, and can not be infringed upon by by-laws requiring them to appoint from members of a certain degree, either for temporary or permanent officers. Thus, while a Lodge may arrange with the O.G. that he shall perform the duties of Steward, it can not require the N.G. to appoint as O.G. the persen chosen by it as Steward. And it is expedient that the supporters of the N.G. be of the Scarlet Degree, and the supporters of the V.G. of the R.B. Degree, at least, or higher. This language virtually prohibits filling these places (supporters) with members of degrees lower than those named, where there is a sufficient number of members of the requisite degrees

in the Lodge who will accept the positions; and an installing officer is justified in refusing to install supporters when the law is not complied with. See § 302, below. Ill. I, 147, 119; 1856, 176; IV, 274.

§ 242. A N.G. can not hold the office of Treasurer. Ill. III, 420.

§ 243. In case of an illegal election to office, it must be held over again. The brother having the next highest number of votes, where the brother elected is afterward ascertained to have been ineligible, may not, by virtue thereof, be declared elected. Ill. III, 161.

§ 244. When an officer-elect fails to appear for installation, and no sufficient reason for his absence be given to the installing officer, it is both the right and the duty of the installing officer immediately to declare the office vacant and order a new election. If a N.G. fails to appear for installation [and a new election is not ordered as provided above], his duties devolve upon the V.G.; and where the laws make provision for vacation of office by non-attendance, the Lodge may treat the officer as if installed, and vacate his office, and the brother then elected and installed is the N.G. in his place. U.S. 2215–16, 2403–4.

§ 245. If an officer-elect of a Lodge on installation-night refuses to retire to the ante-room for examination; or, after having so retired, refuses to return to the Lodge-room to be installed when required to do so by the Grand Marshal; or if an officer-elect resigns on the evening of installation, another can be elected in his place and installed forthwith. Ill. III, 161; I, 174.

§ 246. When there is no local law for vacating an office, an installed officer does not vacate his office by absence. Officers can be removed only in accordance with the laws of the Grand Lodge. Removal from office is not a penalty that can be inflicted for immoral or improper conduct: it is allowable for official misconduct. (§§ 639, 640.) Suspension from office is not allowable. Suspension for conduct unbecoming carries loss of office with it. U.S. 2215; Ill. I, 146; 1856, 117, 232, 226.

§ 247. If an officer absents himself for *more* than three successive evenings, the Lodge may declare his seat vacant, and a new officer can be elected or appointed; but the vacation can not be declared until after the fourth absence, to wit, on the fifth night. But if the Lodge does not remove the officer promptly, but allows him to resume the functions of his office without discipline, it can not afterward call up the case and remove him. And if an officer takes a visiting card and avowedly departs for a long period, without resigning his office, the Lodge may immediately vacate his chair, and proceed to fill it. All vacancies are filled in the manner of the former selection.

Const. Sub. Ill. IV, 6; Ill. 1854, 45; 1856, 59; III, 443.

Chapter X.

Officers of Lodges—their Powers, Duties, and Privileges.

§ 248. Officers have such powers and perform such duties as are assigned them by their charges, by general laws, and by the constitutions and by-laws of their Lodges. U.S. Digest of 1847, p. 49.

§ 249. All members of the Order are equally bound to be governed by its laws and well-known usages; and for refusal they may be tried for conduct unbecoming. Official position gives no indulgence.

U.S. 4241.

§ 250. An officer of a Lodge can not fill his station by proxy even with the consent of the Lodge, nor accept an office with any conditions or reservations, nor escape fine for absence by providing a substitute.

Ill. I, 174, 283; 1855, 85.

§ 251. Where a N.G. obtains leave of absence from his Lodge for three months and overstays his time, being absent for a majority of the nights in the *term*, his office is declared vacant by a vote of the

Lodge and a P.G. elected to his vacancy, the Lodge can not, by the resignation of the latter and the re-election of the former for the remainder of that term, make him a P.G. entitled to the honors of a Past Noble Grand. ("Approved under the peculiar state of facts embodied therein.") A Lodge has no right to grant leave of absence covering a majority of nights of a term: if leave is given, forfeiture of honors still follows the absence.

U.S. 1886, 1898, 2309, 2859, 2925.

§ 252. No officer, except the Secretaries, can be *exempt* from dues; but the O.G. and Warden may be paid for their services, at discretion of the Lodge. A Lodge may pay a Secretary a salary beside or including the amount of his dues; but the allowance of salary may not be retrospective.

Ill. 1856, 118; Const. Subs. III, 5, 6; Ill. IV, 378.

§ 253. When an officer who is paid (directly or by exemption from dues) resigns, he does not forfeit his compensation for the period during which he served.

U.S. 2268.

§ 254. All officers of Subordinate Lodges are required to commit their respective parts of the work of the Order, so as to proceed without the use of books, within one month from the time of their installation; and upon a failure to comply with this rule, their offices shall be vacated, or a suitable fine [which must be assessed by the by-laws of the Lodge] must be inflicted. Ill. I, 209; 1856, 117, 120.

§ 255. It is the duty of the N.G. to preside in the Lodge, and enforce a due observance of the constitution and laws, and a proper respect for the authority of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois; to see that all the officers of the Lodge and members of committees perform their respective duties, as enjoined by the several charges and the constitution and by-laws; to appoint all officers and a majority of all committees not otherwise provided for; to give the casting vote, only, on all matters or questions before the Lodge, except in the election of officers, when he is entitled to vote. He must inspect and announce the result of all ballotings or other votes

by the Lodge; have charge of the charter, which he must always have in the Lodge while in session; draw upon the Treasurer for all sums that have been voted by the Lodge, or that may be necessary to pay the benefits provided for by the by-laws; convene special meetings, and perform such other duties as appertain to his office. He may not make or second any motion, nor take part in any debate while in the chair. Const. Subs. III, 3.

§ 256. The holding of office does not deprive members of any of their rights and privileges in the Lodge, such as the right of debate, voting, etc. [Inference from U.S. 1503, 2265, etc., and § 93.] Hence, a Grand Master may take part in the proceedings of his Lodge (U.S. 1503), and a Noble Grand may vote on the election of members, etc. The limitation 'to give the casting vote only', etc. (Const. Subs. Ill. 3, and § 255), has reference to questions of policy before the Lodge. Ill. I, 251–2; III, 421.

§ 257. The N.G. must enforce the laws and see that other officers and committees do their duty; but he is not bound to report to the Lodge all irregularities. This oversight can not be assigned to any other officer. Ill. 1857, 164, 166; III, 421.

§ 258. It is improper for the Noble Grand of a Lodge to permit business to be done in the Lodge that he considers illegal, if his judgment is sustained by the Lodge. A Noble Grand has no right to refuse to put any legitimate question to his Lodge: his differing with the Lodge has nothing to do with the matter. Ill. I, 294; U.S. 4992.

§ 259. The Noble Grand, being the proper custodian of the Charge-Books and all others containing or relating to the secret work of the Order, may intrust them to his subordinate officers for the purpose of qualification while in the Lodge-room; but it is unlawful to take these books from the room; and the laws prohibit the writing of the initiatory charges as well as all other parts of the work. U.S. 4467.

§ 260. The N.G. holds the books, etc., in his possession until his successor is installed. Ill. III, 421.

§ 261. No one but the acting N.G. may draw on the

Treasurer for funds. If the by-laws do not prohibit it or fix some other regulation, the N.G. may draw an order for benefits only without the order of the Lodge and attestation of the Secretary: otherwise he can not do so. He has no power or control of the funds of the Lodge but what is expressly given in the constitution and by-laws.

Ill. 1856, 117, 234; III, 153.

§ 262. When there is no P.G. present at initiation to deliver the P.G.'s charge, it may be delivered by the N.G., but never by the V.G. U.S. 1895.

§ 263. The acting N.G. has a right to call special meetings of his Lodge, and no one else has that right. The by-laws of a Lodge may require the N.G. to convene special meetings under certain circumstances, but his original powers are not thereby infringed. If the N.G. is absent from home or incapacitated from acting, and there is emergency, the V.G. has the right to act in his place. Further than this there is no legal provision, and a Lodge would be obliged to act on its best discretion. Ill. 1856, 181; III, 162.

§ 264. A Lodge can not dictate the words to be used by the N.G. upon any occasion. Ill. IV, 467.

§ 265. No person can officiate as N.G. or V.G. unless he has taken the obligation of the office, except that the V.G. takes the chair of the N.G. in case of his absence, and the supporters of those officers occupy their chairs temporarily, after the opening of the Lodge, in certain cases provided for in the Charge-Books. A supporter can not administer an O.B.N.

Ill. I, 119, 146–7, 293.

§ 266. The N.G. of a Lodge always when present at its meetings is required to preside, and the V.G. to act as N.G. in the absence of that officer; and a N.G., or V.G. acting as N.G., has not the right or power to waive his right and place a P.G. in the N.G.'s chair during the presence in the Lodge-room of either of the first two officers above named; provided that this decision is not to be considered as applicable to a *temporary* absence during a portion of a Lodge-meeting of those officers, in which case the chair must be filled as provided in the Charge-Book; and provided,

further, that the N.G., or V.G. acting as such, may invite a P.G. to the chair during initiation or to confer degrees, or on occasion of a visitation of Grand Officers. But if the V.G. is not in the principal chair according to law, the proceedings of the Lodge are not thereby made illegal or invalid.

U.S. 2676, 3540, 4070, 4187.

§ 267. In the absence of the N.G., it is not only the right but the duty of the V.G. to take the N.G.'s place and to fulfill all his functions, except as allowed or required in §§ 262 and 266; and in the N.G.'s chair he wears the N.G.'s regalia. U.S. 1068, 1475.

§ 268. A Noble Grand desiring to be excused for absence should make his excuse to the *Lodge;* and the V.G. should state any questions arising thereupon.

Ill. IV, 53.

§ 269. The V.G. shall assist the N.G. in presiding in the Lodge. He shall appoint his own supporters, and a minority of all committees not otherwise provided for, and have special charge of the door, under the N.G. While acting as N.G., and then only, he can confer degrees. If there is any breach of order or decorum which is noticed by the V.G. and not by the N.G., the V.G. has the right and duty to call to order, using his gavel for the purpose.

Const. Sub. Ill. III, 4; Ill. I, 302; V, 12.

§ 270. In the absence of the V.G. and of all P.Gs. and P.V.Gs., the N.G. must appoint a Scarlet-Degree member to fill that chair. But when the V.G. leaves his chair temporarily during Lodge-hours, his R.S. fills it; and if the V.G. and all P.Gs. and P.V.Gs. are absent from an initiation, the N.G. must act as V.G. and P.G. also, as a supporter or *pro tem.* V.G. (unless he is a P.V.G.) can not administer the O.B.N. When both N.G. and V.G. are absent, any P.G. may take the chair, as determined by majority of the brothers present and not by any by-law regulation, and may perform all the duties of N.G. and V.G.

Ill. 1854, 67; 1856, 109, 127–8; I, 119; Const Subs. III, 8.

§ 271. The Secretary must keep an accurate record of the proceedings of the Lodge. He must write all

communications, fill up all certificates and cards granted by the Lodge; issue all summonses or notices required; attest to all moneys ordered paid at regular meetings, and none other. He must make out at the end of his term, for the Grand Lodge, a full return of the Lodge during the term, and perform such other duties, appertaining to his office, as may be required of him by the Lodge and his charge, and have his books written up for the Finance Committee within twenty-four hours after the last meeting in each term; and deliver up to his successor all books, papers or other properties belonging to his office; perform the duties prescribed for Permanent Secretary, if none be chosen by the Lodge, and be exempt from all dues. Const. Sub. Ill. III, 5.

§ 272. The officers of subordinates are merely the executive agents of those bodies, and have no power to use the seal, unless so ordered by the subordinates, or in accordance with the positive enactments of the several Grand Bodies under whose jurisdiction they act, or in the legitimate business of the subordinate, where the use of the seal is necessary (U.S. 1318, 4240). A Secretary, therefore, may affix the seal of the Lodge to any document which he is authorized or required to certify to by the constitution and by-laws of his own Lodge, or by the regulations of this Grand Lodge, or of the Grand Lodge of the United States, whether the document has been brought before his Lodge or not; but he may not use the seal of the Lodge in any other case without its special order. The seal is to be used by the Secretary only.

Ill. 1853, 49; IV, 198.

§ 273. The statements of a Secretary, under the seal of his Lodge, in a document not acted upon by his Lodge nor authorized by law, may be received as evidence, but only as his personal evidence; they can not have any official character, nor be received as the testimony of the Lodge. The merely official misconduct of the officer would not necessarily impugn his character or his veracity, as his error might arise from ignorance of the strict requirements of the law.

Ill. 1853, 49.

§ 274. The Secretary must immediately send notice to the Grand Secretary when any member of his Lodge is suspended or expelled. Ill. III, 91.

§ 275. The Scribe of an Encampment must furnish to the Secretary of each Subordinate Lodge whose members are members of the Encampment a list of such members; then it is the duty of each Secretary to advise each Scribe, within a reasonable time, of the withdrawal, suspension or expulsion of any member of his Lodge who is also a member of the Encampment; and also of the reïnstatement of any such.

U.S. 1250.

§ 276. Neither Secretary of a Lodge is required by the constitution or by their charges to give notice to watchers, unless required to do so by the Lodge. But the G.L. has assigned that duty to the Secretary and Permanent Secretary by its legislation and decisions.

Ill. 1855, 85, 96; III, 267, 421.

§ 277. If a brother of the Scarlet Degree in good standing desires a certificate of his grade [and standing] to enable him to join an Encampment, he is entitled to receive the same from the Secretary of the Lodge upon application to that officer; and no vote of the Lodge is necessary to authorize the issue of it.

U.S. 4466.

§ 278. The Permanent Secretary is elected annually. It is his duty to keep just and true accounts between the Lodge and its members; enter the charges as they become due, credit the amount as paid, giving his receipt to the Recording Secretary for all moneys he may receive from him, and paying over to the Treasurer all sums in his hands immediately, taking his receipt for the same. As these payments should be made immediately, he is highly censurable for any neglect which may lead to the necessity of a special assessment. He must at the close of each term notify all members who are in arrears for thirteen weeks' dues of the amount due by them to the Lodge; and a statement of the accounts of such members posted up in the Lodge or ante-room is not a sufficient notification. He must make out for the Lodge a statement of all moneys received and paid to the Treasurer;

have his books written up for the Finance Committee within twenty-four hours after the last meeting in each term, and deliver up to his successor, at the end of his official term, all books, papers, etc., appertaining to his office, in his possession. He is exempt from all dues.

Const. Subs. Ill. III, 6; Ill. 1856, 37; IV, 199–200, 240.

§ 279. A bond may be required of a Permanent Secretary, the penalties and conditions of which must be fixed by by-law, and not fixed from time to time by resolution. Ill. IV, 467.

§ 280, *a*. A Secretary should not pay money to a Treasurer who has not been legally installed, with a valid bond; and in case of such illegal installation, the Lodge should direct the Secretary not to make such payments. Ill. IV., 10.

§ 280, *b*. A Permanent Secretary, becoming satisfied that a payment was made to him by a member which he has omitted to enter, has a right to enter such payment and give credit to the brother for the payment as of the date when it was actually made; and if a payment made at the earlier date would have made the brother entitled to benefits, the Lodge must allow the claim. Ill. IV, 9, 34, 52.

§ 281. The Treasurer, prior to his installation in office, must give a joint and several bond to the Lodge [by its corporate name], with two sureties, to be approved by the Lodge, with such penalties and conditions as from time to time may be prescribed by the Lodge. His duties are to keep the funds of the Lodge; to pay all orders drawn on him by the N.G., and if not for benefits provided for by these laws attested by the Secretary, and none others; to keep a full and correct account of all moneys expended; to give the Lodge a monthly statement of its funds; to furnish the Lodge, at the last meeting in the term, with a full report of the receipts and disbursements of the term, with vouchers; and to have his books written up for the Finance Committee within twenty-four hours after the last meeting in the term; and to deliver up, when legally called upon, all moneys, bonds, papers, books etc., belonging to the Lodge, to

his successor in office, or to whom the Lodge may especially appoint. Const. Subs. III, 7.

§ 282. The Trustees of a Lodge are not to be named individually in the bond of a Treasurer, a blank for which is furnished by the Grand Lodge; nor can the amount of the bond be fixed by a by-law.

Ill. IV, 4, 17, 31, 150.

§ 283. A Treasurer may refuse to pay an order which he *knows* to have been drawn by mistake or fraud, until he can report the facts to the Lodge.

Ill. III, 488.

§ 284. The Treasurer, and not the Trustees, is the proper custodian, not only of the funds, but of all the notes, bonds, etc., belonging to the Lodge.

Ill. V, 13.

§ 285. A Treasurer's final report is to be presented at the last meeting in the term (§ 281); *i.e.*, on the last meeting in June or in December. Ill. V, 25.

§ 286. The Warden's position is in front of the R.S. of the Noble Grand, and he can not deliver his charge from any other place without a violation of law.

U.S. 4716, 4878, 4993.

§ 287. It is not proper or discretionary for the O.G. to admit members of his own Lodge to the ante-room without the signal, when the Lodge is open. The Guardians of the Lodge should require a strict observance of the regulations of the Order. Ill. 1853, 30.

§ 288. The representative of a Lodge occupies the same position as to his Lodge after election that he did before. Ill. III, 419.

Chapter XI.

Installations.

§ 289. The Grand Master must provide for installing Lodge officers by himself or deputy: but the necessities of the case may require a C.P. or N.G. to install his successor, which he may do in the absence of the [G.P. or] G. Master or his deputy, and of all [P.C.Ps.

or] Past Grands [and only in case of such absence; *Ill. III*, 486]; but the obligations of officers can be administered only by those upon whom they have been conferred. U.S. 919, 1246, 1085.

§ 290. The regular time for installation is the first regular meeting in each term; and if at the proper time the Lodge is ready and the regular installing officer has failed to attend to the duty, the retiring N.G. or any P.G. called thereto by the Lodge may officiate as installing officer, without special authority. When the Constitution of Subordinates says that officers are to be installed at the first meeting in the new term, it does not refer only to regular meetings of the Lodge, but to any meeting, either regular or special, ordered by the Lodge itself, or by an officer having competent authority to call a Lodge together. Installation may be had at a special meeting; but a meeting for that or any other purpose can not be called by the Grand Master or his deputy. (See § 263.)

Const. Sub. Ill. IV, 4; III, 8; Ill. 1855, 24, 61; 1856, 113.

§ 291. In case of a vacancy occurring in any office after the regular period of installation, it is not necessary to procure special authority from the Grand Master or his deputy to install a successor: that duty may be performed by the N.G. or a P.G.

Ill. 1855, 25, 26.

§ 292. A Grand Officer, or Deputy of the Grand Master, or a Lodge, may employ a member of a Lodge not within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, but otherwise qualified, to officiate as installing officer. But the Deputy for one Lodge can not legally install the officers of another Lodge except by request of its Deputy.

Ill. I, 208; III, 324; Const. G.L. Ill. IV, 13.

§ 293. Though a Noble Grand holds office till his successor is installed, yet he is subject to penalty if he refuses to surrender his chair (or in case of reëlection, to be reïnstalled), when the Lodge is ready for installation and desirous of it, and a proper person is present for installing officer. Ill. III, 486.

§ 294. The officers of Subordinate Lodges and En-

campments must not be installed, nor furnished with the passwords, unless the reports, returns, and moneys due from such Lodges and Encampments to their respective superior jurisdictions, he actually made and placed in the hands of the proper officer, or be actually in transit to the proper destination.

U.S. 2643.

§ 295. A Deputy Grand Master may not refuse to install officers on the ground that the reports of a Lodge are incomplete and insufficient because they have not been referred to the auditing committee for approval, provided they have been accepted by the Lodge. Ill. 1854, 45.

§ 296. The Grand Secretary furnishes to each Lodge for its Deputy special blanks for reports of installations, which are to be made in duplicate; the blanks should be in the Lodge-room at installation, and should be filled immediately afterward. One copy is to be sent to the Grand Master and one to the Grand Secretary. Special instructions are printed on the blanks. Ill. 1857, 190–91.

§ 297. A Deputy has no right to install an officer who is under charges.

Ill. IV, 9, and Charge-Books.

§ 298. Officers-elect, having been examined in the ante-room, do not address the chairs when they enter for installation. U.S. 4992.

§ 299. While the Grand Master or his Deputy is conducting an installation or an election at an installation, the N.G. has no right to put a question to the Lodge, or to interfere with the proceedings of the presiding installing officer. To do so is an act of insubordination. U.S. 4843.

§ 300. A member of a Lodge who is a Grand Officer and at an installation is clothed in Grand-Lodge regalia has a right to vote in his Lodge at an election held by the installing officer. (See § 256.)

U.S. 4843.

§ 301. An officer-elect can not be installed by proxy.

U.S. 4240.

§ 302. When a N.G. or V.G. elect has been illegally installed previous to have taken the Rebekah Degree,

he must immediately take that degree and be reïnstalled; failing in which, the office must be declared vacant and a new officer elected. Ill. III, 159.

§ 303. When a Treasurer-elect appears for installation without having had his official bond approved by the Lodge, the installing officer should defer the installation of such Treasurer until such bond be approved, unless the Lodge desire otherwise; in which case the installing officer should declare the office vacant and order a new election immediately. The Lodge can not act upon such bond while the installing officer is presiding, and such officer can not legally install a Treasurer until his official bond has been approved by the Lodge. A bond for the term commencing with January will not answer for the term commencing with July, as it is not binding on the obligors; and alterations of old official bonds should never be allowed. Ill. IV, 52.

§ 304. No installing officer is entitled to compensation for installing in his own Lodge or town. The installing officer (except the Grand Master or his deputy) has no right to grant dispensations, or to perform any other act than to proceed regularly with the installation according to law. If he be a Deputy, his powers are defined by law and his commission. (§§ 151, 155.) Ill. I, 178; 1857, 191.

§ 305. The forms and ceremonies for the Public Installation of Officers, as prepared by the Grand Lodge of the United States (U.S. 2971), are accepted and adopted by the Grand Lodge of Illinois; and the subordinates of this jurisdiction are authorized, at their option, to make public all installations of officers in their several Lodges, in strict conformity with the requirements of such forms and ceremonies. The Grand Lodge of Illinois suggests to Lodges to hold their January installation in public, as a means of influence beneficial to the Order.

Ill. III, 93; V, 39.

§ 306. The ceremony of public installation must be conducted by an elective Grand Officer, or by a Deputy of the Grand Master; and if any controversy arise between an elective Grand Officer and a District

Deputy Grand Master as to which shall conduct such installation, the elective Grand Officer, being superior in rank, must have precedence. U.S. 2971, 3031.

§ 307. There is no law against installing officers of Subordinate Lodges in any suitable hall outside of the Lodge-room, provided the form of public installation is used. Public installations should be held in the Lodge-room, on the first regular meeting-night of the term; but may be held in another hall in the immediate vicinity, and at another time, if thought advisable by the Lodge.

U.S. 4992; Ill. III, 157.

Chapter XII.

Past Officers and Past-Official Degrees.

§ 308. A Grand Lodge may not abridge the privileges pertaining to the rank of Past Grands, viz., their right to past-official degrees, eligibility to office, precedence belonging to their grade, privilege of attending the meetings of their Grand Lodge, and the right to vote for Grand Officers; and Past Grands, having certain rights and privileges by the fundamental laws of the Order, can not surrender them to any body in the Order. They may fail to use these, but their rights remain to them. (See §§ 34, 37.)

U.S. Digest of 1847, p. 43; U.S. 1084, 1119, 1126, 1289, 1321.

§ 309. For services in the offices of N.G., V.G., and Secretary, but not for service as Per. Secretary, degrees termed Past-Official are given without fee. They are given only (except as in § 313) for actual service for the majority of nights of a term ending with the close of a term, or for service filling a vacancy ending with the close of a term; for the honors of office go to the last incumbent in any term, however short the remnant of a term for which he fills

it. Hence, an officer who resigns loses honors and the degree.

U.S. Digest of 1847, 43, 44, 50; By-Laws U.S. XXIII; U.S. 1245, 1613, 1901.

[On the early use of the P.O. Degrees and the G.L. Degree, see § 556.]

§ 310. Past-Official Degrees are rewards for services in offices of subordinates, and may be conferred at any proper time and place upon those who have earned them and produce proper certificates. Grand Lodges may authorize D.D.G. Masters to confer them at any time, or may otherwise direct. Lodges give the certificates of service without vote. Any Grand Lodge may confer the G.L. and P.O. Degrees upon a Past Grand of another jurisdiction, upon his presenting a visiting card from his own Lodge and a certificate of his own Grand Master and G. Secretary, under seal, showing that he is entitled to them. A Grand Master of one state may confer the P.O. Degrees on a P.G. of another state, upon the written request of his Grand Master, accompanied by the consent of his Grand Lodge.

U.S. 2134, 1091, 1901–2, 3359, 4367, 2308.

§ 311. The Grand-Lodge Degree, since it can be used only at a session of the Grand Lodge and thus draws after it actual membership, may not be conferred elsewhere than at a session of a Grand Lodge (§ 45); thus it does not follow the rule of the P.O. Degrees, though conferred only on Past Officers.

U.S. 1091, 2135, 4838.

§ 312. In Illinois a Past Officer may receive the P.O. Degrees to which he is entitled (but not the Grand-Lodge Degree, § 311) from the Deputy Grand Master of his Lodge, upon presentation of a certificate of service from the Lodge, at any proper time and place; and when any Deputy Grand Master is not in possession of all the P.O. Degrees, he may authorize any P.G. in his Lodge, or any adjacent Deputy Grand Master having those in which he may be deficient, to confer them. The Past Officer has the honors and may obtain the degree of his office as soon as he has finished his term. The Past N.G. need not wait a term as sitting P.G. Ill. 1855, 62, 77; I, 251.

§ 313. The first N.G. of a new or revived Lodge, or one who has served his term as N.G. upon being elected from the Scarlet Degree by dispensation, is entitled to the P.O. Degrees of P.V.G. and Past Sec'y without actual service; and the first V.G. of a new or revived Lodge, or a V.G. chosen such without previous service, by dispensation, is entitled in like manner to the Degree of Past Secretary.

U.S. 1083, 1266, 2661.

§ 314. A V.G. who is promoted to the N.G.'s chair to fill a vacancy is not entitled to the Degree of P.V.G., unless he is thus promoted in the first term of a new or revived Lodge. Ill. I, 251.

§ 315. A brother can not be recognized as a P.G. unless he produces proof that he has attained that rank. [But see § 539 for an exception to this rule as to a visiting brother.] U.S. 410.

§ 316. The possession of a P.O. Degree is legal evidence of having passed the office to which it pertains. A brother who once passes an office in any Lodge carries with him to any other Lodge he may afterward join all the official honors he may have earned. A P.V.G. of one Lodge is eligible to the chair of N.G. of any other Lodge of which he may become a member, if he has evidence of such service, and is eligible over all who have not such evidence.

Ill. 1854, 7, 53; III. 161.

§ 317. The Junior Past Grand (§ 217), although not an officer, has the duty of occupying in his Lodge the chair of Past Grand for one term and of delivering the Past Grand's charge at initiations.

U.S. 3512.

§ 318. Twenty-six meetings of the Subordinate Lodge, whether held weekly or at longer periods, are required to constitute a full term; but if circumstances over which the Lodge can exercise no control shall occur, by which the meetings can not be held, the Junior Past Grand should not from that fact alone be disqualified from admission into his Grand Lodge. If, however, the meetings of a Lodge are suspended by its own seeking or application, for causes over which it could exercise control, and the Lodge

fails to comply with the requisites of the law, the officers of the Lodge for the term would therefore properly be deprived of their Past-Official Degrees. The dispensation of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master could have no effect on the result. U.S. 2781.

*** Concerning the rights of Past Officers to membership in Grand Bodies, and their privileges therein, see Chapter II (especially §§ 34, 37), and § 308: concerning their rights and powers in their Subordinate Lodges, see Chapters VI, VIII, IX, and X.

Chapter XIII.

Membership: including Qualifications, Course of Action on Propositions, Ballots, Initiations, and Admissions.

§ 319. Membership is acquired primarily by initiation into a Lodge; and membership in good standing in a Subordinate Lodge in good standing is a prerequisite for membership in any Encampment or Grand Body. Good standing (§ 913) denotes freedom from pending charges and from disability arising from indebtedness to the Lodge. Membership is totally lost by expulsion, or by resignation of it. Membership *in a Lodge* is lost by taking a withdrawal card, and ceases as soon as the card is voted by the Lodge; but taking such card does not end membership *in the Order* until one year from its date; during that period the holder of a card has a *quasi* membership, by virtue of which he is considered in good standing, can visit Lodges, join in formation of a new Lodge, or renew active membership by deposit of the card; and he is responsible for good conduct.

U.S. 497, 811, 1722, 1734, 2561; U.S. Dig. of 1847, 52.

§ 320. Honorary membership in the Order is not allowed; nor can a person hold membership at the same time in two Subordinate Lodges or Encampments, or in two Grand Lodges or Encampments. Hence, a person suspended by one Lodge can not join another, as he is still a member of a Lodge (§ 321),

though deprived of certain privileges: and if a Lodge becomes defunct, its members can not join other Lodges until they obtain cards from their Grand Lodge, or are admitted in accordance with § 744.

U.S. 285, 811, 1502.

§ 321. A member of the Order suspended or expelled from a Lodge or Encampment in one jurisdiction may not be admitted to membership in a Lodge or Encampment in another jurisdiction without the previously-obtained consent of the Lodge or Encampment from which he is suspended or expelled. (For the provisional exceptions to this law, as adopted in 1857 and 1865, see §§ 736, 737.)

Const. U.S. XVI, 4; U.S. 1885; § 744, clauses 6 and 8.

§ 322. The initiation of persons as non-beneficial members has been repeatedly rejected by the G.L.U.S. If a person is initiated under agreement not to claim or receive benefits, the agreement is void, and he is entitled to benefits on the same terms as other initiates.

U.S. 4916.

§ 323. Whether a person who is over fifty years old holding a card less than one year old can be admitted to membership, is matter for local legislation. Non-affiliated Odd-Fellows who have been regularly initiated in the Order, and have retained membership therein for at least ten consecutive years, and who, at the time of making application for reïnstatement or membership, shall be over fifty years of age, may be admitted to membership in any Lodge or Encampment as non-beneficial members, upon such terms as the local law may prescribe. (§§ 381, 382.)

U.S. 4375, 4884.

§ 324. No person is eligible to membership in any Subordinate Lodge except he be a free white male, of good moral character, of the age of twenty-one years, and a believer in a Supreme Being, the Creator and Preserver of the Universe. A candidate may not be refused for any religious belief, even if called an infidel, if he be not an atheist. No ultimate age is set by the general laws as a disqualification for member-

ship, nor is any dispensation required for admission of persons over forty-five.

Const. U.S. XVI, 2; U.S. 1246, 1503, 2131.

[In Australia, New Zealand, and other countries not on the continent of North America, the qualification as to age is left to the local legislation of Grand Lodges.—*Const. U.S. XVI*, 2, as amended in 1871, *p.* 5169.]

§ 325. The term 'free white males' in the preceding section excludes all who are not of the Caucasian race; thus not only negroes, but Indians, half-breeds, Chinese, and Polynesians.

U.S. 1082, 1101; 1400, 1502; 2952.

§ 326. The R.W. Grand Lodge of the United States having decided by her Constitution the necessary qualifications for membership in the Order, no Grand Body has the right to change the same. U.S. 4070.

§ 327. The term *candidate* applies to an applicant for admission by card, as well as to one asking for initiation. U.S. 4158.

§ 328. An applicant for membership must be of industrious habits, having some respectable known means of support, and exempt from all infirmities which may prevent his gaining a livelihood. A man who has a wife of well-known immoral character is not fit to become a member of the Order. By-laws may not prohibit application for membership on account of age, though Lodges may reject at discretion. No limit of age is fixed by the Grand Lodge, nor dispensation required for admission of persons over forty-five.

Const. Subs. II, 1; Ill. IV, 274; 1856, 118, 216.

§ 329. Persons who are blind, deaf, or dumb, are not admissible into the Order by initiation, as they are incapable of reciprocating the means of recognition, etc. U.S. 1470. (Law of 1849. See next section.)

§ 330. The eligibility to membership by initiation of persons who have lost a limb is referred to the jurisdiction and disposal of the subordinates to which admission is asked. Law of 1868, U.S. 4385.

[Under the principle of § 329, it was decided in 1864 that any physical deformity having the effect therein named is a disqualification for admission by initiation (*U.S.* 3621); then in 1867 it was specified (*U.S.* 4070) that the loss of an arm is a disqualification. The history and reason of the rules were reviewed in 1868,

and the above adopted. In Illinois, in 1858, the following case and action occurred. An elected candidate, prior to time for initiation, lost a large part of one hand. In this case the Grand Master decided that if the applicant was not so disabled as to prevent his using *some* of the means by which we make ourselves known to each other, provided his occupation be such that he could earn a livelihood for himself, the Lodge could, and good faith required that it should, proceed with his initiation, notwithstanding its abstract right to refuse. (*Ill. III*, 25.) In 1867, the prohibition of initiation of a person who had lost an arm was made by decision of the Grand Master, approved (*Ill. IV*, 128.).]

§ 331. Grand or Subordinate Lodges are empowered to receive into membership, by initiation, persons who retain membership in the Manchester Unity of Odd-Fellows. U.S. 3592.

[Before the above law was adopted in 1863, a person having membership in the M.U.O.F. was obliged to withdraw from it if he wished to join the I.O.O.F.; and members of the I.O.O.F. are not by any law authorized to join the Manchester Unity; but all prohibitory laws and decisions are of earlier date than the law given above. At the same session of the G.L.U.S. the decision had been approved that "Members of the I.O.O.F. can not unite with the M.U. or any other organization of 'Odd-Fellows' without severing their connection with the Order and violating the primary duty they owe to Odd Fellowship." U.S. 1070, 1074, 3513. So the G.L. Ill. decided in 1856 (pp. 21, 22,) that a member of the Order who should join the M.U. *must* be expelled.]

§ 332. No Subordinate Lodge in this state may admit to membership, by initiation or by deposit of card, persons residing nearer to another Lodge without the consent, under seal, of such Lodge first obtained, except in cities or towns where there may be more than one Lodge, under penalty of the forfeiture of the initiation or admission fee, as the case may be, to such nearer Lodge. In computing distance, Lodges should take into consideration all the facts as to convenience of travel, business, voting-precincts, and other concomitant circumstances, thus in some cases making the remote Lodge the nearest for the applicant. By-Laws Ill. II, 13; Ill. III, 99, 106, 548.

§ 333. A German who resides between a Lodge using the English language and a Lodge using the German language, but nearest the former, can not, on account of his language, join the latter without leave asked and obtained of the former. Ill. IV, 10.

§ 334. The question where an applicant for membership resides is to be determined by such considerations as prevail in ordinary business or social rela-

tions; as, the place of employment, the having of one's chattels, and, in case of a married man, the habitation of his family; and the absence of evidence of intention to go elsewhere for a home. A temporary residence of one whose home is under a foreign power or in another jurisdiction will not warrant his admission. U.S. 1840, 2482.

§ 335. A candidate for membership in the Order, who has been elected in a Lodge where he resides, can not be initiated in a Lodge located where he may have a temporary residence, upon the request of the Lodge electing him; but all initiations must take place in the Lodge in which the applicant is elected. U.S. 3739.

§ 336. No person may be initiated into any Lodge in Illinois unless he shall have been a resident within its jurisdiction as required by §§ 332, 334, at least six months before his application, unless one or more brothers of the Order have known him personally and can satisfy the Lodge that he is a true and worthy man; in that case he can be admitted without six months' residence. And if deception is practiced, the Lodge should remember it when degrees are applied for. Ill. I, 214, 284.

§ 337. A Grand Lodge has no right to require a residence for any definite period before a brother can deposit a withdrawal card from a sister jurisdiction. A law of such a character is in direct violation of our principles. U.S. 4070.

§ 338. No person residing in one state can be admitted into a Lodge or Encampment in another state, either by initiation or by card, unless consent first be had in full form from the Grand Master or Grand Patriarch of the jurisdiction in which he resides: upon such consent he may be admitted into the Lodge or Encampment most conveniently near to him. Any subordinate violating this law must, upon conviction before its own Grand Body, pay to the Grand Body of the jurisdiction in which the applicant resides all admission and degree fees previously received. And when legally admitted, the member's rights and priv-

ileges are the same as if his membership and residence were in the same jurisdiction.

U.S. Const. XVI, 3; U.S. 2560, 2672, 2817. (See § 58.)

§ 339. A Deputy of the G. Master has no power to allow by dispensation a person to be initiated into a Lodge when there is another Lodge nearer his residence. U.S. 1280.

§ 340. A Lodge initiating [without permission] a member who resides under the jurisdiction of another Lodge is bound to refund the initiation fee only, and not the fees for conferring the degrees on the member so initiated. [But if the member so initiated is resident in another state jurisdiction, the degree fees must be repaid: § 338.] Ill. V, 13.

§ 341. A Lodge is not obliged to admit to membership an applicant by card; his application is judged of by the Lodge, and decided upon by ballot. A withdrawal card may be received with application for membership even if the Lodge granting it has become defunct, or been suspended or expelled, since issue of it. A card from the Manchester Unity or from any other Order does not entitle its holder to recognition and admission. Nor does the card of one branch of the Order (Lodge or Encampment) authorize admission into the other. U.S. 678, 1074, 1150, 1470.

§ 342. In renewing membership by the deposit of a withdrawal card, the holder may make the deposit in any Lodge located at the place of his residence; but if there be no Lodge at the place where he resides, he must deposit the card in the Lodge nearest his residence, unless there be several nearly equidistant, in which case he may select either; and under these circumstances he may make the deposit in an adjacent state, provided he obtain the consent of his own jurisdiction. U.S. 1249, 1449.

§ 343. A member may not take a withdrawal card from his own Lodge near which he resides and expects to continue to reside, and deposit it in another and remote Lodge, except for the purpose of organizing a new Lodge. Ill. III, 158.

§ 344. The N.G. should examine an applicant for admission by card, unless he has been previously ex-

amined by a committee, and see that he is in possession of the A.T.P.W., which is essential: he can be admitted only as an Ancient Odd-Fellow if without it. U.S. 2167, 2479; Ill. 1856, 21.

[In 1853 the G.L.U.S. decided that possession of the A.T.P.W. is not essential: in 1861, interpreting its By-Laws, Art. XIV, it decided that the by-law refers only to depositing a card for visiting purposes, and that the P.W. is not essential for obtaining membership: in 1862 it decided that the by-law clearly indicates that a brother should be in possession of the A.T.P.W. to acquire membership. See its Journal, 2147, 3354, 3479, and the By-law XIV. The last decision is taken as the law, above.]

§ 345. There is no law requiring a brother obtaining membership in a Lodge by deposit of card, as a charter member or otherwise, to make known his bodily defects. Ill. I, 119.

§ 346. When a person who has taken a withdrawal card wishes to rejoin the Lodge from which he drew it, he must apply in the regular way; and the Lodge can not vary from the usual course of proceeding, just as if he were a stranger. U.S. 3182.

§ 347. Persons claiming to have been members of the Order, but who are unable to establish satisfactorily their claims, can only be reädmitted by initiation. Any such person is required to set forth in his petition for membership that he has never been suspended or expelled from any Lodge, and that he is unable to obtain evidence of his former connection with the Order. (See § 349 for explanation of 'satisfactorily'.) U.S. 1921, 1956, 1992.

§ 348. Such petition as that required in the foregoing section in effect renounces all claim to connection with the Order; and the applicant must proceed forward anew, the same as if he had never been an Odd-Fellow. Ill. III, 420, 443.

§ 349. Satisfactory evidence of former connection with the Order, within the meaning of the law, must come from the Lodge of which the brother was formerly a member, or, in the event of such evidence being inaccessible by reason of its being defunct or otherwise, then from the Grand Body under whose jurisdiction the subordinate existed. And should neither of these be accessible or obtainable, then such evidence shall be regulated for each of the State

Grand Jurisdictions by the Grand Bodies thereof. Should the applicant fail to meet these requirements, he may then make petition for admission into the Order by initiation, as prescribed by existing law. (See §§ 347, 350,) U.S. 3968.

§ 350. An Ancient Odd-Fellow is one who has been regularly initiated into the Order and retired therefrom in good standing, either by taking his permanent or withdrawal card, or by resignation [and who holds his expired card or other evidence of having left the Order in good standing]. If he retired by resignation, he at once became an Ancient Odd-Fellow; and if by taking a permanent card, he became so at the expiration of one year from the date of his card. An Ancient Odd-Fellow holding his card may be allowed to renew his membership by the deposit of said card in a Lodge at the place of his residence, subject to the payment of such fee as the local law may require. If he has not his card, or withdrew by resignation, he may be admitted as an Ancient Odd-Fellow on passing a thorough and satisfactory examination in the work, and takes whatever rank he proves himself to have had. An Ancient Odd-Fellow is not to be reïnitiated, if able to prove himself such. The Lodge, on report of the examining committee, will determine his rank and standing. U.S. 1841, 1921, 1992, 2859, 3621.

§ 351. When the charter of a Lodge has been surrendered, and it has been restored to a quorum or more of the members, the revived Lodge may admit to membership any persons who were or had been in membership at the time of its dissolution, as follows:

First. If they were in good standing at the time of dissolution, the Lodge may admit them as Ancient Odd-Fellows, upon the payment of such fee as in each case may be determined by the Lodge.

Second. If they were not in good standing by reason of non-payment, or of dropping, suspension or expulsion therefor, the Lodge may restore them to good standing on the same terms as existing laws provide for others in like disability, and may then admit them as Ancient Odd-Fellows, as above.

Third. If they had lost their good standing by suspension or expulsion for other causes, the Lodge may refer the case to the Grand Master, as in case of other applications for reïnstatement. Ill. III, 513.

§ 352. Persons who have lost membership by suspension, dropping or expulsion for non-payment of dues can be reädmitted to membership upon obtaining evidence of former connection with the Order. On this subject see Chapter XXV; and especially §§ 353, 354, 347, 348, 349, and 744.

§ 353. A member of an extinct Lodge who did not regularly withdraw therefrom prior to its extinction can be admitted to membership *only* upon the presentation of a card [or dismissal certificate, § 744] from the officers of the Grand Lodge under which the defunct Lodge formerly existed. A brother who has been expelled for non-payment of dues or crime, from a Lodge which subsequently became extinct, can only regain membership in the Order through the Grand Lodge to which the Lodge he belonged to was subordinate; and this rule applies to the Patriarchal branch of the Order. U.S. 3621, 3823, 3350 3471.

§ 354. A certificate from the Secretary of a State Grand Lodge, who becomes the custodian of the charter, books, papers, etc., of extinct subordinates, setting forth the actual standing of a member of a Lodge at the time of its demise, is competent evidence for subordinates in their action upon the application of a member of a defunct Lodge for reädmission into the Order. U.S. 2739.

§ 355. The name of a person offered for initiation must be proposed by a member, in writing, stating his age, residence, and business, with good reference. The proposition must be entered upon the records and referred to the Committee of Investigation (§ 226). The holder of a withdrawal card or a dismissal certificate (§ 744) wishing to join a Lodge makes application in the same way, sending his card or certificate with the petition. By usage, the admission or initiation fee accompanies the proposition. A proposition becomes the property of the Lodge as soon as it is in

the hands of the Secretary, and without a vote to receive it. It can be received only at a regular meeting.

Const. Subs. II, 2, 3; Ill. 1856, 24; III, 24; IV, 154.

§ 356. It is not right to bring the name of a man before a Lodge and discuss his character before his petition is regularly presented. Ill. V, 13.

§ 357. A proposition for membership may be withdrawn, if the Lodge consents, at any time before the committee reports thereon, but not after a report, even if that be recommitted. U.S. 1150.

§ 358. A proposition may not be withdrawn without the consent of the Lodge. (§§ 65, 357.) If a proposition be withdrawn [or if a candidate be rejected], the admission fee is returned to the applicant.

Const. Subs. II, 2; Ill. 1856, 25.

§ 359. An election to membership on a card sent in without petition or fee is informal and invalid, an entire nullity; no committee should have been appointed on such verbal application. But if a member is admitted and consummates membership by signing the constitution, his membership is valid, despite the informality. (See § 371.)

Ill. 1856, 24; III, 79.

§ 360. An Investigating Committee on a proposition must be a special committee, never a standing one: the members must make such investigation as is necessary to enable them to report properly on the qualifications of the candidate. The N.G. must not be a member of it. They can not report until the next regular meeting after appointment, unless under special dispensation (§ 105) for the purpose of initiating on the same evening. A majority of the committee is necessary to make a report: and if a part or all of the original committee is displaced for failing to report, and new members are appointed, they can not report until one week after the appointment of a majority, except under dispensation.

Ill. 1853, 30; 1856, 37; 1857, 164; III, 420.

§ 361. It is not proper to ballot collectively on two or more applications. Each member has a right to deposit his ballot upon each individual application. (See § 562.) U.S. 2700.

§ 362. A Lodge must ballot on every proposition for membership reported on (whether favorably or unfavorably, *U.S.* 3836); and no person can be either elected or rejected unless by ballot in due form. The word 'may', in Art. II, Sec. 2, of the Constitution of Subordinates, has reference to the *time* of balloting, allowing the Lodge to ballot immediately or at a subsequent meeting, at pleasure. One white ball, or three black ones, constitute a lawful ballot. The ballot is examined by the N.G. and his R.S., and declared by the N.G. If more than two black balls are found in the ballot-box, the candidate is rejected; but if only two are found to be black, the remainder being white, he is elected.

Const. Subs. II, 2; Ill. I, 147; 1855, 60; 1856, 20, 118; III, 159.

§ 363. That a brother may conceal or expose the character of his ballot-vote at pleasure is not the law of the Order. A ball ballot is a secret vote, and as it is a brother's right to vote a secret ball ballot, if all the other brothers who may vote upon a ballot have a right to show their votes, the secrecy of the ballot is necessarily destroyed. To endeavor to discover how a brother has voted upon a secret ballot for the purpose of bringing odium upon him is an offense of itself; to permit a showing of the votes of any would allow that to be done by indirection which is directly forbidden. So a local law may not require a member who has cast the single black ball appearing in a ballot to state his objections in private to the N.G.

U.S. 5194, 3836.

§ 364. When a ballot is had, if the N.G. has any reason to suspect error or mistake, he may, before declaring the result, state that he fears there is error, and order the vote taken again for surety; but when the result is once declared, the ballot may not be again held (except as provided for in the next section), unless error or fraud be clearly established. In such case there is no *reconsideration* of a ballot; the first one must be declared *void*, when of course the second one is in order. And if this be done, it must be at the same meeting, or due notice be then given

that it will be called up at a regular meeting then named. Ill. 1856, 20, 44.

[Prior to 1857, the law of the G.L.U.S. was that "a ballot can not under any circumstances be reconsidered, but must stand as a final judgment," except as set aside for fraud. (In 1852, *U.S.* 1886. In one case the G.L. Ill. gave a decision contrary to this (*Ill. I*, 286-7, 296); but it is abundantly overruled.]

§ 365. In case of doubt arising upon a ballot with reasonable ground of suspicion of official error, which doubt and suspicion is not declared until after the official declaration of the result of the ballot, the ballot should be reëxamined, if the balls have not been mixed; otherwise, a new ballot should be had at once, not as a reconsideration, but for correction of an alleged error. Ill. IV, 127.

§ 366. It is competent for a majority of a Subordinate Lodge, but not for an officer alone, to order a new ballot when an election is either fraudulent or illegal; but where the election is favorable, such order must be made previous to the applicant's initiation. The ordering of the new ballot in such case necessarily involves the abrogation of the former ballot. U.S. 5193.

[See in § 370 cases requiring majority of two-thirds to annul. A case where there was suspicion of fraud in use of two names by one man was held to authorize annulment by majority.—*Ill. V*, 23.]

§ 367. Where all the brothers who may cast black balls against an applicant for membership voluntarily make a motion for a reconsideration of the ballot, the same may be reconsidered, and in such case the vote on the reconsideration shall be taken by ball ballots, and if all the balls cast be in favor of it, the reconsideration shall be had; whereupon the application shall lie over till the succeeding meeting, when another ballot shall be had with ball ballots, and if the same be unanimously in favor of the applicant, he shall thereby be elected; but if one or more black balls appear in either ballot, the applicant shall be rejected; and in no case shall a reconsideration be had except upon the voluntary motion of all those who cast the black balls; and never more than one reconsideration in the same case shall be allowed; and the

reconsideration must be had within the four meeting-nights next succeeding the rejection. A Grand Lodge may not allow further ballot or reconsideration. U.S. 2773, 2792, 4365, 4070.

§ 368. When a candidate has been declared rejected on ballot, a brother who cast a black ball has no right on the next meeting to change his ballot, when no error or fraud is alleged: and when a record shows that a candidate was rejected, it can not be altered at the next meeting to allow a brother to change his vote. Ill. III, 483.

§ 369. When a balloting has been declared null and void, the proposition, together with the report thereon of the Committee of Investigation, and the action of the Lodge receiving such report and ordering a balloting, are before the Lodge, and nothing remains to be done except to ballot anew. U.S. 2808.

§ 370. In all cases where a candidate for membership has been elected, but subsequent to his election and prior to his initiation the Lodge shall become satisfied that he is unworthy, it is competent for the Lodge to annul such election, and declare it void, by a majority of two-thirds of the members present. (See § 366 for law of annulment in some cases by majority vote.) U.S. 2310, 2346.

§ 371. If an eligible or even an unworthy candidate be illegally elected to membership and illegally initiated through fault of the Lodge, such illegality does not invalidate the election or initiation. Making the initiation void would release the initiate from his obligation of secrecy. The same rule governs illegal or irregular admission by card, and the initiation of one who is under age. If an applicant has been guilty of fraud, he can be punished, even expelled. Any initiation made by a suspended or expelled Lodge, however, is null and void, and can not be healed by an act of a Grand Lodge.
U.S. 1391, 2146, 3234.

§ 372. When a candidate presents himself for admission upon notice that he has been elected, he can not be examined as to his health, or in any other way than is prescribed in the charge-book, except

that a member elected upon card should be examined in the A.T.P.W. according to § 344. No part of the initiatory ceremony should be omitted, nor may any addition or variation be made. U.S. 2146–7.

§ 373. A person is not a member by virtue of his election merely; initiation, or introduction by the committee, and signing the constitution, and pledge to support the constitution and laws, are necessary to consummate membership. A person admitted but failing to sign the constitution, yet acting for some considerable time as a member, must be considered a member; if dropped, he can not claim his payments back, and to regain membership must be reïnstated regularly. Ill. I, 254; 1856, 24; V, 14.

§ 374. No ceremony of introduction on admission by card has been prescribed; but the member should be introduced by a committee.

Ill. 1856, 19, 24. (See Appendix for a convenient form.)

§ 375. When a brother applies for membership on deposit of card, and is elected and signs the constitution, his card should remain in the Lodge. So, also, if the local law date membership from the time of the applicant's *election*, the card should then remain in the Lodge after election; and the applicant can not demand its return, whether he signs the constitution or not. But if the local law date membership from the time of signing the constitution, the brother-elect who fails to appear and sign the same may demand the return of his card, because until he signs the constitution he is not a member of the Lodge.

U.S. 4860.

§ 376. The Lodge, and not the N.G., has the power of determining the time of an initiation, and can postpone it at pleasure; and should any thing occur after the ballot, and before the initiation, which can operate as a reason why the applicant should not be admitted, the initiation need not take place. Candidates can always be initiated upon the night of their election. Ill. I, 291; 1857, 151.

§ 377. If, after the election of a candidate, but before initiation, he becomes disabled by accident, so

as to become incapacitated for business and likely to become a burden and charge upon the Lodge, it may from time to time postpone the initiation, and at discretion annul the election, by a majority of two-thirds of the members present. Ill. III, 486.

§ 378. The power of a Lodge to determine the time of an initiation and to postpone it at pleasure (§ 376) is not to be used arbitrarily nor with a view of altogether preventing the initiation, except when the election is annulled, as provided in § 370.

Ill. III, 484.

§ 379. The initiation of a candidate is complete (finished) only when he has been introduced to the Lodge.

U.S. 4992.

§ 380. When a candidate has been rejected, notice thereof must be sent without delay to all the Lodges in the same place; and no rejected person can be again balloted for in any Lodge for the space of six months. Const. Subs. II, 5.

§ 381. In Illinois, Lodges and Encampments may admit to membership and to all its rights and privileges except the right to benefits, and subject to all obligations and penalties, such members of defunct Lodges or Encampments as were, at the time of the extinction of their Lodges or Camps, in good standing therein, but whom it is not deemed advisable to admit to beneficial membership on account of advanced age. A petition for such membership must be upon card or the regular certificate from the Grand Officers of the defunct body. (See the U.S. law noted above, § 323; see also next section.)

Ill. III, 517; G.E. Jour. 1864, 217.

§ 382. (1) Any person who has been regularly initiated into the Order, and retained membership therein for at least ten consecutive years, and who may have lost his membership by resignation from the Order or expiration of withdrawal card—or who may have lost membership in another jurisdiction on account of non-payment of dues, and may be entitled to admission in Illinois under regulations of the Grand Lodge of the United States,—and who may be

over fifty years of age, may be admitted to membership in this Lodge as a non-beneficial member.

(2) Such person must make application in writing, stating age, residence and occupation, and the same must be referred to a committee for investigation, and shall be disposed of by ballot, etc., in all respects as other applications for membership under the Subordinate Constitution; and, if elected, such person shall pay an admission fee of not less than five dollars.

(3) Any person who may have been in membership in the Order for ten consecutive years, and thereafter have lost his standing in a Lodge in Illinois by suspension, expulsion or dropping for non-payment of dues, and who may be over fifty years of age, may be reïnstated in the same Lodge in membership as a non-beneficial member. Such person must apply for reïnstatement in writing, stating age, residence and occupation, and the amount he is willing to pay on reïnstatement, and the application must be referred to an investigating committee, and disposed of in the same manner as an application for membership by initiation; and if the ballot result in favor of reïnstatement, such person shall pay such sum as may have been offered by him, but not a less sum than five dollars.

(4) Every person admitted or reïnstated as a non-beneficial member shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges and advantages of membership except benefits, and shall be subject to penalties and disabilities as other members. And no benefits shall be allowed to any non-beneficial member, nor shall any pecuniary relief be extended to such member from the funds of the Lodge except in case of extreme necessity and upon the recommendation of some committee.

Const. Subs. IX, 1–4, adopted 1870; Ill. IV, 458.

Chapter XIV.

Dues and Fees: Revenue and Expenditures.

§ 383. By the term *dues* the weekly contributions are referred to; funds from initiations and degrees are *fees*. But special assessments or taxes are to be considered as *dues*. Ill. I, 173; 1855, 24.

§ 384. No person may be initiated into a Lodge for a less fee than five dollars. No degree may be conferred for less than two dollars, except official degrees and the Degree of Rebekah, for which no fee may be charged (§ 578). The regular contributions to the Lodge-fund may not be less than six and one-fourth cents a week, exclusive of W. and O. Fund. The above are minimum rates: each Lodge must fix its rates by by-laws. The Lodge may by by-laws require further contributions, as an education fund, widows-and-orphans' fund, or funeral tax. No person can be initiated nor receive degrees until the fees therefor are paid.

Const. Subs. V, 1, 2, 3, 4; VIII, 2; Ill. 1856, 182, 183.

§ 385. The fee for admission by card may not be less than two dollars if the candidate be of the Scarlet Degree, nor less than one dollar if he be of a lower grade. The fee for admission of an Ancient Odd-Fellow may not be less than five dollars. The fee for admission on a dismissal certificate (§ 744) must be not less than the fee charged by the Lodge for initiation. Const. Subs. II, 3, 4, amended Ill. V, 82.

§ 386. Charter members of a Lodge, as they pay the regular fees for deposit of cards in the new Lodge (§ 389), must be credited for what they advance for the charter. Ill. III, 107.

§ 387. Dues must be fixed at some stated rate in the by-laws of a Lodge. They accrue weekly: only for the convenience of the Lodge are they paid at some stated period: it is the right of a member to pay his dues at any time. U.S. 1124, 1318, 1739.

§ 388. Dues must be fixed by the Lodge at some stated rate in its by-laws, the constitution fixing only

the minimum. They accrue weekly, and in determining a member's standing in the Order, reference must be had to the amount of dues fixed by the Lodge *reckoned by weekly periods.* Dues can not be counted as having accrued until the time has passed for which they are charged; hence, a Lodge can not require them paid in advance, except when a visiting card is taken; and they can be charged only for the actual time of membership. They may be entered weekly or at longer intervals, and paid at any time when a member chooses; but the Lodge may require them paid at a definite time after due. The Secretaries are exempt from dues.

Const. Subs. III, 5, 6; Ill. 1856, 35, 182–3, 186, 195.

§ 389. In Illinois, the laws require that *every person*, on joining a Lodge, *must* pay the prescribed admission fee. To donate that fee back to him is simply a very lame evasion of the law, and is not allowable. Ministers of the Gospel can not he admitted without payment of the usual fee; and charter members of a Lodge must pay to it upon its institution the requisite fees for deposit of cards. And no person can receive degrees except upon payment of the regular fee. (§§ 65, 371.) Ill. I, 147, 150, 294; III, 78, 161.

§ 390. The fee accompanying a petition for membership does not become a part of the funds of the Lodge until the candidate is elected. The custody of the fee may be determined by a by-law; in the absence of law, it should remain in the hands of the Secretary, to be returned in case of rejection or pass to the P.S. in case of election. Ill. III, 487.

§ 391. Not the Lodge which confers degrees, but the Lodge to which an applicant belongs, is entitled to the fees for degrees. No Lodge has the right to give a certificate to receive the degrees until the fees are paid (§ 389). U.S. 4069.

§ 392. A member is not in good standing while his note is held for dues or fees; and Lodges may not take the notes of their members for such indebtedness. U.S. 1775.

§ 393. Payment of dues to the Treasurer is not a payment to the Lodge, since the laws require all pay-

ments to be made to the Secretaries. It is optional with a Lodge whether they will recognize a payment made to any other officer. U.S. 3084.

§ 394. If a brother pays his dues to the proper officer between the meetings of the Lodge, the payment counts from the time when made, and not from the next Lodge-meeting thereafter only; and such a payment made to the Treasurer when he is acting as Permanent Secretary *pro tem.* is a valid payment to the Lodge. Ill. IV, 29.

§ 395. If a brother pays to the Lodge for dues or fees all that is required of him by the Secretary, which amount is nevertheless too small, by error of the officer, the brother's claims against the Lodge are not prejudiced thereby.

U.S. 1935-6, 2484-5. (See a special extreme case under this, Ill. IV, 200-201.)

§ 396. In such cases as those described in the preceding section, the Lodge may not compel the brother to pay the deficiency (though he is bound in honor to pay it), unless there was intentional misrepresentation. Ill. 1853, 70; III, 96.

§ 397. Dues were not payable to Lodges during the temporary suspension allowed during the war of the rebellion. Ill. III, 292.

[By law of 1861, the G. Master was empowered to allow by dispensation a temporary suspension of work during the war of the secession, to Lodges asking the privilege, the suspension to end with the war. The charter and effects were not to be reclaimed, as of a defunct Lodge, but put into safe custody in charge of a deputy. The enactment expired by limitation.—*Ill. III*, 262, 331.]

§ 398. A brother taking a visiting card must pay in advance all regular dues for the time for which it is granted. Usage, recognized in U.S. 3120.

§ 399. When a Secretary—or other officer exempt (see §§ 271, 278) under the constitution and by-laws from the payment of dues—applies for and receives a visiting card, he must pay dues in advance the same as any other member. If he continues to serve in such office to the end of his term, or until the expiration of his card, the proper amount must be refunded to him. Ill. III, 159.

§ 400. A member holding a visiting card, whether

present or absent from the Lodge, is liable for all regular or special taxes that may be levied by the Lodge during the currency of his card. Ill. 1855, 127.

§ 401. The same dues, regular and special, which are charged against all other members of a Lodge are also to be charged against a suspended member during his suspension; as suspension from privileges of the Lodge works no suspension from dues.

U.S. 1505, 1884.

§ 402. If a member is expelled and afterward reïnstated, no dues are to be charged for the interval. If, however, an expulsion be found illegal on appeal to the Grand Lodge, dues do not accrue for the time in which it was erroneously held valid.

Ill. 1853, 70; IV, 200–201.

§ 403. A Lodge can not remit or donate dues, nor donate or loan money to a member for dues to keep him good on the books: *dues must be paid.* Hence, no arrearages can be remitted, except in case of reïnstatement after expulsion or suspension for N.P.D. This was allowed by G.L. Ill. in 1853 (p. 47), and by G.L.U.S. generally in 1856 (U.S. 2665).

Ill. 1855, 25; III, 99, 421; Const. Subs. VI, 8.

§ 404. The funds of a Subordinate Lodge or Encampment can be used only to defray its necessary expenses and for objects of beneficence and charity, under legislation of its Grand Body. Subordinate Lodges and Encampments have the right to determine the propriety of appropriating their funds for all purposes recognized by the Order. The funds of a Lodge can not be appropriated to purposes which are not recognized by the Order, can not be diverted from the treasury to be expended in pleasure-excursions, picnics, or the like, for these are not the legitimate purposes of a Lodge. To appropriate money from the treasury in payment of expenditures incurred in such excursions is a misappropriation of the funds provided for the sick, the burial of the dead, the education of the orphan, and the legitimate expenses of the Lodge. U.S. 3117, 3960, 5198.

§ 405. A wise and prudent dispensation of donations is an integral portion of the objects of the Or-

der, one on which much of its reputation for beneficence has been erected, and one the destruction of which would carry with it the whole claim the Order has to be regarded an institution devoted to charitable purposes. A Grand Lodge may limit the expenses of a Lodge to purposes within the Order, and prohibit division of its property among its members; but it may not require its charities in the Order to await the approval of the Grand Master or its own Grand Body. U.S. 2772.

§ 406. The question of the right of any subordinate to appropriate its funds to pay the expenses of celebrating the anniversary of the introduction of the Order into America rests exclusively with the members of said subordinates. U.S. (in 1866) 3959.

§ 407. In the absence of any specific by-law on the subject, a Lodge may appropriate money from its treasury to pay the expenses of an orator for its own celebration, but not for refreshments, hall-rent, music, or any feature of luxury or display, or for festival expenses generally. A Lodge may not, by by-law or otherwise, set apart any portion of its regular receipts as a 'refreshment fund'. Ill. III, 160, 158.

[It is questionable how far the above limitations on the use of funds for hall-rent and music, approved in 1860, would be sustained, in view of the more liberal interpretations of the principle given in 1866 by the G.L.U.S., set forth in §§ 404, 406, See, also, a later law of Illinois, § 409.]

§ 408. A Lodge ordered telegraphing to another Lodge, and the issue of hand-bills for a meeting of members. The Finance Committee reported against paying for these items, on the ground that they were not necessary expenses. It was decided that, these things having been done by order of the Lodge, it must pay for them. Ill. IV, 10.

§ 409. If the by-laws of a Lodge authorize special assessments for funeral expenses, then it may assess for expenses of a band of music as a part of the funeral expense. It is always optional with a Lodge whether or not to have music at a funeral.

Ill. IV, 233.

§ 410. If a Lodge has a by-law providing for a funeral assessment upon members in case of a mini-

mum amount in the treasury, the minimum is to be estimated in cash, not counting money at interest on a note, nor money to be paid in soon (as in hands of Permanent Secretary), though efforts should be used to make collection thereof. The object of the assessment is to provide funds for immediate use, with a proper reserve for emergency; and the N.G. must direct the making of the assessment, without waiting for collections. Ill. IV, 199, 240, 436.

§ 411. *Cases of prohibition of use of funds.*—A treasurer losing funds and pleading poverty, it was decided that a Lodge could not give him the balance in his hands and release his securities. A Lodge having lent its funds to members and disliking to sue them to recover the amounts, it was held illegal to give the defaulters their notes. A Lodge sent a committee of one to attend the funeral of a member buried at a distance: three others accompanied him: it was held that the Lodge could not pay the expenses of the three, but should of the one. Festival expenses may not be paid from the treasury.

Ill. IV, 384; V, 78; III, 320.

§ 412. All things recommended by the G.L.U.S. or by the Grand Lodge of Illinois are legitimate objects or purposes of expenditure of Lodge funds, subject to the by-laws of the Lodges. Thus, no special legislation is needed to authorize the use of funds for libraries. (§ 899.) Ill. V, 83.

§ 413. If a Lodge can afford it, it may purchase an organ for the Lodge-room, using its general fund. A tax even of two or three dollars upon a member to buy official regalia may be assessed and collected, if there is not money enough in the treasury to pay the bill without the assessment; and the collection may be enforced like that of other dues.

Ill. IV, 202, 200.

§ 414. When the by-laws of a Lodge do not create a special fund for funeral purposes, the tax assessed by the by-laws upon members in case of the death of a beneficial member must be paid into the general fund, and funeral benefits are to be paid out of said fund, by order of the Lodge. Ill. IV, 128.

§ 415. A Lodge may donate money to worthy charitable objects 'outside of the Order', if its financial condition is such as to justify it, and its by-laws do not forbid it; but a Lodge working under Sec. 6, Art. VI, of Model Code may not appropriate money for outside charity from the general fund. To thus extend charity the Lodge must create a special fund for that purpose. If a donation be applied for by a Lodge by virtue of a dispensation, it is lawful for the Lodges to make donations. Ill. III, 158, 160, 420.

[The section of the Model Code referred to is this: "§ 6. The special funds of this Lodge shall be sacredly devoted to the purposes for which they may be raised; and the general fund shall be considered sacredly pledged to the relief of distressed brothers, the payment of benefits, and the necessary expenses and furnishing of the Lodge-room; and it shall be used for no other purposes."]

§ 416. Donations made by parent or other subordinates to assist in the establishment of new Lodges or Encampments are allowable, and are in no sense a division [such as is forbidden] of the funds of the Lodge or Encampment. The Grand Bodies or Grand Officers of the jurisdiction should be consulted as to the propriety of such action. [Law of Illinois, see next section.] U.S. 4423.

§ 417. When a number of persons join a Lodge for the sole purpose of qualifying themselves to become applicants for a charter for a new Lodge, the Lodge in which they are initiated and take the degrees may donate to the new Lodge when organized the amount of fees received from such applicants. A Lodge may make an appropriation to aid in establishing a Rebekah-Degree Lodge. Ill. III, 160; IV, 382.

§ 418. A Lodge may levy a tax on its members to carry out the principles of the Order, but only for that purpose. A Lodge may not levy a tax on its members for the purpose of furnishing the Lodge-room when there are funds in the treasury to pay for the same; nor may it enforce an assessment upon its members to defray expenses of celebration, as there is no law authorizing assessments for such purposes. [But see § 407, and references there given.]

Ill. 1854, 45; 1855, 123; III, 100.

§ 419. It is the right and duty of Subordinate Lodges and Encampments to tax their members that they may be enabled to pay stipulated weekly benefits to sick members. U.S. 3585.

§ 420. The members of a Lodge desiring to cease work and join a neighboring Lodge may not transfer their money and property to said neighboring Lodge, unless the two Lodges are consolidated, under the laws of the Grand Lodge (§ 189). Ill. III, 157, 261.

§ 421. It is not obligatory upon a Lodge to establish a Widows-and-Orphans' Fund; but after it has created such a fund, the Lodge can not draw upon it to meet contingent expenses, nor merge it into the general fund in the Lodge treasury, without consent of the Grand Lodge. Ill. III, 268, 421, 159.

[In 1868, the Grand Lodge of Illinois authorized all Lodges to merge the W. and O. Fund into the general fund; and in 1870, it said that this should be done not by abolishing the accretions, but by direct action (*Ill. IV*, 224, 467). But in 1870 and in 1871, the G.L.U.S. declared, on appeals from Oregon and Pennsylvania, that neither a Grand nor a Subordinate body may merge into its general fund or convert a special fund after it is created. "Having been clothed with the garb of a trust, a trust it must remain." *U.S.* 4875, 5162.]

§ 422. If a Lodge sets apart a certain share of its dues for a special fund, then there should be set off that share of what is actually collected and paid in. Ill. IV, 409.

§ 423. A brother may not offset his dues with an unadjusted claim, even if just, for sick benefits. The Lodge and not the brother must make the offset (§ 446). Ill. III, 160.

§ 424. Lodges may loan their funds upon undoubted security. Ill. I, 210.

[In 1864, the G.L. Ill. instructed its subordinates not to loan their funds upon personal or mortgage securities, but in stead to invest in real estate or stocks (*Ill. IV*, 522) This was done because of doubts as to the legal power of a Lodge to recover by suit funds so loaned. Next year the prohibition was repealed (*Ill. IV*, 564), because an amendment to the act of incorporation had by statute given the desired power.—Section 1 of the Amendatory Act, which see in full in Journal G.L. Ill. for 1864, p. 536, and in Appendix.]

§ 425. The funds and property of a Subordinate Lodge or Encampment are TRUST FUNDS and PROPERTY, usable only for the legitimate objects of the Order; and all diversion of them by division of them

among members at dissolution of the subordinate is wrong and dishonorable, and in direct violation of the trust conferred by a charter. U.S. 3664.

§ 426. All funds and property of a dissolving or defunct subordinate must be surrendered to its Grand Body, which must use such funds or property and its avails as a separate trust fund [for restoration according to previous laws], and for aiding and assisting working subordinates when in need of funds to sustain their organization. (See §§ 882-3-4.)
U.S. 3664.

§ 427. Grand Bodies are directed to pass such laws as will enforce and secure observance of the laws in §§ 425 and 426, and prevent any member guilty of sharing in a dishonest division of such funds from ever regaining membership. (See § 891, *note.*) And they are justified in invoking the laws of the country to compel surrender of such embezzled funds and property. U.S. 3664.

§ 428. The Grand Master is instructed, whenever the interests of the Order require it, to suspend any defaulting Lodge or Lodge attempting to distribute its funds and property among its members; and where loss is likely to result from maladministration by or through trustees or by such default or attempted distribution, it is his duty to call in legal advice, and in extreme cases to institute suits at law or in equity to protect the rights of the Grand Lodge. [See the legal rights of the Grand Lodge and the provisions of the statute in the amendments to the Act of Incorporation, in the Appendix.] Ill. III, 517, 194.

Chapter XV.

Benefits and Relief.

§ 429. It is the moral duty of every Lodge to see that a brother in distress is attended to; and the Lodge or member who fails to attend to him is guilty of failure in duty. But methods of doing this duty

and enforcement of it belong to local legislation (§ 649). U.S. 4391–2.

§ 430. In the payment of sick and funeral benefits and expenses Subordinate Lodges and Encampments are sovereign both as to amount and disposition of them, under the laws of their Grand Bodies and the charitable principles of the Order. U.S. 3685, 2807.

§ 431. Every *bona-fide* member, who is qualified as required by the by-laws, shall, in case of sickness or disability, be entitled to receive from the funds of the Lodge such weekly benefits as may be fixed by law: *provided, nevertheless*, that a Lodge may provide, in its by-laws, for the payment of only one-half the regular benefits to any brother who is simply disabled from attending to business, and not confined to his room. In case of the death of a brother entitled to benefits, there must be allowed a sum not less than twenty dollars as a funeral benefit, to be disposed of as the Lodge may determine. Const. Subs. V, 5, 6.

§ 432. The funeral benefit is payable only for one who is beneficial by the by-laws of his Lodge. Ill. IV, 202.

§ 433. It is the duty of every Lodge of the I.O.O.F. to see that the bodies of its [unsuspended?] members who die are decently and properly buried, and to provide for the payment of all necessary funeral expenses. Ill. IV, 447–8.

[The compiler calls attention to the fact that this law requires the payment of funeral *expenses* (see distinction between *benefits* and *expenses* in § 457) for all members, whether recognized as beneficial by the by-laws or not. See the whole enactment in § 626, the remaining language of which confirms this view. At the same session (1870), but before the adoption of this rule, the G.L. confirmed a decision of the Gr. Master that funeral expenses had not been due in case of a non-beneficial member who died away from home and who was buried by another Lodge.—*Ill. IV*, 384, 436. But, as the enactment of this rule is subsequent to the Grand Master's decision and to the approval of it as the existing law at the time, the enactment of this section and of § 626 is undoubtedly the existing law, though in direct opposition, as new laws often are, to previous rules and prevalent precedent. The reason for inserting the word *unsuspended* with a mark of interrogation is the doubtful legality of the rule without it, which see discussed in the note to § 626.]

§ 434. The payment of weekly benefits to sick members is the distinguishing characteristic of our Order,

and may be regarded as the fundamental principle of Odd-Fellowship. U.S. 4177.

§ 435. The Constitution of Subordinate Lodges fixes and settles the liability of Lodges to pay benefits to *bona-fide* members when sick or disabled, at such rates as may be fixed by law; the law herein referred to is the by-laws of any such Lodge; and while each Lodge is at perfect liberty to fix the sum to be paid in all such cases, yet it must be some certain, uniform and definite sum; and when so settled by such by-law, the right to claim its payment is one possessed by every member of any such Lodge when duly qualified otherwise as required by law, without regard to either the amount or source of his income or nature of his occupation; and the duty to pay the said allowance is the same in all cases. Hence, it is not legal for a Lodge to suspend the payment of sick or funeral benefits for any purpose or any length of time, or to strike from its laws all provisions for payment of benefits. Ill. III, 344, 158, 549.

§ 436. A Grand Master or a Grand Lodge can not by dispensation authorize a Lodge to suspend the payment of weekly benefits. But whether a Lodge can retain its charter and continue to work after it has failed, by reason of an exhausted treasury, to pay weekly benefits to brothers entitled thereto, is subject for local legislation. U.S. 2807, 2770, 2831.

§ 437. A Lodge should not grant benefits contrary to the provisions of its by-laws; and the Grand Lodge is not disposed to decide any case contrary to such provisions. Ill. 1855, 68, 70.

§ 438. A Lodge reduces its rate of benefits during the sickness of a brother who was receiving them: inquiry being made whether he should after such reduction receive the former rate or the latter, the Grand Lodge refused concurrence in the opinion that he should receive the higher rate. Ill. IV, 143.

§ 439. The Constitution of Lodges and the usages of the Order require that a beneficiary member shall be entitled to *weekly* benefits: hence, a Lodge must allow benefits for every entire week of disability, but may

decline to pay benefits for any disability of less than one week's duration. Ill. 1856, 216; IV, 293.

§ 440. A Lodge may refuse to pay benefits for sickness of the fractional part of a week, such being the general usage of the Order. U.S. 2791.

§ 441. A Lodge may, under Art. V, § 5, of its Constitution, grant to a brother partial benefits and afterward grant him the amount of full benefits: and the same committee that recommended the first grant may afterward recommend the second grant.

Ill. III, 99.

§ 442. A brother to whom a withdrawal card has been voted has thereafter no claim for benefits upon his former Lodge; nor can he obtain such claim by paying his dues in advance and then receiving the card. And when the holder of a withdrawal card deposits it for membership in another Lodge, his right to benefits there depends upon its laws.

U.S. 916, 1200, 1249, 1492.

§ 443. A Lodge shall not provide in its by-laws that members shall attain any particular degree before becoming beneficiary; but it was formerly (till Oct. 1860) specially allowed by law and is still not forbidden to allow greater benefits to Scarlet-Degree members than to those of a lower grade.

Ill. III. 159, 204.

§ 444. A brother may not be compelled to accept benefits; but if he refuses to accept them when due and properly tendered to him, he may not afterward present a claim for benefits for the same illness or disability. Ill. 1856, 171; III, 159.

§ 445. A brother who authorizes himself to be reported 'out of care' abandons his claim to benefits, and can not afterward claim them with the plea that he was induced to resign them, unless there is evidence of that fact or of coërcion. U.S. 3300.

§ 446. A member is not entitled to benefits if, upon the entry of all proper charges against him to the time of the accruing of his claim, he is found too much in arrears. But a member does not become in arrears to his Lodge so as to be deprived of benefits if the Lodge is indebted to him. The Lodge must,

in such case, see that he receives his benefits, deducting the amount of his dues. And a member is entitled to sick benefits when his Lodge is indebted to him for services, although his bill has not been presented, and the books show him in arrears; the indebtedness is to be considered as existing, though not appearing until settlement.

Ill. 1855, 22; U.S. 1634,2291, 2700; Ill. 1855, 37.

§ 447. A brother is not entitled to benefits who has been declared, in his Lodge, guilty of prevarication and lying in previously obtaining an allowance of them. And if a member's sickness is caused by immoral conduct, the Lodge is not liable for benefits.

Ill. I, 256; IV, 383.

§ 448. A member who is debarred from benefits by the non-payment of dues can not by paying his dues entitle himself to benefits during a sickness commencing before the dues are paid even though the by-laws of his Lodge may provide that 'every member', etc., 'against whom there is no charge shall be entitled to benefits'. U.S. 1318, 2859.

§ 449. A member who is to become beneficiary in due course of law and lapse of time on a certain day falls sick before that day, remaining sick until after that day; in that case he is entitled to benefits during that illness from the day when he became legally beneficiary. Ill. V, 13.

§ 450. If a person has been reïnstated after dropping for N.P.D. and the by-laws contain no provision respecting the time when he shall be allowed to receive benefits, the fixing of time rests with the Lodge. (See § 752.) Ill. III, 515.

§ 451. When a brother claims benefits on account of sickness while not in the vicinity of the Lodge, the Lodge has the right to require evidence of sickness, such as the certificate of a respectable physician or of a magistrate; but it is not proper for the Lodge to require of the brother an affidavit before an officer or notary. And the Lodge may not require him to append his card to the evidence, as that belongs to him until it expires. Ill. 1855, 109, 124; 1857, 156.

§ 452. When the by-laws of a Lodge require notice

of sickness to be sent by a sick brother in order to entitle him to benefits, failure to send such notice will not invalidate his claim in cases where, from the nature of his disability, it is not possible or reasonably to be expected that he should send such notice. U.S. 2621, 3470.

§ 453. A donation from the treasury may be granted to a sick brother as a charity, if he be too much in arrears to be entitled to benefits; but it can not be given as benefits. Ill. 1855, 23, 127.

§ 454. When the by-laws of a Lodge require notice of sickness given to entitle to benefits (as in Model Code, Art. VIII, § 1), the notice may be given to the N.G., V.G., or a member of the Visiting Committee, or it may be legally given by announcement in open Lodge. Ill. III, 485.

§ 455. The residence of a brother in the army is at the place where he resided when he entered the army, if his family remain there. Hence, if such residence be within fifteen miles of his Lodge, and the Lodge has adopted the Model Code, he loses right to benefits for three months after settlement of account if he falls six months or more into arrears: his place of sickness or death in the army is not his residence. Ill. III, 487.

["The clause of the Model Code referred to in this decision was Art IX, § 2, as follows: "No brother residing within fifteen miles of the Lodge who shall suffer himself to fall in arrears for six months shall be entitled to benefits for three months after the settlement of his account."]

§ 456. Bro. A.B. was member of a Lodge which had a clause in its by-laws to allow not more than one week's benefit prior to notice of sickness given to the Lodge officers or committee. He was taken sick May 2d, and ten days later (May 12th) his arrears were sufficient to debar him from benefits. He was reported sick, to the Lodge, by the committee, May 21st, having given notice to them during the previous week. *Decided*, that, as he failed to report himself until after he was cut off from benefits by delinquency, he was not entitled to benefits. Ill. IV, 202.

§ 457. There is a distinction between funeral benefits and funeral expenses. The funeral *benefit* should

go to the family of the deceased, whether they incurred any expense in the burial or not; but any provision made by a Lodge for funeral *expenses* will require payment only when actual expense is incurred. When a brother holding a visiting card dies away from home and is buried by a Lodge, that Lodge can recover from his Lodge the amount of funeral expenses, at least to the amount authorized by the face of the card. U.S. 2151, 2813, 2957, 3566.

§ 458. The payment of burial expenses in addition to a funeral benefit is not 'an illegal distribution of Lodge funds' (§ 425). Ill. V, 25.

§ 459. The right of property in funeral benefits is in the family of a deceasing brother, and not in him. It does not exist until after his death, and therefore no disposition of such a benefit can be made by him in his lifetime, by assignment, devise, or in any other way. U.S. 2957.

§ 460. A member of a Lodge was drowned, and the Lodge offered a reward for the recovery of the body. *Decided*, that the reward must be taken from the general fund of the Lodge, and not deducted from the funeral benefit due to his widow. Ill. V, 13.

§ 461. A Lodge may by a by-law or by special action grant a funeral benefit upon the decease of a brother's wife, though the clause of the constitution requiring such a benefit has been repealed.
Ill. 1855, 118; 1856, 37–8.

§ 462. A by-law granting a funeral benefit for a brother's wife does not give a benefit in case of the death of a brother's widow. It is intended for the relief of a brother who loses his wife, and not for the use of her heirs. Ill. IV, 274.

§ 463. If a brother is misinformed as to the amount due from him by the Secretary, and is thus brought into arrears to an amount disqualifying for benefits, under the by-laws, and is taken sick while he has reason to suppose himself good on the books, he is for that sickness entitled to benefits. Ill. IV, 201–2.

§ 464. If a Lodge gives a visiting card in place of a withdrawal card by mistake, and another Lodge gives

relief thereon, the Lodge issuing the card must pay the amount warranted by the card. Ill. V, 14.

§ 465. A Lodge may not refuse benefits in the following decided cases:

(1) To a brother who is legally entitled to them and has properly applied for them. Ill. I, 311.

(2) To a brother resident in a foreign country and otherwise entitled to them at the time of his illness. Ill. III, 24, 36.

(3) To a lunatic brother: he should have the same benefits as are given to those suffering from bodily infirmity. U.S. 2138.

(4) To brothers residing in California, or in a hazardous climate, if otherwise entitled. U.S. 1739, 1886.

(5) To brothers in the army or service of the United States, if otherwise entitled, upon due proof. Ill. III, 292, 344, 420, 435.

(6) To the family of a brother in good standing who has committed suicide. U.S. 807.

(7) To a member who holds a valid visiting card, without indorsement of disqualification: the card is evidence that the brother is entitled to benefits [but it may be countervailed by other evidence that shows indebtedness on the part of the brother by his own virtual acknowledgment (U.S. 3120, 3251)]; and if no fraud on his part be shown, the Lodge may not allege on its own evidence that he was really in arrears when he took the card: the neglect of the Lodge or its officers to collect the dues will not cut off the claim. Ill. 1854, 51, 74.

(8) To the family of a brother deceased against whom no charge was brought during his life, upon charges or allegations brought after his death, except charges of fraudulent misrepresentation of age made to obtain admission into the Order (§ 469).

U.S. 3122, case overruled 3564, 3588; 3601, 3679, new law.

(9) To a brother not under charges for fraud, but who is indebted to the Lodge for money loaned on a

note with security, on which nothing has been paid. The remedy of the Lodge is in a suit at law.

Ill. III, 247.

(10) A Lodge can not refuse to pay benefits to a brother otherwise beneficial because he has entered an alms-house against their desire, or has become a charge upon the public. U.S. 3466.

If in any case a Lodge continues to refuse benefits when due, any brother aggrieved may report the case to the Grand Lodge. Ill. I, 311.

§ 466. Members who have been suspended for cause and have regularly paid their dues during the period of suspension may not be deprived of benefits for a period after reïnstatement on account of such suspension. U.S. 3836.

§ 467. When benefits have been withheld through mistake as to facts or law, and the error is ascertained, the benefits must pass to the credit of the member, or be paid to him or his family; and any suspension, disability or disqualification arising from the error and its consequences must be revoked or set aside.

U.S. 2790, 2808.

§ 468. A brother having made a claim on his Lodge for benefits, but subsequently appealing from its decision, finding himself, through ignorance of the law or other cause, to have erred in stating the amount of his claim before his subordinate, has the right to cite his claim in corrected form before a superior body on appeal, and to claim all that was his due.

U.S. 2791.

§ 469. If a person joining Lodge or Encampment fraudulently misrepresents his age, and thereby gains admission illegally, or for a less consideration than the law of the Lodge or Encampment requires, then that body is discharged from any and all responsibilities growing out of such admission, from and after the time when the fraud is discovered and proved upon a fair investigation and competent testimony. It is legal to investigate and determine such fraud even after the death of the party concerned, provided

due notice of the investigation be given to the family or representatives of the deceased who claim benefits. U.S. 3601, 3679.

§ 470. If a Lodge has adopted a by-law (as in the Model Code) allowing benefits for sickness or death not caused by vice or immorality, it can withhold funeral benefits when it can be clearly proved that the death was caused by vice or immorality of the deceased, and such proof can be brought after his death. Ill. III, 484.

§ 471. Right to benefits is not impaired by the fact that the disease or disability for which they are claimed was contracted or caused during service in the Federal Army, out of the state; nor is it impaired by change of occupation that increases risk of life or health. Ill. III, 485.

§ 472. When a Lodge has refused a claim for benefits, any appeal from such decision must be taken within the time (three months in Illinois, § 758) allowed for the institution of other appeals. An abandoned claim after that time may not be revived. U.S. 3383.

§ 473. A Lodge may not demand pay of another Lodge for ordinary assistance rendered to her sick members; but if pecuniary assistance be rendered, the Lodge of which the recipient is a member should see that the amount of such assistance is refunded, even if the brother was not a beneficial member. Ill. I, 254.

§ 474. Upon the issue of a visiting card, the amount of weekly and funeral benefits allowed by the by-laws of the Lodge or Encampment to the holder thereof must be carefully entered thereon: and the body issuing the card is bound for any relief extended to the holder of the card, to the extent of the benefits so indorsed or entered on the card. (See also § 528.) The G.L.U.S. has further enacted that where a Subordinate Lodge, Encampment, or General Relief Committee, is applied to for relief by a brother holding a card, such Lodge, Encampment, or General Relief Committee, shall require the certificate of a respectable physician, showing the time that the brother has

been sick, and shall take a draft upon his Lodge or Encampment for whatever amount he may have received, which, with the certificate, shall be forwarded for payment: *provided*, that in the event of the death of a brother, and his being buried by a Lodge, Encampment, or General Relief Committee, it shall only be necessary to forward the physician's certificate, or that of some other respectable citizen, together with his card and a proper voucher for the amount so advanced. Payment of the same shall in all cases be promptly made. U.S. 2151.

§ 475. The certificate of a General Relief Committee under its seal is sufficient evidence that the committee has complied with the law in the payment of benefits on a visiting card; and Lodges must pay such claims without further evidence. Ill. V, 74.

§ 476. A Lodge in California having paid benefits to a traveling brother in gold can not claim from his Lodge in this jurisdiction a larger sum in legal-tender notes because of the difference in commercial value. Ill. III, 484.

§ 477. A Lodge is held bound to repay relief rendered to a brother when given for sick benefits, etc., as in the preceding section; but not for amounts advanced for any other cause. Ill. 1856, 24.

§ 478. Any brother who acquires the semi-annual password improperly, and by making use of said password obtains relief from a Lodge of which he is not a member, is guilty of a double fraud on the Order, and should be required to refund the amount received to the Lodge from which he received it, and be punished by his own Lodge for the offense. It would not be proper to hold a Lodge responsible for funds obtained under such circumstances. U.S. 2826.

§ 479. There is no general law of our Order requiring a Lodge to pay to the widow of a deceased brother any specific annuity: Lodges should, in such cases, be governed by the necessities of the recipient and their own ability, and their by-laws: and a change in the by-law while any regular payment is going on may change the amount to be paid. Drafts for the

benefit of widows and orphans are not *benefits* under our laws, and must be always ordered by vote of the Lodge. Ill. III, 263–4; 1856, 232.

§ 480. When a brother ceases to be a beneficial member, all benefits cease, incidental as well as direct, and after as well as before death. Hence, the widow of a suspended member is not entitled to receive any allowance from the Lodge; and a Lodge which has a clause in its by-laws pledging its funds to the relief of brothers, to payment of benefits, and to the necessary expenses of the Lodge, and prohibiting other uses, can not make a donation to her from its treasury. Ill. III, 292, 320, 421.

§ 481. The Order does not recognize as having any claim upon the benefits due to a member persons who claim as 'legal representatives' who may be remote relatives or even creditors: it recognizes as proper claimants widows and orphans, or dependent relatives. U.S. 3120.

§ 482. The term *sickness* implies that state of health which prevents one from attending to his ordinary vocation. But a brother who by infirmity has been disqualified for his usual labors, but is not thereby incapacitated from applying himself to other business so as to provide for his own support, is not entitled to benefits: however, an admission on the part of a brother that he is able to perform duty of some kind, if found for him, is no proof that he is able to gain a livelihood. U.S. 2763, 2782, 3569.

§ 483. A brother who is suffering with a chronic complaint, but is yet able to go to his place of business, superintend it, and participate in it to a degree, is *prima facie* not entitled to benefits as a sick brother, although this presumption may be rebutted by positive evidence: the Subordinate Lodge to which a brother belongs, in whose neighborhood he resides, who are acquainted with the witnesses produced, and under whose direction the testimony is taken, are the best judges of the weight of such testimony; and no appellate body, acting upon the inspection of the *written* testimony merely, ought to reverse the judgment of the Subordinate Lodge upon it, unless it

clearly appears that the Subordinate Lodge has acted improperly, hastily, or in a spirit unworthy of our Order. U.S. 2471.

Chapter XVI.

Passwords.

§ 484. The following Passwords are in use in the Order, viz.: 1. The Degree P.Ws., which are never changed; 2. The Semi-Annual P.W., which is given by each Grand Body to its subordinates, different in different jurisdictions, and in place of which a Grand Body may use a Quarterly P.W. at discretion; 3. The Annual Traveling P.W., given by the Grand Sire, current for one year beginning January 1st, for the use of brothers who have cards; 4. The Annual P.W. of the Degree of Rebekah, given by the Grand Sire for each year, and communicated to every person, male or female, of that degree; and 5. The V.G.'s E.P.W.

Usage, and U.S. 1518; U.S. Dig. of 1847, 35; U.S. 16.

[The origin of the A.T.P.W. appears on Feb. 22, 1824, in this resolution: "*Resolved*, That a T.P.W. be adopted for the protection of the Order in the United States."—*U.S.* 64.]

§ 485. Passwords are to be used [subject to the instructions given in the secret work and in conferring degrees] at any time or place, to prove whether a brother is what he represents himself to be.

Ill. III, 549.

§ 486. The N.G. of a Lodge must not permit any person to remain in the Lodge at the opening who has not the regular S.A.P.W.; nor may he admit any one without it except [a visitor by card, or a brother introduced by an elective Grand Officer, or members of a Lodge visiting in a body (§ 549, below), or] a member of his own Lodge who is entitled to it, not being so far in arrears as to be disqualified to receive it. If a member without the S.A.P.W. applies for admission into his Lodge, the N.G. must learn from the Permanent Secretary whether the brother is en-

titled to receive the P.W.: if he is, the N.G. must direct that he be admitted; otherwise, he may not so direct. U.S. 1840, 3108.

§ 487. No brother is permitted to vouch for the good standing of another to obtain admittance for him. Ill. 1855, 24.

§ 488. To members of Lodges the N.G. alone is authorized to communicate the S.A.P.W., or cause it to be communicated. The N.G. of one Lodge may [Ill. III, 162, § 499, says *must*] give the S.A.P.W. to a member of another Lodge of the same jurisdiction upon the written request of the N.G. of the Lodge to which the brother belongs, under its seal.
U.S. 2826, and Charge-Book.

§ 489. The Grand Master and his Deputies can legally give the passwords only in the discharge of their official duties, and only to the presiding officers [N.G. and V.G., § 493], or at the request of the presiding officer, and in no case without the legal qualification. Ill. 1853, 47–8.

§ 490. The Supporter of the N.G. temporarily occupying the chair has no right to authorize a brother to confer the term-word upon another brother.
U.S. 4240.

§ 491. The S.A.P.W. is to be given when required by the W., but not by use of question or reply. The W. may require either the P.W. or the Expl., or both.
Ill. 1855, 22; 1856, 21.

§ 492. Past Grands deputed to officiate as Grand Officers at the installation of officers of Subordinate Lodges, and such other members of a Grand Lodge as may assemble to aid in those ceremonies, are required before entering the ante-room to give the same password that is demanded of other brothers; but after the Lodge has been duly informed by the Grand Marshal of the presence in the ante-room of the installing officers, no password should be required of them at the inner door. The Grand Officers of State Grand Lodges, when visiting the Subordinate Lodges under their own jurisdiction, should give at the outside door the same password that is required of other brothers. U.S. 1840, 1992.

§ 493. The A.T.P.W. is designed only for the use of brethren who are traveling beyond the limits of the jurisdiction to which they belong; but may also be used in the jurisdiction to which brothers belong who have received it in good faith for said primary purpose; and in order that each brother entitled to it may be properly instructed therein, and that visiting brethren from other jurisdictions may be properly examined, the Noble Grand and Vice Grand of a Lodge, and the Chief Patriarch and Senior Warden of an Encampment, are to be privately put in possession thereof at the time of their installation, that they may be qualified either to give or receive it. The Grand Master and Grand Patriarch of a state, and their regular deputies, should also be in possession of it. None other than members who are placed in some of the positions above mentioned are entitled to receive it. Past Grands, as such, are not entitled to it, more than others.

U.S. By-Laws, XXV, as amended in 1868; U.S. 664, 802.

[In 1868 a law provided that the holder of a visiting card might receive the term P.W. from a N.G. or check-word from a C.P. in his own jurisdiction; but it was repealed in 1869.—U.S. 4410, 4616.]

§ 494. The Representatives, at each session of the Grand Lodge of the United States, are to receive the Traveling Password from the Grand Sire, and are to deliver the same, on their return, to the Grand Masters of their respective Grand Lodges, or the Grand Patriarchs of their respective Grand Encampments.

Usage, formerly written law; U.S. 16.

[This usage is recognized as present law by decision of the Grand Sire in 1864, *U.S.* 3621, which speaks of 'one principal purpose to be subserved by the office of Grand Rep. as being the communication of the A.T.P.W. to the executive of his jurisdiction before the first day of January', and says that Grand Bodies may instruct the G.R. as to the mode of communication.]

§ 495. If any state be without a Grand Representative, it is the duty of the Grand Sire to transmit the word, in due season, through some other safe channel, to the state authorities. U.S. Digest of 1847, 35.

§ 496. The A.T.P.W. which a brother is required to prove himself in possession of, when he offers to visit a subordinate on a visiting or unexpired withdrawal

card, or is an applicant for membership therein by deposit of a proper card, is the A.T.P.W. of the year in which the card was issued and bears date. It should be given him by one of the chief officers of his own Lodge or Encampment. Grand Officers can impart it only in the line of official duty. Even the Grand Sire has no right to authorize a Grand Master to communicate the A.T.P.W. to the holder of a withdrawal card to enable him to visit.

U.S. 3876, 1251, 3513; U.S. Digest of 1847, 34.

§ 497. If a brother applying for a visiting or final card be absent from the location of his Lodge or Encampment, so that he can not obtain the A.T.P.W. with his card in person, it is the duty of the proper officers, upon the granting of such cards, to transmit the same to the brother, and also send therewith a letter in the following form, to wit:

.....Lodge, (or Encampment,) No.....,)
....., State of ....,
.....day of ....., 18.....)

To the Noble Grand of any Lodge of the I.O.O.F.
(or Chief Patriarch of any Encampment:)

The bearer, Brother (or Patriarch)....., holding a legal Card from this....., dated this..... day of....., 18....., for the period of.....months, is entitled to the A.T.P.W. for the current year, which please communicate to him after due examination, whereupon you will retain or destroy this letter.

(Seal.) ....., N. Grand (or C.P.)
Attest: ...., Secretary (or Scribe.)

U.S. 3560–61.

§ 498. Any N.G. to whom the order for the A.T.P.W. is presented with the card not only *may*, but *must*, invest the holder with the T.P.W. U.S. 2146.

§ 499. Any N.G. receiving an order for the S.A. P.W. must give the same. The order for the A.T.P.W. must be given by the officers as a matter of course, and without a vote of the Lodge. Ill. III, 162, 421, 444.

§ 500. Brothers retiring on the E.P.W. use the same on returning, except when the Lodge is open in the degrees; in which case the degree P.W. is used.

Ill. 1855, 22.

§ 501. Any brother who has retired and wishes to reënter the Lodge the same evening *may* use the

V.G.'s E.P.W. or the explanation of the P.W. of the current term. U.S. 5249.

§ 502. The Annual P.W. of the Degree of Rebekah should be given by ladies at the outer door.

U.S. 1933.

Chapter XVII.

Cards, Visitors, Withdrawals, and Resignations.

§ 503. A card is only *prima-facie* evidence that the holder is a member of the Order: other evidences or tests are required to prove him such. The designation of rank in the card only shows the degrees in which a brother may be proved. U.S. 4015.

§ 504. The G.L.U.S. has prescribed the forms of Visiting (called also *traveling*) cards, and of Withdrawal (called also *final*, *permanent*, or *clearance*) cards; and no visiting or withdrawal cards must be used but those sold by that body, bearing a fac-simile of the countersignature of the Grand Corresponding Secretary; the signature of a State Grand Secretary is not necessary, though formerly made so in some jurisdictions. A card in use must be signed by the N.G. and Secretary (or C.P. and Scribe) of the subordinate issuing it, and the holder must write his name on the margin, which he must do in the presence of the officer from whom he receives the A.T.P.W.; it must also have the seal of the body issuing it. The rank of the holder must also appear upon it.

U.S. By-Laws, XIV; U.S. 677–8–9, 816, 911, 2665, 3111.

§ 505. During the war of the rebellion, some of the southern jurisdictions issued cards of their own device, being unable to procure those issued by the G.L.U.S. Therefore, in 1865, that body

Resolved, That visiting and withdrawal Cards heretofore issued by any Southern jurisdiction, countersigned by the Grand Secretary and attested by the seal of the Grand Body issuing the same, shall be taken and deemed to be as effectual as if the same had borne the countersignature, or a *fac-simile* thereof, of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

U.S. 3801.

§ 506. A Lodge may not refuse either a visiting or a withdrawal card to a brother asking for it (except as provided in § 517) if he is free from all legal disqualification [he must be free from pending charges, from any information in the hands of the Noble Grand upon which charges may be based, and from indebtedness for dues of all kinds]. A suspended or dropped member can not ask for a card. If there is reason to refuse to grant a visiting card, a withdrawal card should not be granted. The fact that a brother proposes to visit or reside in a climate deemed hazardous is not a good reason for refusing him a visiting card.

U.S. 2488, 2515–18, 1739.

§ 507. Indebtedness for money loaned on security is not cause for refusing a withdrawal card.

Ill. III, 24. See the Seaman case, U.S. 3262–3.

§ 508. If a person elected to membership does not consummate his membership by signing the constitution, the Lodge has no right to grant him a withdrawal card. (§ 373.) Ill. V, 13.

§ 509. Upon regular application, a withdrawal card must be granted to the applicant, if there are no charges against him: or, if the card is refused upon ballot (§ 517), then a certificate must be given; but the certificate may not he tendered until the card has been refused. Ill. IV, 234.

§ 510. All applications for withdrawal cards in Lodges in Illinois must be made by the applicant in person, or in writing signed by himself; and Lodges may not require applications for cards of either kind to come through any particular officer. If a Lodge, violating this law, grants a final card on a proxy application, the grant is void if the brother to whom it is granted refuses to accept it.

Ill. III, 90; 1856, 18; V, 13.

§ 511. When the by-laws of a Lodge provide that applications for withdrawal cards must lie over for one week for action, a card granted on the night of application is illegally granted, and the Lodge can rescind its action, and the brother's connection with his Lodge is not severed. A vote granting a withdrawal card upon the condition that dues be paid be-

fore the card is issued is illegal, and does not sever connection with the Lodge: the dues must be paid before the vote. Ill. III, 548; V, 13.

§ 512. A Secretary has no right to withhold a card which has been granted by a Lodge, and for doing so he is liable to arraignment, even if the responsibility be assumed on the alleged discovery of crime on the part of the intended recipient. But when the local law requires payment for a card, the 'Lodge,' or the officer whose duty it is to issue it, has the right to require payment therefor before delivering it.
U.S. 1840, 2482.

§ 513. A Subordinate Lodge having granted a withdrawal card to a member, and afterward ascertaining that, by mistake or otherwise, he was in debt to the Lodge, the Lodge can not legally call on him for said indebtedness, unless fraud or wrong on his part be shown. But if a brother taking a withdrawal card has paid his dues in advance, the Lodge must refund them. And if a brother asks for a withdrawal card, and it is granted, but he does not take it, and continues to pay dues to the Lodge, he is not a member, and his dues must be refunded to him.
Ill. 1853, 70; 1856, 20, 18; 1855, 24.

§ 514. Between application for a withdrawal card and vote thereon, charges may be preferred against the applicant; and a vote on the application may not be had until the charges are withdrawn [dismissed], or a trial had. U.S. 1992.

§ 515. A Lodge may not entertain an application for a final card when information against the applicant is in the hands of the Noble Grand; and in such case that officer must refuse to allow the application to be voted on. Notice of an intention to prefer charges or lay an information amounts to nothing; the information must be actually put in the hands of the Noble Grand to authorize withholding the card; though it is allowable for a Lodge to postpone action on application for a withdrawal card for one week when there is statement that the applicant is liable to charges. Ill. I, 244, 301, 310; 1856, 43, 225.

§ 516. Cards can be granted by vote of a Lodge only,

and never by its officers without vote. The applicant may withdraw his application at any time before the vote is taken. U.S. 1085, 1885, 1635.

§ 517. Subordinate Lodges and Encampments must vote by ballot upon all applications for final cards made in accordance with existing laws; and the affirmative vote of a majority of the members present is necessary to the granting of such cards. If upon such ballot a majority of the members present refuse their consent to the granting of a final card to an applicant therefor, such applicant, upon the payment of all dues and tendering a written resignation of his membership, and not being otherwise disqualified, is entitled to receive from the Secretary or Scribe, under seal, a certificate that he has resigned his membership; and such certificate is sufficient evidence that the brother was in good standing at the time of his resignation: *Provided*, That upon the refusal of a Lodge or Encampment to grant such withdrawal card, the member applying for the same has the right of appeal to the Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment of his jurisdiction. U.S. 3827, 4716.

§ 518. A card can not be granted in recess, but may be granted at a special meeting. A majority vote is sufficient to grant a card, and the vote may be taken in the usual way; a ballot is unnecessary except upon withdrawal cards (§ 517), though the vote may be so taken. Ill. 1857, 94, 174.

§ 519. Brothers holding cards of either sort are amenable to the subordinates that issued them for good conduct, and are subject to their penal laws. They are entitled to visit Lodges (or Encampments on Encampment cards) during the terms for which their cards are given, which is expressed on the face of a visiting card and is always one year for a withdrawal card. A brother taking a visiting card remains a member of his Lodge, and is entitled to claim the courtesies of the Order and assistance in sickness or distress; but when a member applies for a withdrawal card, for whatever purpose, the act shows a desire to relinquish his membership; and the vote granting the card severs his connection with his

Lodge, whether the card be taken or not, and cuts off all claims upon the Lodge or the Order, except right to visit and to apply for renewal of membership.
U.S. 677–8, 2151, 2628, 787, 1080, 1101.

§ 520. Having granted, issued and delivered a visiting card to a brother, the Lodge can not recall the card, or nullify it, unless the brother obtained it through fraud or deception, or for offense committed previous to granting the card, of which he must be convicted upon a charge and by a trial; and he may be tried without any revoking of the card.
Ill. III, 160; 1856, 225.

§ 521. The time for which a visiting card shall be granted is to be determined by the subordinate which issues it. When the time has expired for which a visiting card was granted, it is the duty of the brother holding it to return it to the Lodge or Encampment which granted it. Usage; U.S. 677.

§ 522. On the expiration of a visiting card, it may not be prolonged or extended; if the brother wishes to continue to enjoy visiting-card privileges, he must return his card to his Lodge and get another in the regular way. Ill. III, 159.

§ 523. If a Lodge or Encampment becomes defunct or is suspended or expelled, the validity of withdrawal cards previously granted by it is not affected; but a visiting card in such case is of no force, and can not be recognized. U.S. 1470.

§ 524. A member holding an unexpired visiting card from his Lodge at the time when it surrenders its charter is entitled to the benefit of the provisions of Art. II, Sec. 3, of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, and will receive a certificate equivalent to a withdrawal card, upon application to the Grand Secretary. Ill. 1855, 23.

[To members of defunct Lodges or Encampments certificates having the force of withdrawal cards are issued, under certain circumstances. See the chapter on Defunct Lodges, and § 525.]

§ 525. Certificates issued to members of an extinct subordinate by the proper officers of the State Grand Body, in conformity with the laws of the Grand Lodge of the United States, do not require countersignature

of the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary to make them available, but all such certificates are to be recognized by every subordinate to which they may be presented—whether in or out of the jurisdiction issuing them—as having the same force and effect, and entitling the holders thereof to all the privileges of a card of withdrawal issued by an existing subordinate in good standing. (§ 889.) No form for them having been prepared by the G.L.U.S., Grand Bodies may prepare and issue such certificates for their own jurisdictions, which should set forth on their face the circumstances of the case, and be signed by the Grand Master and Grand Sec'y, with the seal of the Grand Lodge. U.S. 3876, 3621.

§ 526. A Lodge may not issue any other letter of recommendation than a regular card, or a certificate of former standing in the Order in case of loss of card. Ill. 1856, 19, 20, 128.

§ 527. The granting of a visiting card to an officer is a matter of course upon his request, and never gives him leave of absence. Nor does the holding of a visiting card deprive a brother of office, or the power to hold office, or of any other right of a member. But if a financial officer refuses to settle his accounts and deliver every thing belonging to the Lodge and in his possession, he can not demand a final card; and the Lodge may refuse the card until his accounts are adjusted, and he is clear of the books and free from all charges. U.S. 2758, 4240, 4374.

§ 528. It is proper to certify upon the back of a visiting card the fact that the holder is not entitled to benefits, and to specify the time when he becomes so. Ill. 1856, 23–4.

§ 529. A withdrawal card after one year from its date becomes invalid for visiting; the holder of it can not even be introduced by an elective Grand Officer under his privilege (§ 129): but it remains good as evidence of former standing in the Order, upon which the holder may rejoin the Order (§ 350). When a card of withdrawal has been lost or destroyed, the Lodge which issued the same may grant a certificate under seal setting forth the fact of such original issue;

and the certificate so granted may be used in lieu of a card as evidence of previous good standing.

U.S. 1841, 4993, 1921.

§ 530. In case of the loss of a withdrawal card, a Lodge may grant its holder a duplicate, of the original date, signed by present officers [if the old officers are not accessible; and it should be marked on its face as a duplicate]. If the application be made before the expiry of the original, the Lodge should grant the duplicate: otherwise, the granting of it is optional, and a certificate may be given to show that a card had been granted. If the card was not made out and given before the expiry of its year of currency, it should be made out afterward, if desired.

Ill. 1855, 77; III, 516.

§ 531. A Lodge or Encampment may at any time during one year from the granting of a withdrawal card, and only within that year, annul the same for any good cause existing at the time of issue and not known till afterward, or arising during the year, unless it has been deposited meanwhile for membership in another subordinate. The effect of such annulment is not to expel the brother from the Order, but to bring him back into the Lodge to be tried.

U.S. 1246, 1722, 3030, 2145.

§ 532. The annulment of a withdrawal card as provided for in the preceding section creates a quasi-membership for a specific purpose and for no other; the accused is not made a full member again. He is not entitled to benefits, nor do dues accrue against him. If he be acquitted upon trial, or if he be suspended for a time, his card or a duplicate must be returned to him at the end of the trial or term of suspension, the redelivery of which again severs his connection with the Lodge and his quasi-membership, and places him in precisely the same position in which he would have been had not his card been annulled. A Lodge may call upon the holder of a withdrawal card to surrender the same; but such an act on the part of the Lodge is equivalent to annulling the card.

Ill. III, 169, 182, 193; 1855, 26, 125, 127.

§ 533. The vote by which a withdrawal card is granted can not be reconsidered or rescinded.

U.S. 4716.

[In 1856 (Jour. p. 24), the G.L. Illinois held that, in accordance with the common parliamentary rule, a Lodge might, on the night of granting a final card or on the next night, reconsider its action and allow the application to be withdrawn, unless the card had been made out and delivered, in which case the action could not be reconsidered. This decision is now overruled.]

§ 534. A member holding a withdrawal card may surrender the same to the Lodge from which he received it, and thereby sever his connection with the Order, and release the Lodge from any control over him. Ill. 1856, 36.

§ 535. A card of withdrawal is the absolute property of the holder, and is an evidence of his former good membership; and when he offers to deposit it, and thus gain admission into a Lodge, if rejected, they have not the right to mutilate the card by indorsing 'rejected' thereon, but must return it to him as received. If it is deposited for membership in a jurisdiction where signing the constitution is required to consummate membership, and the candidate after election fails to make such signature, he may, if he chooses to decline membership, demand the return of his card; and the Lodge must return it.

U.S. 1449, 1963, 4860.

§ 536. A Subordinate Lodge may, by a vote of two-thirds of its members present, grant a card to the wife or widow of any member, on application therefor, to be signed by the officers of the Lodge, and countersigned by the recipient on the margin. Such card, if granted to the wife of a member, can not remain in force more than one year; but if granted to a widow, it continues valid during her widowhood. The G.L. U.S. has given a form for such card. It has also given a form for a card for a lady having the Degree of Rebekah; but it does not print and sell either of these cards. U.S. 814, 2929, 4855.

[The Rebekah card is not that authorized in 1868, which is a certificate of membership in a Rebekah-Degree Lodge (§ 875): it is a card, to be given for a definite time. The year previous (1857), the G.L. Ill. had adopted a Rebekah-Degree card of different form. See Appendix.—*Ill.* 1857, 78, 192.]

§ 537. A qualified brother, in good standing, may

visit any Lodge (or Encampment) in his own state upon the proper term password; but if he desires to visit Lodges beyond the limits of his state, he must take with him either a visiting card or a withdrawal card, in the form prescribed by the Grand Lodge of the United States, and also the traveling password. A withdrawal card is a 'proper card' for visiting, in the sense of those words in the constitution. But a brother can not be admitted to a Lodge upon Encampment card, nor *vice versa*.

U.S. Const. XVI, 1; U.S. 677–8, 2560, 1150, 1291.

§ 538. When a visiting brother presents himself at the door of a Lodge or Encampment, it is his duty to send in his card by the Guardian or Sentinel. If the card be authentic, the presiding officer appoints a committee of three members of the Scarlet Degree to examine the visitor. In a Lodge, one member of this committee must be the N.G. himself, the V.G., or the sitting P.G., or some other brother known to be in possession of the traveling password. In an Encampment, one member must be the Chief Patriarch himself, the Senior Warden, or some Patriarch known to be in possession of the traveling password, and the other members must of course be of the Royal-Purple Degree. It is the duty of the proper member of the examining committee in the first place to obtain the traveling password privately from the visitor; the word is to be lettered, and the visitor must commence. The committee must then examine the visitor in the degree in which the Lodge or Encampment is open, and in cases of doubt they may extend their examination to the other degrees. If the examining committee be satisfied with the result of the examination, they will introduce the visitor into the Lodge or Encampment without further ceremony.

U.S. 690, 912, 1114, 4467; U.S. Digest of 1847, pp. 37, 38.

§ 539. A card stating the rank of the holder thereof is not sufficient or conclusive evidence to entitle him to the privileges such rank confers; he must be proved in the work of the degree expressed on the card. However, if the card states the holder thereof to be a Past

Grand, and he is not able to prove himself in the work of that degree, from not having received it, the fact as set forth in the card is sufficient evidence to entitle him to the privileges such rank confers. Thus, any Lodge which he visits or to which he is admitted must recognize him as a Past Grand, and give him P.G.'s regalia. U.S. 4015, 4467.

§ 540. The *legal* course to pursue with a visiting card presented without the holder's signature is, to return it to him, without remark other than 'It is informal.' Ill. III, 549.

§ 541. If a visitor is found to have the A.T.P.W. of the current year, but his card is dated in some other year, by clerical error or otherwise, any Lodge to which he presents himself can not admit him, because of the informality. The Lodge can not go behind the face of the card and correct supposed errors. Ill. IV, 8 and 52.

§ 542. A Lodge has the right to examine a brother visiting by card every time he presents himself for admission; and he must be introduced by the committee after each examination. But it is not imperative to make the formal examination upon each visit; after the visitor has been once recognized, the examination and formal introduction may be dispensed with, if the Lodge choose; but the presiding officer [or officer in charge of the door] should see that the card has not expired. U.S. 2561, 2923, 2990.

§ 543. The holder of a withdrawal card when visiting the Lodge from which he drew his card must be examined and admitted just as brothers are admitted on cards from other Lodges: he has no special rights or privileges. Nor can a brother to whom a withdrawal card has been granted be admitted without password and examination, whether he has taken the card or not. Ill. I, 100; 1856, 20, 21.

§ 544. A visiting brother holding a card in due form, but being destitute of the A.T.P.W., can not be admitted to visit a Lodge, even upon the testimony of those who know him to be an Odd-Fellow. It is never legal that one brother should vouch for another. An examining committee is not confined to the A.T.

P.W. and card in its examination of a visiting brother from a different jurisdiction, but should use *all* the means necessary to satisfy itself of the correctness of the visitor. Ill. 1855, 24; III, 24.

§ 545. When a member desiring admission as a visitor proves himself correct in the regular mode of examination, it is improper to require him to affirm his membership by any test oath, or other obligation. U.S. 1074.

§ 546. A visiting brother can not be examined and admitted to a seat in the Lodge before the Lodge has been opened; nor does the privilege of elective Grand Officers (§ 552) allow them to introduce visitors prior to opening, as they must be received in open Lodge. U.S. 1244.

§ 547. A Lodge can not refuse to admit as a visitor a brother who presents himself as such with proper card and the A.T.P.W. or an order for it, whatever may be known or believed respecting illegality in his initiation, or immorality in his conduct: immorality should be reported to the Lodge granting the card, that it may deal with him. But a Lodge has an inherent right to protect itself from disorder, the want of decorum, and violations of the ordinary proprieties of life. U.S. 1723, 1885, 2787.

§ 548. A Lodge may protect itself from violence, insult, and disorder, upon actual occurrence or demonstration of such wrong; but it must not be anticipated or presumed: this power of protection must be called forth only by actual demonstration. Ill. III, 443.

§ 549. A Lodge or Encampment may visit a sister Lodge or Encampment in a body, when accompanied by one of their first two officers, who may introduce them in the manner provided for the introduction of visitors by elective Grand Officers (§ 552). And this law gives a Lodge or Encampment the right to visit outside its own jurisdiction without cards or the A.T.P.W., under its presiding officers. U.S. 2990, 4467.

§ 550. In case of visitation by a Lodge in a body, the introducing officer should pass a satisfactory ex-

amination and be known as [or be proved to be] such officer; and the Lodge visited *may* require other evidence of membership than the mere vouching of the officers of the visiting Lodge. Ill. IV, 194.

[The compiler inserts this last clause, though with doubt of its validity.]

§ 551. Officers and members of Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, when visiting another Lodge or Encampment in a body, and introduced by their own officers, are *not* entitled to be received with 'the honors of the Order'. U.S. 3853.

§ 552. Elective Grand Officers may introduce as visitors, without examination, brothers in good standing, including the holders of unexpired withdrawal cards. (See §§ 129 and 155.) U.S. 3513.

§ 553. A member in good standing and free from indebtedness may withdraw from the Order, without card, upon a written resignation of membership, which completely severs him from the jurisdiction of the Order. A renunciation of Odd-Fellowship is not a legal resignation of membership, and has no effect upon membership or standing in the Lodge.
U.S. 805–6, 1449, 4716.

§ 554. A Lodge is not bound to accept a resignation of membership when there is known ground for charges against the brother offering it; but in that case measures must be taken to bring the charges immediately: otherwise, the resignation must be accepted. A resignation may not be received or acted on while an information or charges are pending against the brother offering it. No further action is necessary on a resignation to which there is no objection than to have the fact entered on the record.
Ill. I, 301, 310; V, 82; 1853, 30.

[This rule, originating in Illinois in Oct. 1852, was set aside Oct. 1870, under the erroneous statement that there was no law preventing a resignation when under information or charges: reënacted, Oct. 1871.]

§ 555. A Dismissal Certificate (§ 744) does not entitle its holder to visit a Lodge or Encampment.
U.S. 5182.

Chapter XVIII.

Degrees and Rank.

§ 556. The Degrees in use at the founding of the Order in America were three, the White, Blue, and Scarlet. In 1820, two degrees, called the Intermediate, now the Covenant and Remembrance, were prepared by JOHN P. ENTWISTLE, and were adopted by the Committee of Past Grands, acting as a Grand Lodge. (U.S. 43.) In the first Constitution of the G.L. of Md. and the U.S., the White, Blue and Scarlet are called the 1st, 2d and 3d degrees; the Golden-Rule is called the 4th degree, and was conferred in Grand Lodge, for the fee of $1.00. There was some P.G.'s degree, as any brother coming in as a member was to work his way in part 'by the sign of a P.G.'; there was also a G.L. degree, as the G.W. and G.C. were to instruct the admitted member 'in the signs, etc.'(U.S. 45: Arts. 5 and 16.) Further recognition of the Past Grand's Degree is in 1823 (U.S. 52), in the requisition that each member shall give the P.G.'s S. and P.W. before admission. Instances of the conferring of the Remembrance Degree in the Grand Lodge appear in 1823 (U.S. 59, 61). The other Past Official degrees appear in the resolution that "the past elective officers can receive their respective P.W's at the time of the quarterly meeting to settle accounts."(U.S. 64.) The Royal-Purple Degree first appears in 1825, called the 5th degree; and its color was put upon G.L. charters before it had been received and given to those authorized to receive it. The Patriarchal Degree next appears, April 20th, 1825, in the record that "P. G. McKormick received a degree while at Manchester which he was authorized to confer on G.M. Wildey and D.G.M. Welch; which duty he had performed." For this degree a fee of $1.00 was charged by the G.L.U.S. (U.S. 78). Thus, the Patriarchal, G.R. and R.P. degrees were conferred in G.L., and given with a Grand Charter (U.S. 80). In exchange for these new English degrees, the Americans pre-

sented to the A.M.C. (Annual Movable Committee, or Grand Lodge) of the M.U. (Manchester Unity) the Covenant, Remembrance and G.L. degrees, of which they rejected the latter (U.S. 91). A body was organized May 6, 1827, to confer the P., G.R. and R.P. degrees, called 'the Encampment Lodge', which was the first Encampment. The G.E. Degree was adopted in 1842, and at the same time certain 'side degrees' for Encampments, viz., the Past-Official degrees of P.C.P. and P.H.P. (U.S. 490); but in 1844 these P.O.D's were abolished (U.S. 664, 675, 688). The Rebekah Degree was adopted in 1851 (U.S. 1793–4). The statement that the G.L.U.S. sits in the R.P.D. is simply from the fact that that is the highest degree its members are required to attain.

§ 557. The names of the several degrees of a Lodge are these: First or White Degree; Second or Covenant Degree; Third or Royal-Blue Degree; Fourth or Remembrance Degree; and Fifth or Scarlet Degree. The degrees must be taken in this order. They may be designated by numbers or by their emblematic colors, except the second and fourth, which are not named by their colors in the Degree Charge-Book [nor properly so named in the writings of the Order].

U.S. 346.

*** The term 'Initiatory Degree' is used to signify that grade or position in the Order into which one is brought by initiation, before taking any of the degrees proper, above named. A meeting is said to be in the Initiatory Degree when held so as to admit all members irrespective of grade.

§ 558. A brother is eligible for degrees when he has been in membership one month, to wit, on the fourth regular meeting *after* his initiation, and no sooner; provided, however, that, upon sufficiently urgent reasons, degrees may be given sooner upon a dispensation obtained from the Grand Master or the Deputy in charge of the Lodge. (See § 154.) And, unless most urgent necessity be proven, not more than three degrees can be conferred on a brother at any one meeting.

Const. Subs. VIII, 1; Ill. 1856, 20; III, 420, 487.

§ 559. Application for degrees must be made at a regular meeting of the Lodge when open in the Initiatory Degree: ballot thereon must be had on the same evening, when the Lodge is open in the degree applied for; but the time of conferring the degrees is left to the control of subordinates, subject to local legislation. [Prior to 1854, it was allowed, unless local law forbade, to hold the ballot in the Initiatory Lodge, those only voting who had the degree.]

U.S. 2214, 4845, 2768; 1124, 1502.

§ 560. A member desiring to obtain any of the degrees shall make known his wish to the Secretary, who, after having received the proper fee therefor, shall, at the proper time, make application for the same in open Lodge, at a regular meeting thereof, giving name of applicant and degree or degrees applied for, which must be entered upon the records and the subject referred to degree session; whereupon the Lodge shall, after having been closed in the Initiatory Degree, be opened in the degree or degrees applied for, when the application or applications shall be balloted upon in the respective degrees; and such ballot shall be had in all things according to § 2 of Article II of the Constitution of Subordinates (§ 227, above); but the conferring of the degrees may be done at special meetings called for that purpose, which the N.G. may call. [From Oct. 1868 to Oct. 1871, the law required that the name of the applicant for degrees should not be announced in the Initiatory Lodge.]

Const. Subs. VIII, 3, adopted Ill. V, 82–3; Ill. IV, 241–2; III, 487.

§ 561. It is illegal for a Deputy to grant a dispensation to allow the conferring of a degree for which regular application has not been made to the Lodge.

Ill. IV, 202.

§ 562. No more than one candidate for degrees should be balloted for at the same time. (See § 361.)

Ill. III, 160.

§ 563. When a ballot has been had on an application for degrees, and they have been refused to the

applicant, six months must elapse before his application can be again balloted upon. Ill. I, 219.

§ 564. The fees for degrees applied for must be paid when the application is made, before the ballot. If the applicant has arrearages against him when he goes to the P.S. to pay for them, what he pays the P.S. goes in the first place to settle arrears as they stand on the books, so that he is obliged to pay enough for both arrears and degrees. If the by-laws require that a certificate of payment be presented in the Lodge when open for conferring the degrees, the acting N.G. must not confer them without it.

Ill. III, 443; 1856, 19, 238; I, 243.

§ 565. The character and conduct of an applicant for degrees previous to his admission into the Order can not affect his eligibility to degrees; but when a brother is a candidate for degrees, the brothers voting on his application should be guided solely by their judgment on the question whether he is, *at the time*, worthy or not. Ill. I, 119, 214.

§ 566. Degrees may not be conferred by a committee or special part of the Lodge assigned for that purpose: it is the duty of the N.G. to confer degrees. (See § 266.) A Scarlet-Degree member may be called to assist the N.G., but may not confer the degrees.

Ill. I, 148; 1856, 19.

§ 567. A Subordinate Lodge, before proceeding to ballot to advance brothers in the degrees, must be closed in the Initiatory Degree in form and manner as prescribed in the Charge-Book, and, after having been regularly closed in the form provided, the Lodge must then be opened in the degree or degrees applied for, in the form and manner provided in the Degree Charge-Book, page 3, and may not be opened again in the Initiatory; and when a Lodge is open in the first degree, and has concluded the business to be transacted in such degree, and desires to open in the second degree, the Lodge must close in the first degree before opening in the second degree, in the manner and form prescribed by the Degree Charge-Book; and the same rule applies to all degrees.

U.S. 4187, 4202, 3876.

[The Degree Charge-Book does not use the term 'to close', nor any thing equivalent, in reference to passing from work in one degree to work in another. There is no other form than that of page 3 in the book.]

§ 568. A member of the Order who has taken the degrees of the Manchester Unity can not be considered to be in possession of the degrees of the I.O.O.F. Ill. 1855, 21.

§ 569. No Lodge can confer degrees upon a member of another Lodge but with the consent of the Lodge to which the member belongs. If this law be violated, the Lodge conferring the degrees must pay the amount of fees to the Lodge of which the recipient of the degrees was a member. But the Degree of Rebekah, being a side degree, may be conferred without the consent of the Lodge to which a brother belongs.

By Laws U.S. XII; U.S. 4069; U.S. Digest of 1847, p. 53, two sections numbered § 3; G. Sire's instructions, in Reb-Deg. Charge-Book.

§ 570. An application to authorize a brother to receive his degrees away from the location of his Lodge must be made to his Lodge at a regular session, and not to its degree meeting, which can not act on it. The Lodge may not give a certificate to receive the degrees until the fees are paid. It is the duty of any Lodge, upon the presentation of a duly-authenticated degree certificate, if the brother is in good standing, to confer the degrees upon the candidate holding and presenting such certificate. U.S. 4240, 4069.

§ 571. The N.G. may [rather, must] call special meetings to confer degrees [whenever there are not regular degree meetings to meet necessities]. Degree meetings may not in any case interfere with the regular business of a Lodge, nor supersede or be held in place of its regular meetings.

Ill. 1856, 234; III, 267, 487.

§ 572. No charges, lectures, degrees, ceremonies or regalia can be used, unless prescribed by the G.L.U.S. (See § 467, above.) Nor is it consistent with propriety for any one to make or use any writings relating to the degrees or rank of the Order, unless the same be done under authority of the Grand Lodge of the United States. The form for opening and closing in

degree work is to be used by Subordinate Lodges in all cases. U.S. 1785, 3512.

§ 573. No Lodge-room of the Order may be used for the rehearsal or conferring of any degrees or secret work not authorized by its existing laws. Any officer of a Grand or Subordinate Lodge who aids or permits such degrees to be conferred in a Lodge-room of the Order is guilty of violation of its laws. But this law is not to be applied to affect the proceedings of other secret associations not under the color of Odd-Fellowship, but meeting in the Lodge-rooms of this Order. [Rehearsal of the 'Old Work' is thus prohibited.]

By-Laws U.S. XX, in § 46; U.S. 3877, 4855.

§ 574. 'Rank' refers to the highest grade or title attained. U.S. 4993.

§ 575. The term 'rank' as used in the Order means some times office held or past; some times, the position of a member in his Lodge by reason of receiving the higher degrees. Ill. 1856, 23, 129.

[It is known to the compiler of this Digest, who was also a member of the committee that gave the above revised definition, when reviewing G. Master's decisions, that Grand Master Armstrong gave his decision solely with reference to the use of the word in the lecture of the Scarlet Degree, in a sentence about being in position to obtain *rank* in the Order.]

§ 576. If a Past Grand, member of a Grand Lodge, is expelled from that body, retaining membership in his subordinate, he ranks in his Lodge as a Past Grand. U.S. 4129, 4197.

§ 577. Degree Lodges are bodies chartered by Grand Lodges for the purpose of conferring degrees only; they were first formed in Pennsylvania about 1830, and are the creatures of local legislation entirely, though recognized by the G.L.U.S. The first Degree Lodge in Illinois was authorized at Alton, in 1839; the next in Chicago, in 1850; and a third in Peoria, in 1856. Prior to the session of the Grand Lodge in 1860, all these had surrendered their charters. For history of them as appearing on the journals, and for legislation respecting them, see the references.

U.S. Digest, title 'Degree Lodges'; U.S. 108, 868, 951, 1476, 1399, 1449, 3180; Ill. I, 9, 213; 1856, 96, 123, 152; III, 152, 168.

[Degree Lodges can confer degrees only on certificates issued by Subordinate Lodges, in which application must be had and voted on. Qualifications for office are determined by local legislation. The presiding officer is called Degree Master, but has no title or honorary distinction as a Past Officer.—*U.S.* 1449, 1476.]

*** Concerning P.O. Degrees, see Chapter XII; concerning the G.L. Degree, see Chapter II, §§ 37 and 45; and concerning the Rebekah Degree and Rebekah-Degree Lodges, see Chapter XIX; on Records of Degree Lodges, see § 808.

Chapter XIX.

The Rebekah Degree and Rebekah-Degree Lodges.

§ 578. The Degree of Rebekah is an honorary or side degree, conferred as a privilege, of which members are not required to avail themselves, but which is to be conferred upon Scarlet-Degree members and upon their wives, if they desire to receive it. It may be claimed as a right by all such, without ballot; and no fee or pecuniary compensation for it may be charged. One Lodge may confer it upon a member of another Lodge and upon his wife without consent of the Lodge to which he belongs, if he be in good standing. (§ 913.)

U.S. 1793, 1841, 2561, 3181 reversed by 3234, and Instructions in Reb-Degr. Charge-Book.

§ 579. The Grand Lodges subordinate to the G.L.U.S. are not required to accept the Rebekah Degree and to give it to their subordinates: acceptance is at their option. U.S. 5191.

§ 580. Except when conferred in a Rebekah-Degree Lodge, the Rebekah Degree can be conferred only by the regular officers of a Subordinate Lodge, at a special meeting of the Lodge held for that purpose. Ill. III, 162.

§ 581. The widow of an Odd-Fellow who had not attained the Scarlet Degree, but who was in good standing at the time of his death, may receive the Degree of Rebekah, at the option of the Lodge of

which her husband was a member at the time of his death. U.S. 3230, 4384.

§ 582. Those ladies who were wives of Odd-Fellows of the Scarlet Degree in good standing on the 20th of September, 1851, and who have since become widows and remain so, may receive the Degree of Rebekah from the Lodges of which their husbands were members, the Lodge assenting, and other ladies being present with their husbands for initiation into the degree. U.S. 1934.

§ 583. The wife of an Odd-Fellow who holds a withdrawal card, herself having the Degree of Rebekah, has a right to a seat in a Lodge when open in that degree, so long as the card is current, if she is accompanied by her husband. Ill. IV, 8.

§ 584. Grand Lodges are authorized and empowered to institute Degree Lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah, at such places as they may deem proper within their territorial limits, to possess the powers and enjoy the privileges following:

(1) To confer the Degree of Rebekah on such Scarlet-Degree members and their wives as present a certificate from a Lodge located in the district designated in the charter of such Degree Lodge, and also to confer the said degree on widows of Odd-Fellows presenting certificates from Lodges of which their husbands were members at the time of their decease.

(2) To elect and appoint their own officers in the manner prescribed by their by-laws. The elective officers to consist of a N.G., V.G., Secretary, and Treasurer, and, if so provided in their by-laws, a Financial Secretary. The appointed officers to consist of a W., C., O.G., I.G., R. and L.S. of N.G., R. and L.S. of V.G. Any member of the Lodge shall be eligible to any office in the Lodge except that of N.G., which office shall be filled by a P.G. in good standing in his Lodge, and except W., O.G., and I.G., who shall be Scarlet-Degree members. All officers to hold their offices for six months or one year, as prescribed by the Subordinate Grand Lodge.

(3) To hold regular and special meetings, as provided by the by-laws.

(4) To fix and establish dues, to be paid monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, as the by-laws may provide, and to provide by by-laws when those in arrears for dues shall be dropped from the roll of members. Any brother or sister within the district designated in the charter may become a member on paying the dues provided by the by-laws; and any brother may continue such member so long as he remains a member of his Subordinate Lodge in good standing and pays his dues to the Degree Lodge, and any sister may remain a member so long as she remains his widow and pays her dues to the Lodge. All Degree Lodges shall consist of at least ten members, five of each sex, and all in good standing shall participate in the proceedings of the Lodge.

(5) To pay and disburse from the funds of the Lodge, for the relief of the sick, the destitute, or the distressed, from time to time, as a majority of the members present shall by vote determine, or as shall be otherwise provided by the by-laws.

(6) To establish such by-laws and rules of order, not inconsistent herewith or with the rules, usages and general regulations of the Order, as they may deem proper, subject, however, to the approval of the Grand Lodge to which they are subordinate.

U.S. 4383–4.

§ 585. The Grand Lodge of Illinois, in 1869, accepted the authority to create Rebekah-Degree Lodges; and the Grand Master is authorized to grant dispensations on the application of not less than ten qualified members (five of each sex), if there be no other Rebekah-Degree Lodge in the place, and ten of each sex if there be already one or more such Lodges in said place, to work in the Degree of Rebekah, in accordance with the laws of the Grand Lodge of the United States. A petition for a charter must be accompanied by a certificate of the standing of the applicants, signed by the Secretary and under the seal of the Subordinate Lodge in which their names are enrolled as members of the Degree of Rebekah, and the fee for charter and the Degree Books, which fee is ten dollars. A uni-

form constitution for R.D. Lodges is adopted, as set forth in § 586. Ill. IV, 299.

§ 586. The following (Jour. G.L. Ill. IV, 299, 300. 438 and 439, sessions of 1869–70) is the

CONSTITUTION OF REBEKAH-DEGREE LODGES.

Article I.—This Lodge shall be constituted by not less than ten members, including one qualified to preside at its meetings, and shall be known as ——— ——— Rebekah-Degree Lodge, No. ——, I.O.O.F., of of the State of Illinois.

Article II.—This Lodge shall confer the Degree of Rebekah on such Scarlet-Degree members and their wives as present certificates from Lodges located in their vicinity, and on widows of Odd-Fellows presenting certificates from Lodges of which their husbands were members in good standing at the time of their decease. [Form of certificate see in § 587, below.]

Article III.—§ 1. The Elective Officers of the Lodge shall consist of a Noble Grand, Vice Grand, Secretary, and Treasurer.

§ 2. The Appointed Officers shall consist of a Warden, Conductor, Outside Guardian, Inside Guardian, Right and Left Supporters of the N.G., Right and Left Supporters of the V.G.; and the N.G. may appoint a Chaplain.

§ 3. Past Grands in good standing in their Subordinate Lodges, and none others, shall be eligible to the office of N.G. Any member of the Lodge shall be eligible to any other office, except that of Warden, Outside Guardian, and Inside Guardian, for which Scarlet-Degree members only shall be eligible.

§ 4. The term of office in this Lodge shall be for one year, commencing on the first day of January of each year.

§ 5. The election of officers shall take place at the last stated meeting in December, and they shall be installed at the next stated meeting thereafter.

Article IV.—§ 1. No fee shall be required for con-

ferring the Degree of Rebekah; but the Lodge may require such dues to be paid as the By-Laws may prescribe, and provide when those in arrears shall be dropped from membership: *Provided*, That all members who fail to pay their dues for one year shall be dropped from the roll.

§ 2. No ballot shall be had upon the admission of members; but any member of the Degree of Rebekah may become a member of this Lodge on signing the Constitution and paying the dues required by the Lodge; and any brother may continue a member so long as he remains a member of his Subordinate Lodge and pays his dues in this Degree Lodge; and any sister may remain a member so long as her husband is entitled to a remain a member, or so long as she remains his widow and pays her dues to this Lodge.

§ 3. Ten members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

§ 4. This Lodge shall pay and disburse, from the funds of the Lodge, such amounts for the relief of the sick, the destitute, or distressed, and for the education of the orphan, as the majority of the members may determine or the By-Laws prescribe.

Article V.—§ 1. The duties of all officers in this Lodge shall be the same as those of a Subordinate Lodge, so far as the same may be applicable to this degree.

§ 2. The officers shall report semi-annually, on the last meetings in June and December, to each Lodge, the names of brothers of such Lodge, and of sisters who are wives or widows of members of such Lodge, on whom the degree has been conferred. [Further report required, see in § 588, below.]

Article VI.—§ 1. This Lodge may adopt such By-Laws, not inconsistent with this Constitution, or with the rules, usages and general regulations of the Order, as they may deem proper, subject to the approval of this Grand Lodge.

§ 2. The regular and special meetings of this Lodge shall be at such times as the By-Laws may prescribe.

§ 3. Rules of Order to facilitate the business of the Lodge may also be adopted.

§ 587. The certificates for conferring the Degree of Rebekah must be as follows:

HALL OF..... LODGE, NO. ....., I.O.F.,
..... *Illinois*, ... 18.....

To Rebekah-Degree Lodge No.....

You are hereby authorized and requested to confer the Degree of Rebekah upon Brothers ....., and upon the wives of Brothers ....., and the widows of Brothers ...., who made application for the Degree in this Lodge, and who are entitled to receive the same.

Yours in F., L. and T.,

[SEAL] ...., N.G.
...., Sec'y.

Ill. IV, 300.

§ 588. Rebekah-Degree Lodges are required to report to the Grand Secretary in January of each year, beside what is required in § 586, Art. V, 2, these items: Total cash received during the year; total disbursements for relief or charity; total number of initiations; number of deaths; and loss in membership from all other causes. Necessary blanks for all reports which R.D. Lodges are required to make to the Grand Secretary are to be furnished by him.

Ill. IV, 438.

§ 589. The organization of a Rebekah-Degree Lodge in any district does not supersede or interfere with the right of any subordinate in the same district to confer the Rebekah Degree. U.S. 4652.

§ 590. Members of one Rebekah-Degree Lodge having become charter members of another R.D.L. without resigning or withdrawing from the first-named Lodge, it was held that the first R.D.L. had no further jurisdiction over them. Ill. V, 13.

§ 591. Except in jurisdictions whose laws provide otherwise, Degree Lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah are authorized to ballot on all applications for membership in such Lodges, and a majority vote of all members present and voting is necessary for an election to membership. U.S. 5187.

[Illinois law provides otherwise, and prohibits balloting for members: § 586, IV, 2.]

§ 592. The time in which a rejected applicant for membership in a Rebekah-Degree Lodge may renew

the application is left to the State Grand Lodges. [No law adopted in Illinois yet, since members are not elected: § 591.] U.S. 5187.

§ 593. The proper manner of voting in a Degree Lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah is by 'yes' and 'no'. U.S. 4716.

§ 594. A number of Subordinate Lodges can not legally establish a Union Degree-of-Rebekah Lodge, and hold regular meetings thereof for conferring and working that degree. Societies of the Degree of Rebekah, composed of ladies in possession of that degree, the meetings of which are opened in that degree, the the regalia worn, and the work of that degree used, are irregular, unauthorized, and in contravention to the legislation of the Grand Lodge of the United States. But there is nothing in the laws of the G.L. U.S. to prevent the members of the Rebekah Degree from organizing for the purpose of promoting the cause of benevolence. U.S. 3738, 3739, 2561.

[These prohibitions and permission are valid still, and refer to other organizations than the Rebekah-Degree Lodges provided for in §§ 584-86.]

§ 595. Rebekah-Degree brothers and sisters of a Lodge may organize a society for social or benevolent purposes, adopt such by-laws as may suit them, and elect to such offices as they may create either brothers or sisters, as they choose; but they may not meet as a Lodge, or confer the Degree of Rebekah, or use the signs or passwords of the degree, or use the Lodge installation books to install their officers.

Ill. III, 161.

[The permission and the prohibition of this section refer to other organizations than the legally-chartered Rebekah-Degree Lodges.]

*** Concerning Passwords of this degree, see §§ 484, 502; concerning its regalia, see §§ 613, 614; concerning the R.D. as a qualification for office, see § 235; concerning a form of charter for R.D. Lodges, see § 177; Concerning cards and certificates of membership, see §§ 536, 875.

Chapter XV.

Regalia, Jewels, Emblems, and Flag.

§ 596. The regalia of a member who has taken no degrees is a plain white apron, without a collar or other badge. The unofficial members (except Past Grands) wear white collars trimmed as follows: First Degree, with white; Second Degree, with pink; Third Degree, with blue; Fourth Degree with green; Fifth Degree, with scarlet. The elective officers wear collars trimmed with white or silver, and of colors as follows: The N.G., scarlet; the V.G., blue; the Secretaries and Treasurer, green. The appointed officers wear sashes of colors as follows: O.G. and Supporters of N.G., scarlet; I.G. and Supporters of V.G., blue; Warden and Conductor, black; Chaplain and Scene Supporters, white. All members may wear rosettes displaying the colors of the degrees they have taken. Those who have the Royal-Purple Degree may wear on the collar rosettes of black, yellow and purple, which may be in connection with the other colors, or in a separate rosette.

By-Laws U.S. XXII, as revised in 1868–9, U.S. 4356, 4668.

§ 597. Aprons.—Prior to September, 1868, the apron was part of the regalia of the Order for every rank, office and degree, except for Grand Representatives and for ladies of the Rebekah Degree: by legislation of that year it was abolished, except in the Initiatory grade of the Lodges, and in the P. and G.R. Degrees of the Encampment.

U.S. Digest of 1847, pp. 27–30; U.S. 18, 19; By-Law U.S. XXV before 1868: or Ill. Digest of 1864, §§ 295–6, 601.

§ 598. Past Grands wear scarlet collars (or sashes) trimmed with white. The collars and sashes of Past Grands may be trimmed with silver lace or fringe. Those who have taken the Royal-Purple Degree may have trimmings of yellow metal. The regalia of

Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers [and of members] of Grand Lodges is the same as that prescribed for P.Gs. U.S. By-Law XXII.

§ 599. Supporters wear the same regalia in Degree meetings as in the Initiatory or business meetings. Ill. V, 12.

§ 600. The Grand Lodge of Illinois provides regalia at its sessions for its officers only: hence, every unofficial member must furnish regalia for himself. [Law adopted in 1869: prior to that the Grand Lodge had regalia for its members.] Ill. IV, 289.

§ 601. The jewel for a P.G. is a five-pointed star; for a N.G., crossed gavels; for a V.G., hour-glass; for a Secretary, crossed pens; for a Treasurer, crossed keys; for a Warden, crossed axes; for a Conductor, crossed wands; for a Guardian, crossed swords; all to be made of white metal.

U.S. Digest of 1847, pp. 28, 29, amended in 1870; White's U.S. Digest, § 1645.

§ 602. The jewel for a Past Grand Master is the sun with the hand and heart; for a Grand Master, the sun with the scales of justice impressed or engraved thereon; for a Deputy Grand Master, a half-moon; for a Grand Warden, crossed gavels; for a Grand Secretary, crossed pens; for a Grand Treasurer, crossed keys; for a Grand Conductor, Roman sword; for a Grand Guardian, crossed swords; for a Grand Marshal, a baton; all of the said jewels to be of white metal. U.S. Digest of 1847, p. 29.

§ 603. The regalia for a Grand Representative consists of a collar of purple velvet, not more than four inches in width, with a roll of scarlet velvet; the trimmings to be of yellow metal, and the collar to be united in front with three links, to which may be suspended such medal or medals as the member may be entitled to wear. Past Grand Representatives and the Officers and Past Officers of the Grand Lodge of the United States wear the same regalia as Grand Representatives. The jewel of a Grand Representative or Past Grand Representative is a medal, three inches in diameter, of yellow metal, having on one

side the coat of arms of his state, surrounded by an ornamental edging of silver. U.S. By-Laws, XXII.

§ 604. Past officers of every description, and members in possession of Encampment Degrees, and all other members of the Order, when *visiting* Grand or Subordinate Lodges or Encampments, are entitled to wear the regalia and jewels pertaining to the highest degree which they have taken.

U.S. By-Laws, XXIV; U.S. 281–2.

§ 605. Except by a *visiting* brother, the Encampment regalia can not be worn in a Grand Lodge [or Subordinate]. Members of a Grand Lodge, however, who have received the Royal-Purple Degree, may wear on their regalia in Grand Lodge the colors of the Encampment, black, gold and purple [§ 596].

Ill. I, 143.

§ 606. All Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments are required to furnish their officers with the jewels appertaining to their stations; and the jewels must be worn by the officers during the transaction of business; and while these bodies are in session, their members are required to be clothed in suitable regalia. U.S. 1290, 4431.

§ 607. Suitable regalia means that which pertains to the office which a member fills; or, if he is not filling an official station, then the regalia showing his highest degree or past-official rank.

G.L.U.S. rule, reported by G. Rep. in Ill. 1857, 144.

§ 608. A member filling an office, either temporarily or permanently, must wear the regalia of that office. But if a P.G. acting as Warden should not have assumed the regalia of that office, yet is recognized as Warden by the N.G. and receives orders accordingly, the members of the Lodge should not refuse to give him the P.W.; but they may object to his disorder in some other way. U.S. 2175.

§ 609. A brother filling a station temporarily and wearing its regalia may not wear any other: he must not wear two regalias at once. A Lodge may not require members to furnish themselves with regalia: it is specially required to furnish officers' regalia. Ill. III, 159; 1854, 67–8; IV, 237.

§ 610. No brother is entitled to enter or leave the Lodge-room unless clothed in regalia, If an officer, and his regalia be in his chair in the Lodge-room, he must enter in regalia of his degree, and there exchange it for his official regalia.

Charge-Book; U.S. 2699.

[In stead of the words *in regalia of his degree*, above, the Journal reads, *in a scarlet regalia, if of that degree:* this shows that it is not required of all officers to be of the Scarlet Degree. See §§ 235, 241.]

§ 611. A Lodge can not require a Junior P.G. upon ordinary occasions to wear other regalia than that usually worn by P.Gs., nor can it deprive him of any of his rights or privileges in the Lodge-room for refusing to do so. Ill. III, 24.

§ 612. Subordinate Lodges and Encampments are forbidden to appear in public in procession or in public display with regalia, except upon occasions distinctly authorized by the Grand Lodge or by dispensation from proper authority: but the funeral of a brother is an occasion not requiring special permission (§ 196, above). U.S. 392–3.

§ 613. The regalia to be worn by the Daughters of Rebekah is specifically described in the provisions of the Rebekah Degree, as found on the pages of the secret journal and printed in the Degree-Book, and the addition of gold or silver trimming thereto is irregular, and contrary to the laws of the Order. The colors of the degree are pink and green intertwined or combined in a collar, bow, rosette, or ornament.

U.S. 2623, and Reb.-Degree Bk.

§ 614. In a Rebekah-Degree Lodge the brethren wear the regalia to which they are entitled in a Subordinate Lodge. Ladies wear collars of the Degree of Rebekah, and in addition, if elected or appointed to offices, the jewels of their respective offices.

U.S. 4489, 4647.

§ 615. The funeral regalia consists of a black crape rosette, having a centre of the color of the highest degree to which the wearer may have attained, to be worn on the left breast; above it a sprig of evergreen, and below it (if the wearer be an elective officer) the jewel or jewels which as such he may be entitled to

wear. In stead of or in connection with the above funeral regalia, there may be worn, as the Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments determine, the regalia prescribed as Odd-Fellows' regalia.

U.S. 961, 1239, 1240.

§ 616. Each Lodge is allowed, in attending the funeral of a deceased brother, to wear such regalia known to the Order as it may deem just and proper.

Ill. I, 166.

§ 617. The ordinary mourning badge to be worn by brothers, in memory of a deceased brother, is a strip of black crape, passed through one button-hole of the left lapel of the coat, and tied with a narrow ribbon of the highest degree to which the wearer has attained. U.S. 961.

§ 618. No regalia is legitimate except that which is prescribed by law: hence, the use of crooks, swords, belts, gauntlets and all military paraphernalia not so prescribed are inadmissible, and a flagrant violation of law. [Chapeaux were included in the prohibition in 1870, but stricken from it in 1871. See, also, Encampment regalia, in subsequent chapter.]

U.S. 4716, 5197, 5246.

§ 619. No officer or brother has the right to alter any of the regalia of the Lodge without its consent [for example, to change a P.G.'s regalia to a Noble Grand's]. Ill. IV, 198, 237.

§ 620. *Clause* (1) No member of the Order may, either directly or indirectly, use or sanction the use of any of the emblems, the name, or any of the titles, or the mottoes, or the initials thereof, of the Order, in the prosecution of any private business or enterprise.

(2) No member or officer of any Lodge or Encampment of this Order may, either directly or indirectly, use or permit the use of his name, as such member or officer, in any private business or enterprise.

(3) A member of the Order may not use any of its emblems, its name, or any of its titles, its mottoes, or the initials thereof, in any advertisement or public display not authorized by some law of the Order.

(4) Any member of the Order or officer of a Lodge

or Encampment who shall be guilty of any of the offenses defined and set forth in the three preceding clauses shall be considered guilty of a fraud upon the Order, and shall be suspended or expelled from membership, at the option of his Lodge or Encampment.

(5) The foregoing shall not be construed to apply to any periodical or newspaper published in the interests of the Order, in good faith, by a member or members of the Order in good standing: *unless* such publication shall, under cover of the interests of the Order, give publicity to any of the signs, emblems, mottoes, or other secrets of the Order, in advertisement or otherwise, for the benefit of individuals or companies, or for the advancement of their own private interests. But if any such periodical or newspaper shall offend against the provisions of this regulation, it shall be the duty of the M.W. Grand Sire to warn said periodical or newspaper to discontinue such conduct, and in the event of the continuance of such publications or advertisements, and persistent disobedience to said warning, it shall be the duty of the Grand Sire to prefer charges against the offending party or parties, before his or their Subordinate Lodge; and it shall be the duty of such Lodge to arraign and try the party or parties so charged, and upon conviction of the offense, to suspend or expel the offender. U.S. 5143, 5199.

§ 621. In 1868, the G.L.U.S. adopted the pattern of a flag for the Order, to be the same for Grand and Subordinate Bodies, as follows: The flag to be manufactured of white material—either bunting, satin, or cotton cloth, as may be selected by those desiring one. The proportions to be 11-19ths of the length for the width. The emblems to consist of the three links, to be placed in the centre of the flag, the letters I.O.O.F., and the name of the state, district or territory using it. [The emblems and letters are] to be painted or wrought in scarlet color, and [the flag to be] trimmed with material of the same color. Wherever the flag is to be used by the Encampments, there shall be added two crooks, to be painted or wrought in purple color. U.S. 4395, 4418, 5168, 5206.

Chapter XXI.

Funerals.

§ 622. Respecting the order and proceedings on occasion of the funeral of a brother, the law prescribes that, at the appointed hour, the Subordinate Lodge of which such brother was a member shall meet at its Lodge-room, and the Noble Grand, or, in his absence, the Vice Grand, or, in the absence of both, the senior Past Grand present, shall appoint a Marshal and such number of Assistant-Marshals as may be required; the Lodge shall then pass in procession from the Lodge-room to the place from which the funeral may have been appointed to start, in the following order:

1. The Marshal, wearing a black scarf, and bearing a baton bound with black crape.
2. The Outside Guardian, bearing a red staff in like mourning.
3. The Scene Supporters, bearing white wands in like mourning.
4. Members of the Initiatory Degree, in order of juniority, two abreast.
5. Members of the White, Covenant, Royal-Blue, Remembrance and Scarlet Degrees, respectively, in like order.
6. Members of the Lodge having the Patriarchal, Golden-Rule and Royal-Purple Degrees, respectively, in like order.
7. The Past Grands of the Lodge, in the order of juniority.
8. The Inside Guardian, bearing the regalia and insignia indicative of the rank in the Order of the deceased brother.
9. The Treasurer, Assistant, Permanent or Financial Secretary or Secretaries, and the Secretary of the Lodge.
10. The Vice Grand, supported by his R. and L. Supporters, each bearing his wand of office bound with a band of black crape.
11. The Chaplain, wearing a white scarf, and supported by the Warden and Conductor, each bearing his staff of office in like mourning.
12. The Noble Grand, supported by his R. and L. Supporters, each bearing his wand of office in like mourning.

Invited brethren will take places with the members of the Lodge, according to their rank. The Lodges, when more than one attend, shall be arranged in order of juniority preceding the Lodge conducting the ceremonies. If, at the time of his death, the deceased brother was a member of an Encampment, the Encampment may attend the funeral in a body, in order similar to that prescribed for Lodges, and shall

take the position in line designated as No. 6; but in all cases the funeral ceremonies shall be conducted by the Subordinate Lodge—except that if the brother was a past or present elective officer of a Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, then the ceremonies may be conducted by such Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment. U.S. 3960.

§ 623. On arriving at the place appointed for the starting of the funeral, the brothers shall take position in the above order, immediately before the corpse, and shall precede it to the place of interment. On arriving at the place of interment, the procession shall open to the right and left, and allow the corpse, mourners, etc., to pass through, the brothers on either side, uncovered, the hat held in the left hand of each, and joining hands with each other. And after the passing of the corpse, mourners, etc., between the two lines, the brothers shall again form in reversed order and proceed to the grave.

After the performance of such religious service as the friends of the deceased may cause there to be performed, and before the final closing of the grave, the brothers shall form silently, and as nearly as may be according to the order above set forth, uncovered, the hat in the left hand of each, and joining hands with each other, in one or more circles, as regular as the nature of the ground may admit, around the grave; when the Chaplain, or, in default of a Chaplain, the Noble Grand, may address the brothers and offer up a prayer, or may address the brothers without the offering of prayer; and after such address or prayer, or both, or, if there be no address or prayer, then after a pause suited to the solemnity of the occasion, the Noble Grand shall advance singly to the head of the grave, and cast into it with the right hand the sprig of evergreen from his regalia, and shall return to his place; whereupon, the brothers from left to right, in regular succession, and in such numbers at a time as not to cause confusion, shall advance to the grave, and shall cast into it (each with the right hand) the sprig of evergreen from their regalia, and shall return to their places. And after all have done this, and

the grave shall have been filled up or closed, the brothers shall silently form again in procession, according to the order observed in coming to the place of interment, and shall return in such order to the Lodge-room, where the Noble Grand shall declare the funeral ceremonies to be closed. U.S. 962.

§ 624. The following address and prayer may be used at a funeral, as directed above, or may be omitted entirely, if the Lodge prefers; but if any address and prayer are used, the prescribed form must be followed. U.S. 1115.

FUNERAL ADDRESS.—We are assembled, my brethren, to render the last office which the living may minister to the dead.

Man is born to die. The coffin, the grave, the sepulchre, speak to us in language that can not be misunderstood, however unheeded it may be, of 'man's latter end'. Youth, in its harmlessness and comparative innocency, and manhood, with its wonted vigor and pride of strength, are not more exempt than decrepid and tottering age from the fixed law of being which dedicates all that is mortal to decay and death.

This truth is inscribed in the great volume of Nature upon its every page. The beautiful and the sublime which the handiwork of the Creator displays on our every side fearfully associate the unerring certainty of the end of all things, amid the vividness of the moral which they are ever suggesting to the contemplative mind.

Day after day, we are called upon to follow our fellow creatures to that bourne from whence no traveler returns: but from the house of mourning we go forth again to mingle in the crowded world, heedless, perhaps, of the precarious tenure of life and the certainty of that end to which all flesh is rapidly tending. He who gives the vigor of body without warning paralyzes the stout heart and strikes down the athletic frame. The living of to-day become the dead of the morrow.

Men appear upon and disappear from the stage of life, as wave meets wave and parts upon the troubled

waters. "In the midst of life we are in death." He whose lips now echo these tones of solemn warning in turn will be stilled in the cold and cheerless house of the dead, and, in the providence of God, none may escape.

Let us, then, so far improve the lesson as to be prepared for that change which leads to life eternal.

PRAYER.—Our Father and our God, who art the resurrection and the life, in whom whosoever believeth shall live though he die, and whosoever liveth and believeth in thee shall not die,—hear, we beseech thee, the voice of thy creatures here assembled, and turn not away from our supplications.

We humbly beseech thee so to imbue us with a conviction of our entire helplessness and dependence upon thee that we may be brought to meditate upon the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death. In the dispensation of thy providence, thou hast summoned from amongst us our brother, and we, the surviving monuments of thy mercy, are gathered together to commit his remains to the earth. Give, O God, we beseech thee, thy Holy Spirit to us, whom thou hast spared; increase our knowledge, and confirm our faith in thee, for ever.

[Bless and comfort, we pray thee, those whom it has pleased thee to add to the number of the disconsolate; buoy them up under this heavy stroke, sustain them against despondency. O! wilt thou be their Father and their God, and pour down from on high thy blessings upon their heads.] Bless, O Heavenly Father! the brethren here assembled; imbue them with the wisdom of thy laws, and draw them unto thee by the cords of thy inestimable love; impress them with their duty to each other as brethren, and their obligations in the various relations of human life; and, finally, bless our beloved Order throughout the globe. Preserve its principles and its purposes from innovation; sustain it from the shafts of enmity; protect it from self-immolation, and shield it from all evil, and unto thee we shall render the praise for ever. Amen.

[For several years the adoption of a new funeral ceremony has been under consideration, but none proposed has met with favor.]

§ 625. A Lodge has not the right to use the funeral service or wear the regalia on the occasion of the decease of a sister of the Degree of Rebekah; nor is there any law authorizing a Lodge to wear the regalia on the occasion of the funeral of the wife of a brother.
Ill. 1856, 109; III, 9.

§ 626. It is the duty of every Lodge of the I.O.O.F. to see that the bodies of its [unsuspended?] members who may die are decently and properly buried, and to provide for the payment of all necessary funeral expenses; and the members of the Lodge must be required to turn out at funerals (for the burial of any deceased brother by a committee only is strictly forbidden), without regard to the [pecuniary?] standing of such members at the time of death, or whether such members were then beneficial or otherwise. And if the by-laws so provide, the members not attending the funeral ought to be fined. The only class of persons who have connection with the Lodge that are excluded from the privilege of burial by it are [the members suspended for cause? and] the so-called dropped members. Ill. IV, 447–8.

[The compiler does not feel authorized to alter or reject the foregoing section, though he regards parts of it as not legal in their present unlimited form. He holds it to be contrary in part to the law of the G.L.U.S. in § 716 (*U.S.* 2561), "A brother suspended from membership in his Lodge is thereby cut off from *all* benefits and *privileges;* and in case of his death during such suspension, the Lodge incurs no new liability on account of his decease." This law plainly puts members suspended for cause or for N.P.D. into the same position: neither one has *any* of the privileges or benefits of membership, whether the suspension be a dropping or for a definite time, however short. Again, the G.L.U.S. relegates to local legislation the propriety of extending funeral honors to brothers in arrears but *not under charges* at time of death (§ 65, clause 7): this limitation would surely exclude a suspended person. The compiler regards the words which he inserts in brackets and with a question-mark as necessary to bring the enactment within the limits of strict legality. For other remarks on this law, see § 433.]

§ 627. Members of a Lodge who have been summoned to attend the funeral of a brother are liable under Lodge by-laws to penalty for non-attendance, if not present

as Odd-Fellows, with their Lodge, even though present at the funeral in the ranks of another society.
Ill. III, 485.

§ 628. It is inexpedient and improper for a Lodge to unite in any public expressions of regret for the death of a distinguished citizen, unless the deceased was a member of the Order. Ill. I, 209.

["This is not construed as prohibiting the Order from uniting with civil authorities in expressions of regret for the death of a distinguished civil, *officer*."—Ill. III, 553. On occasion of the death of President LINCOLN, Grand Master BARRY invited the Order to attend the obsequies.—Ill. III, 552.]

*** Concerning regalia to be worn at funerals, and proper badge of mourning, see §§ 615–16–17.

Chapter XXII.

Jurisdiction, and Offenses.

§ 629. All Lodges must punish their members who may be guilty of immoral conduct or violate the principles of the Order or the laws thereof; and after conviction on charges duly preferred, such punishment must be awarded as is required by the laws of the Lodge. Lodges failing or refusing to award punishment for immoral conduct are liable to forfeit their charters. Any member who shall violate any of the principles of the Order, or offend against the constitution or the by-laws of his Lodge, shall be subject to be fined, reprimanded, suspended, or expelled, as the by-laws may direct, usage require, or the Lodge determine.

By-Laws Ill. II, 5; Const. Subs. VI, 1; Ill. I, 290; V, 22.

[This section is illustrated by the appealed cases decided by the G.L. Ill., concerning which see § 771.]

§ 630. One Lodge can not try a member of another Lodge, nor exclude him from fellowship, nor pass a vote of censure upon him. No brother can he punished by any other than his own Lodge or the Grand Lodge. U.S. 2759; Ill. I, 151; 1854, 54; III, 182–3.

§ 631. The only proper course for a Lodge or mem-

ber to pursue in cases where members of other Lodges are regarded as unworthy is to prefer charges against them in pursuance of the laws of the Order, or to report their misconduct to their Lodges. (§ 547.)
U.S. 1723, 2759.

§ 632. An Encampment can not expel from the Order, but only from its own body; hence, trials should, if possible, he had in Lodges, as loss of membership in a Lodge severs connection with an Encampment. U.S. 4467.

§ 633. A Grand Lodge has no power to appoint a committee of its body to try a brother of a Subordinate Lodge. It may, however, order a Subordinate Lodge to try a member; and such order the subordinate must obey. U.S. 4993.

§ 634. A member of the Order can not be disciplined by his Lodge for deeds done before he became an Odd-Fellow. Ill. I, 119, 251, 254.

§ 635. If an unworthy person is initiated, he can be expelled only after trial upon legal charges; his initiation can not be made void. If he was guilty of fraud in obtaining membership, he can be punished therefor. (See § 469 on fraud as to age. But if a person is admitted under age by mistake, without fraud, no action is necessary.—Ill. 1856, 24.) U.S. 1475, 2146.

§ 636. A Lodge granting a withdrawal card has jurisdiction for one year over the brother holding it, and should discipline him for immoral conduct; if, however, within the year, and before discipline is begun by his Lodge, he joins another Lodge, the first-named Lodge has no jurisdiction over him. After the lapse of one year from the granting of a card, the holder is beyond the jurisdiction of the Order if he has not deposited it [that is, obtained membership by it]. U.S. 1722, 3030, 1401, 1476.

§ 637. A member may be tried by his Lodge for offenses committed after he became an Odd-Fellow but before he joined that Lodge. Ill. I, 254.

§ 638. When a member has been dropped for nonpayment of dues, his connection with the Lodge is not entirely severed, and he is still under its jurisdiction. If charges were pending against him at the

time of dropping, the trial must proceed. [Dropping for N.P.D. in Illinois takes the place of indefinite suspension for N.P.D., and such dropped persons stand in the same relation to the jurisdiction of the Lodge as under former laws or general laws persons stood when suspended for N.P.D. This appears in the enactment of the G.L.U.S. in 1870 on non-payment (U.S. 4848, § 744), wherein the words 'suspended or dropped' are used several times, evidently as equivalent terms; and 'suspension' is used to refer to the action of the Lodge which has before been expressed by 'suspended or dropped.] Ill. III, 247.

§ 639. An officer of a Lodge, in addition to his liability to discipline as a member of the Lodge, is also liable to trial and penalty for official misconduct, or misconduct in his duties as an officer, the penalty for which depends upon local laws and the nature and degree of the offense. (See § 731, below.) But if the official misconduct also impugns his character as a man and an Odd-Fellow, he is liable to separate trial and penalty, on charges regularly preferred, for conduct unbecoming an Odd-Fellow. U.S. 1318.

§ 640. The following are cases of official misconduct, by existing decisions:

(1) Unauthorized use of the seal of the Lodge. Ill. 1853, 49.

(2) Refusal of a Treasurer who has funds of the Lodge in his possession to pay orders legally drawn on him. Ill. III, 159.

(3) Neglect of official duties by leaving the Lodge during its session. (But see § 651.) Ill. 1856, 117.

§ 641. To arraign brothers on questions relating to political controversies is contrary to the principles of the Order; but the Grand Lodge of the United States declined to assert, as a general principle, that such matters may never furnish ground for arraignment. U.S. 1061.

§ 642. The G.L.U.S. declined suing before civil tribunals certain delinquent D.D.G. Sires, regarding such suits as a scandal to the Order. It directed the G. Secretary to inform their several Lodges, that these might act on the cases. But respecting controversies

between members which involve property rights, it held that civil contracts, frequently involving, as they do, long, intricate and conflicting accounts, requiring close and patient scrutiny and impartial investigation, should always be submitted to the legal institutions of the land, rather than adjudicated by any authorities within the Order. U.S. 2209–10, 2311, 3252, 3263.

§ 643. The subject of indebtedness between brothers or to a Lodge, where there is ability to pay and a failure to do so, is proper ground for charges, provided the circumstances seem to show dishonesty or intention of fraud, but not otherwise; and it is proper under the principles of the Order, but it may not be required by the laws of Lodges, that such differences between brothers be settled by the Lodge in preference to courts of law, if possible. Hence, a Lodge has no right to *require* brothers to appear in open Lodge, and there arrange, amicably, a matter of indebtedness. It forms no part of the rights or duties of Subordinate Lodges to litigate and decide upon the pecuniary liability of members to each other, or to inflict penalties upon members for not complying with resolutions of the Lodge based upon such supposed pecuniary indebtedness.

Ill. 1854, 7, 53; 1855, 126; 1856, 42; III, 183, 247.

§ 644. A Lodge may not, by its by-laws, forbid its members to engage in the traffic in intoxicating drinks. It is not expedient for the Order to specify particular occupations as contrary to the principles of the Order, and hence to discipline members pursuing such business; but, on the contrary, it is better to omit from the by-laws all specialties of this nature, and rely upon the general principles of the Order, punishing any brother who may be guilty of a violation of them. If any member of a Lodge enters into any occupation calculated to bring disgrace upon himself and the Order, a Lodge may discipline him for offense against the principles of the Order. The Grand Lodge should in any case sustain a Lodge in subjecting to its discipline any member pursuing any occupation or business which, in the opinion of the Lodge, injures the Lodge, damages its reputation,

and scandalizes the Order in the place where the Lodge is located. Ill. 1854, 10, 57; 1856, 111, 112.

[In 1870, the G.L. and G.E. of Indiana asked the G.L.U.S. to pass laws authorizing Grand Lodges to prohibit members of Lodges from engaging in the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The G L.U.S. adopted a report that "it would be contrary to the spirit and policy of our institution to pass any law on the subject referred to, creating a new test of membership in the Order."—*U.S.* 4794-5, 4836. It had previously been held that "new principles by which the Order must be governed in their jurisdiction" could not be introduced by Subordinate Lodges; and therefore that a Lodge could not introduce 'total abstinence' into its by-laws.—*U.S.* 1503-4.

In the G.L. Ill. (1869) an appeal came up under the above section. R. had been expelled for 'violating the principles of the Order', on the specification "keeping a grog-shop, by which occupation he is injuring the Lodge, damaging its reputation, and scandalizing the Order in this place." The report of the Judiciary Committee was against the action of the Lodge; but the Grand Lodge, by a strong majority, rejected the opinion of the committee, thus sustaining the right of a Lodge to guard its local reputation as said in the section above.—*Ill. IV*, 315, 333; see, also, 1856, 47, 55-6.]

§ 645. Any brother who shall be concerned in organizing, or who shall countenance or support, or who shall knowingly visit, any Lodge in the State of Illinois purporting to be Odd-Fellows and not possessing a legal, unreclaimed and valid charter, duly granted and presented or confirmed by this Grand Lodge, shall be deemed unworthy of fellowship; and such brother, upon satisfactory proof, shall be suspended or expelled, at the option of the Lodge of which he is a member; and any brother so suspended or expelled shall not be reïnstated unless the Grand Lodge assents thereto. Nor shall any person who has been in membership in any spurious or illegal Lodge be received into any regular Lodge without the consent of the Grand Lodge. But the above law must not be interpreted in contradiction to the more recent law given in § 331. By-Laws Ill. II, 4.

§ 646. A mere expression of opinion, criticism of the acts of those administering the affairs of government, or of those charged with the conduct of war, are not treason or treasonable practices. But to resist the government in the discharge of any duty prescribed by law; to discourage any citizen or person liable to military duty, so as to prevent him from

rendering timely aid to the government; to stand in the way of the execution of any law enacted either by the state or national government, or to incite or encourage others to do so, is either sedition, rebellion, or treason, and are treasonable practices, not in any way to be countenanced by loyal Odd-Fellows; nor should persons guilty of them or any of them be permitted to remain as members of the Order.

Ill. III, 333.

§ 647. Professional Gambling is an offense which should be dealt with by reprimand, suspension, or expulsion, as the circumstances require.

Ill. III, 485; 1856, 218.

§ 648. Fraudulent misrepresentation of age in obtaining membership may be punished, and even inquired into after death, in case of a claim of benefits. See § 469 for particulars.

§ 649. A brother should incur the same penalty for neglecting to attend transient brothers when sick as the by-laws prescribe for neglect of members of his own Lodge. Ill. I, 254.

§ 650. There is no law of the G.L.U.S. which forbids the imposition of fines for non-attendance of members in Subordinate Lodges; but the spirit of the Order seems to be opposed to it. U.S. 2215.

[In 1855 (Jour. p. 96), the G.L. Ill. struck from by-laws provisions that required attendance at Lodge as a condition of eligibility to degrees and to office, and of benefits. In 1864 (Jour. Ill. III, 486, 516), it was decided that there was no law forbidding a Lodge to adopt a by-law which requires its members to attend at least one meeting in a quarter to be considered in 'good standing'; but it is 'emphatically' added that the spirit of the Order is against fines for non-attendance. But such a by-law would be improper for the reason that the G.L.U.S. has defined what good standing in the Order is; and a subordinate can not by its action give a different meaning to the term. (§§ 841, 913.)]

§ 651. The following acts are decided to be out of the jurisdiction of a Lodge, for which it may not bring a member to trial or inflict a penalty or disability.

(1) The departure from a Lodge during session by an officer, provided the departure does not involve neglect of duty. Ill. 1856, 117.

(2) Canvassing for votes for an office, if done honorably. Ill. 1856, 175.

(3) Trying to prevent the offering of a petition for

membership, unless done maliciously or with fraud.
Ill. 1857, 159.

(4) Opposing the election of a candidate.
Ill. 1856, 199, 217.

(5) Casting a black ball in a ballot. Neither the act nor its reasons or motives can be inquired into. No member of the Order may be required to give his reason for any vote he may cast, under penalty of punishment.—*U.S.* 2132. There is no law, rule or usage in our Order authorizing an inquiry into the conduct of a member for casting a black ball. It can not even be demanded of him whether he has cast one.
Ill. I, 146; 1853, 12, 29.

(6) Speaking openly of transactions and proceedings of a Lodge that are not private in their nature.
Ill. 1856, 172.

(7) Voting for one's self in an election. Elections are by ballot; and no man's vote can be examined into. Ill. 1856, 223.

(8) The temperate *use*, and not *abuse*, of stimulating drinks, or intoxicating liquors: but intemperance is contrary to the cardinal principles of the Order. (See § 723.) U.S. 1503.

§ 652. A member is guilty of contempt who willfully neglects or refuses to appear and answer charges; and for such contempt he may be expelled. (See § 653.) When a member refuses to pay a fine or submit to a penalty, he is guilty of contempt of the Lodge, and is liable to punishment therefor.
U.S. 2483; Ill. 1856, 208.

§ 653. When a brother is legally summoned to attend a meeting of the Lodge on any matter over which the Lodge has jurisdiction, he should answer the summons: failing to do so, he is liable to charge of contempt; and when charged with contempt, he should appear and answer, although he may think the Lodge has acted illegally in the premises.
Ill. 1855, 126.

§ 654. State Grand Bodies are required to expel from their own membership, and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments to expel from the Order, any member thereof who shall attach to any chart, certifi-

cate, diploma, or other document, any copy or impression of the seal of the G.L.U.S., or of the seal of any Grand or Subordinate Lodge, of which he has not the official use and custody. The above-named bodies must inflict the same penalty upon any member knowingly publishing or circulating any diploma or certificate, purporting to be by authority of the Order, which is not authorized by law. U.S. 4186.

§ 655. An *ex-parte* examination of the conduct of a brother is allowable in some cases; but it must be demanded by the party interested, or by a friend authorized by him. Ill. 1856, 172.

*** Other laws respecting offenses will be found in other chapters, in connection with the subjects to which prohibitions or violations of law relate, which may be found by the index.

Chapter XXIII.

Charges and Trials.

§ 656. The Grand Lodge of the United States lays down the following as an outline of the principles and practice governing all trials in the Order: Charges clearly setting forth the offense should be preferred. A copy of these, duly attested, should be furnished to the defendant, together with a like duly-attested notice of the time and place of hearing. At such time, if by sickness or unavoidable occurrence the brother be prevented from appearing, this fact, on being shown, should give him a continuance of the case. That continuance ought to be to a day and place certain. At the hearing he must have the right, by himself or his counsel, to meet and cross-examine all witnesses. No testimony against him taken by any committee without notice to him and in his absence should be received. His right to be heard by his witnesses, and by himself or his counsel, before condemnation, inheres in him as fully in Odd-Fellowship as before any other tribunal. U.S. 4149.

§ 657. A Subordinate Lodge is the proper tribunal to try all cases of delinquency when the charge is cognizable under the laws. (See § 632.) U.S. 4992.

§ 658. [Except in case of contempt, provided for in § 673], a Lodge can sever the connection of one of its members with itself only by sentence after fair trial upon charges.—Ill. III, 98. Hence, a member improperly admitted by card without fraud on his part may not be ejected or dismissed by return of his card. U.S. 3180, 3234.

§ 659. If any member of a Lodge violates any of the principles of the Order, or commits offense against the constitution or by-laws of the Lodge or the laws of the Order, it is the duty of any other member who may come to a knowledge of the same immediately to give notice of such violation or offense, in writing, to the N.G.: the notice should contain a statement of the alleged offense, with the names of witnesses to substantiate the complaint, and be signed by the complainant. This paper and its contents are properly styled a *complaint* or *information;* though they are some times erroneously called *charges*, in the Journals. (See for example Jour. 1856, p. 43.)

Const. Subs. VI, 2; Ill. 1856, 22; III, 240.

§ 660. A brother holding an unexpired withdrawal card may, during its currency, prefer charges [in Illinois, lodge complaint] against a member of his Lodge. In the absence of any local regulation upon the subject, a member of one Subordinate Lodge or Encampment desiring to prefer a charge or charges against a member or members of another Subordinate Lodge or Encampment shall present such charge or charges in the usual form to the Subordinate Lodge or Encampment of which he (the accuser) is a member: said Lodge or Encampment shall forthwith forward to the Lodge or Encampment to which the accused may belong a certified copy of the charge or charges, over the signatures of the N.G. and Secretary or C.P. and Scribe, and attested by the seal of the Lodge or Encampment; and the Lodge or Encampment to whom such charge or charges shall be sent

shall proceed to hear and determine the same. in like manner as if preferred by a member of its own body. U.S. 2561, 5195.

§ 661. A brother who is himself under charges may file a complaint. (See § 718.) A brother who has deposited an information with the N.G. may not withdraw it unless entirely satisfied that the complaint is false. Ill. III, 161; 1856, 43.

§ 662. Any Lodge of this jurisdiction may file an open complaint or information against any member of another Lodge for offense against the laws or principles of the Order, by official communication to the N.G. of the Lodge of which the accused is a member; and such complaint shall be treated as complaints or informations mentioned in Art. VI, § 2, of the Constitution of Subordinates (§ 663); but the complaint shall be read in open Lodge, and the committee thereon there appointed. A member of any Lodge may file an open information against a member of any other Lodge, if his own Lodge will forward his complaint attesting his good standing, which complaint shall take the course prescribed above. Any member of a Lodge may prefer an open information against a member of his own Lodge, which shall take the same course. Ill. IV, 45.

§ 663. The N.G. must forthwith refer a copy of the information (concealing the name of the informant) to a special committee of three members; which committee must proceed, without delay, to investigate the matters therein stated; and if, in their opinion, there is just ground therefor, they must, as early as practicable, prefer a charge or charges against the member so accused, specifying therein the particular matter of offense with which he is charged; and the committee must have charge of the prosecution on the part of the Lodge. Const. Subs. VI, 2.

§ 664. If any member of a Lodge makes to the Noble Grand any accusation against a brother, under Art. VI, Sec. 2, Const. Subords. (§ 663), which shall be proven to be unfounded, or false and malicious, it becomes the duty of the Noble Grand to deliver up the name of the informant to the Lodge, on demand of a

majority of the members thereof present, that he may be dealt with accordingly. Const. Subs. VI, 10.

§ 665. The name of 'an informant' is a secret [except in case of open information, § 662] pertaining to the office of N.G.; and should that officer retire from the chair during the pendency of an investigation or trial, by expiration of term or from any other cause, he should communicate that 'secret' to his successor, in order that it may be officially delivered up to the Lodge should it be found necessary to prosecute the informing brother for having made an 'unfounded, false or malicious' charge.

A brother who has been tried and acquitted upon charges has no right to demand the name of an informant. The N.G. can give it up only on demand of a majority of members present, and for the constitutional reason only. Ill. III, 160, 487.

§ 666. The decisions of investigating committees, appointed upon information given to the N.G. of a Lodge, are final, and no member of the Lodge has the right to appeal from such decision. There are actually no *charges* preferred or pending for the action of the Lodge until the committee report, and the Lodge can take no action on the complaint. The minority of a committee of investigation upon a charge, desiring to submit a report, must present it to the same meeting of the Lodge that receives the report of the majority; otherwise, the privilege to submit a minority report at all is forfeited.

Ill. III, 24; 1856, 22; III, 240, 162.

§ 667. When charges are to be preferred against the Noble Grand of a Lodge, they are properly placed in the hands of the Vice Grand, to be brought before the Lodge; but there is no reason why any brother may not prefer such charges. U.S. 4716.

§ 668. When a Noble Grand has been guilty of any offense against the laws of the Order, information thereof should be given to the V.G., who will privately appoint the committee of investigation provided for in § 2 of Art. VI, Const. Subs. (§ 663). Should such committee prefer a charge, the V.G. should immediately take the chair and continue to act as N.G.

until the case is disposed of [whenever such assumption of the chair is required or allowed by the following section]. Ill. III, 158.

§ 669. An officer is not suspended from the performance of his duties during the pendency of charges against him, except so far as those duties may have a relation to the charges, such as the appointment of the whole or part of the committee to try them, or in acting upon the report. U.S. 5194.

[The law of the G.L.U.S. in case of trial of one of its own officers suspends him from his functions.—U.S. Const. XI. This modifies the preceding section, and sets aside the law of G.L. Ill. Journal of 1857, p. 43, given in Willard's Digest of 1864 as § 368, requiring the surrender of books, papers and property by an accused, to a *pro tem.* officer.]

§ 670. Whenever a charge or charges are preferred against a member, the same must be read in open Lodge, at the next stated meeting thereafter; and the Secretary must immediately furnish a copy thereof, under the seal of the Lodge, to the member so accused, and at the same time cite said member to appear before the Lodge at the second stated meeting thereafter, to answer thereto; at which said meeting an investigation or trial must be had, unless then postponed to some future meeting.

Const. Subs. VI, 3.

§ 671. A legal summons to attend a trial, or to watch with a sick brother, or to attend a funeral, may be either of the following:

(1) A written or printed-and-written notification, specifying the purpose of the summons, signed by the Recording Secretary of the Lodge and attested by the seal; and such notification may in case of a trial be sent through the post-office, but in other cases must be delivered by some member of the Lodge to the person summoned.

(2) A verbal citation by the Secretary, or by some member of the Lodge who has been furnished by the Secretary with a properly signed and sealed authority to issue such citation in his name; and such verbal citation must state the object of the summons, and the time fixed, and be accompanied by an exhibition

of the Secretary's authorization, if not given by him in person. Ill. III, 267.

[Under these rules, a Secretary may, at Lodge-meeting, by verbal citation summon or notify all members then present, or any portion of them.]

§ 672. *Principles.*—A member *may* be tried (that is, evidence on charges against him may be considered by the Lodge and his guilt or innocence decided by vote, § 689), (1) if copy of charges and summons to attend trial, § 656, have been actually served on him, and he appears at the trial and remains in attendance, § 675; or (2) if, on such actual summons, he makes written defense [or is defended by his attorney], or waives defense and desires the trial to proceed in his absence, § 676; or (3) if he has absconded, or is permanently absent or in concealment, and constructive service of charges and notice have been made under § 674.

But a member *may not* be tried (as defined above) if, on actual notice, he refuses to stand trial, and does not appear and remain in the Lodge, nor make proxy or written defense or waiver, as above, §§ 673, 675; in that case he may be dealt with for contempt, §§ 673, 675, but not on the merits of the case charged, § 673. And under present laws he *may not* be tried or dealt with in any way, if he fails to attend the trial by reason of detention or imprisonment under the civil laws of the country, § 675.

Deductions from the following sections.

§ 673. If an accused member refuses to stand trial, he can not be formally tried, but may be expelled for contempt. (§§ 652, 653.) Formerly, willfully absenting one's self to evade service of notice was ranked as contempt; but this is now covered by the next section. U.S. 806, 1502, 2483.

The term 'refuse' in this sentence implies a knowledge of the charge and a positive expression of mind: in the absence of these, the person accused may be tried for the offense; but an absent member can not be expelled, even for good cause shown, unless previously notified of charges preferred. [But he may when absent be expelled for contempt, as above said,

or tried on the charges and expelled if notice has been given as required in the next section.]

Ill. I, 220; 1853, 67.

§ 674. When charges are preferred against a brother of the Order in any Lodge or Encampment to which he may belong, but from having absconded, or from his permanent absence or concealment, he can not be found, so that the charges preferred or notice of trial can not be personally served upon him, the respective Lodge or Encampment may regularly proceed with the trial upon proof of the fact rendering such personal service impracticable, and that a copy of the charges and notice of trial has been deposited in the post-office nearest the last known residence of such brother, directed to him at such place of residence, post-paid, and that a like copy of the charges and notice of trial was left at his last place of residence, if the same be known: *provided*, that such papers shall be deemed to have been served upon the brother only from the date when the constructive service above prescribed is complete; and provided further, that in case such brother returns after the conclusion of his trial, not having appeared on such trial either in person or by counsel, and asks for a new trial, the same shall be granted to him. Without such citation, an absconding member can not be tried.

U.S. 2507, 2522, 3836.

§ 675. If any accused member [shall evade the receiving of a citation, procedure is shown by § 674;] but if, after receiving the same, he shall neglect or refuse to attend the Lodge at the time therein fixed, and there remain throughout the investigation or trial of his case, the Lodge may proceed in his absence to expel him for contempt: *provided*, that if such absence should have been produced by unavoidable circumstances, or injustice be otherwise done thereby, the accused shall be entitled to a rehearing of his case; and he shall at all stages of the proceedings have every opportunity afforded him to vindicate himself against the accusation. A Lodge may proceed to the final trial of a brother while he is un-

der arrest, unless he be incarcerated, in which case the Lodge can not try him, and has no remedy.

Const. Subs. VI, 6; Ill. 1853, 39, 40; IV, 443.

Expulsion for contempt in not appearing is a summary proceeding, requiring no delay, no previous charges of contempt, or investigation, and no ground of action on the part of the Lodge but the absence of the accused. Ill. 1853, 79.

§ 676. The law does not authorize the expulsion for contempt of a brother absent from home, against whom charges have been preferred, who may, when notified of the charge, make a defense in writing, or who shall waive his privilege of making a defense in person, and desire the trial to proceed in his absence; but in such cases the trial must be conducted in the same manner and decided as though the charged brother were present. Ill. 1854, 69, 73; III, 95.

§ 677. Charges must not be vague. They should set forth definitely some offense with sufficient clearness in the specifications to enable a brother to know to what he is to answer. Dates and places should be given if possible, but are not essential. When a charge states the specific offense in such language as is used in general conversation, and states that it has been committed since the accused became an Odd-Fellow, the Lodge may be justified in considering them definite enough. Charges should be spread upon the records of the Lodge; and full records of the entire proceedings, including the testimony, which must be reduced to writing, should be kept.

Ill. 1855, 72; 1857, 91; 1856, 22, 40; III, 159, 169; IV, 34.

§ 678. When charges are too vague or indefinite, or when what they allege does not constitute an offense against the laws, the Lodge should dismiss them at once. When charges are dismissed or set aside for any reason, the trial is at an end, and the accused is in the same position as before charges were brought. The Lodge can take no further action until new charges are preferred. A second charge may be pre-

ferred while the first is pending [but not for the same offense: see § 704].

Ill. 1856, 24, 42; 1857, 92; III, 159.

§ 679. When proceedings against a brother cease by the setting-aside of the charges against him for insufficiency, or by the investigating committee's declining to bring charges for the want of sufficient evidence, such action does not prevent the committee from revising the charges and preferring them in amended form, nor does it forbid the informant to file information again with further evidence.

Ill. III, 267.

§ 680. When charges are brought against the holder of a withdrawal card, the Lodge should not reconsider or rescind the vote granting it, but should forthwith annul it or revoke it, which brings the brother back into the Lodge [on a quasi-membership] for trial. (See §§ 531, 532.) And if an application for a card is pending when charges are brought, it must lie over until the charges are decided. (See § 515, above.)

U.S. 1841, 1992, 2145.

§ 681. It is the duty of the Secretary, upon receiving from the committee a list of the names of witnesses required to sustain the complaint, to cite them to appear before the Lodge, as also those who may be required by the accused, to give testimony at the time of the trial, provided said witnesses be members of the Order; but if such witnesses are not members of the Order, the N.G. must appoint one or more members having the Scarlet Degree as a committee, whose duty it shall be to take the testimony of such witnesses, and return the same in writing to the N.G. or Secretary by the evening set for trial; the accused member being first notified of the time and place of taking such testimony. The committee must cause to be summoned all witnesses whom they know or are advised to be necessary. A member who has been suspended for offense may be summoned as a witness during his suspension; and in that case the Lodge has power to admit him to its meeting for the special purpose. Const. Subs. VI, 3; Ill. III, 240; IV, 240.

§ 682. The G.L.U.S. has enacted that whenever a

Lodge or Encampment or member of either, when supporting a charge or defending against a charge, or any person authorized to introduce testimony in any proceeding, shall desire to take the testimony of a witness whose personal presence can not be had before the tribunal trying such charge, his deposition may be taken in the following manner: the party desiring to take the deposition shall file with the Secretary of the Lodge or Scribe of the Encampment the interrogatories he wishes to be propounded to the witness or witnesses, naming them. The Secretary or Scribe shall immediately deliver or cause to delivered to the opposite party a copy of the interrogatories. The latter party, within one week from such service, may file counter-interrogatories with the Secretary or Scribe, if he or they think proper. At the expiration of the week, or sooner if counter-interrogatories be sooner filed, the Secretary or Scribe shall forthwith forward them to the Noble Grand of a Lodge near the witness, with a communication requesting him to take the deposition of the witness or witnesses named. Upon receipt of the same, the Noble Grand shall, as soon as possible, take or cause the depositions to be taken by some competent member of the Order; causing every interrogatory to be propounded to the witness, and the answer to each reduced to writing in the presence of the witness; and when the deposition is completed, shall cause the witness to sign the same, and then the Noble Grand or person taking the same shall certify the same to be duly taken, and such certificate shall be verified by the seal of the Lodge: and the deposition shall then be sealed in an envelope and transmitted by mail to the Lodge or Encampment before which the trial is pending. A deposition thus taken and certified may be read in evidence in the cause to which it relates. U.S. 2738, 2885, 2909.

§ 683. *Ex-parte* statements may be reason for putting a brother on trial, but are not evidence in the trial. U.S. 655.

§ 684. In settling difficulties and differences between Odd-Fellows, and in trials upon charges, the Lodge or committee should not be confined by the

strict rules of evidence such as prevail in courts of law. All the testimony of every character that will tend to promote the ends of fraternal justice should be taken into consideration and allowed due weight; and no evidence should be rejected for simply technical reasons. Hearsay or secondary evidence may be introduced upon trials in Lodges under certain circumstances, but should not be admitted when direct or positive testmony can be had. In a trial on charges the testimony *must* be taken in writing; and outside testimony should not be taken when the same evidence may be obtained from members of the Order. In the trial of a brother, the Lodge is under no obligation to pay the expenses of defendant's witnesses, or the cost of taking testimony in his behalf. When the Lodge appoints a committee to take outside testimony in case of the trial of a brother, the Lodge must pay all necessary expenses incurred by said committee.

Ill. I, 291–2; IV, 34, 311; III, 158, 159; V, 12.

§ 685. If, in a trial, the prosecution has not introduced material evidence before evidence of the defense is introduced, new evidence, which is not to be limited to rebuttal, may be brought in by the prosecution. The rule is liberal: justice requires that each party be allowed to introduce all competent evidence, without regard to the time of offering, subject to the judgment of the Lodge or Encampment as to the propriety of the introduction. U.S. 4915–16.

§ 686. A wife can not give evidence against her husband. A woman divorced *a vinculo matrimonii* may be a witness against her former husband; but if she be divorced *a mensa et a thoro* only, she may not be a witness. A sister of the Rebekah Degree may not be admitted to a Lodge to give evidence in a trial. Her testimony must be taken by a committee (§§ 681, 682).

U.S. 1502; Ill. V, 13.

§ 687. A brother was expelled on charge of feigning sickness: the G.L.U.S. reversed the decision and reïnstated him. He then claimed benefits: his Lodge refused: his Grand Lodge on his appeal threw out his claim as lacking evidence to support it. *Decided*, that

the decision of the first case in his favor made the recorded evidence thereon, to which he referred, evidence in the second case based on the same facts.

U.S. 4156.

§ 688. When a member is on trial for violating the obligation of any of the degrees or divulging its secrets, members who have not attained to the degree specified in the charges can not sit in the Lodge during the trial and must retire.

Ill. V, 14, Decis. 23 of G.M. Needles.

[The Judiciary Committee reported against the decision, on the ground that it would prevent members in good standing from staying in Lodge during the transaction of legitimate business in the Initiatory, and that there is no law authorizing such temporary suspension of a member's rights. The G.L. Ill. rejected the opinion of the committee, and confirmed the decision of the G.M. But the G.M. afterward moved a reconsideration of the approval, leaving the matter unsettled; and on his motion it is sent to the G.L.U.S.—Ill. V, 91, 123.]

§ 689. Strictly speaking, a *trial* begins only when the case is called up and the taking of testimony before the Lodge begins. Ill. IV, 240.

§ 690. At the second stated meeting after the bringing-in of charges, or at such other later time as may have been appointed, the Lodge must proceed with the investigation or trial of the case, and, after a full hearing of all the testimony and the defense of the accused member, must proceed to vote upon the charge or charges preferred [separately, § 699]; but no member shall be entitled to vote unless he were present during the whole trial. (Trial defined, § 689.) If they be sustained, in whole or in part, by a vote of two-thirds of the members voting, the accused member must retire to the ante-room. The Secretary must then read to the Lodge the charge or charges, or part or parts thereof, that have been sustained, when the N.G., without motion, must proceed to put to vote the highest order of punishment—expulsion; and if that be not agreed to, he must put the next—suspension; and must so proceed until some order of punishment is agreed to by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Const. Subs. VI, 4, as amended Ill. IV, 49.

§ 691. Attorneys who are not Odd-Fellows can not

be admitted to Lodge-rooms to defend brothers on charges. Ill. III, 549.

§ 692. When a charge is sustained, if a resolution to expel fails to obtain a two-thirds vote, it is the duty of the Lodge to adopt a resolution providing for a less penalty, to conform to the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, Art. II, Sec. 5. (§ 629.) If a charge be sustained, some penalty must be inflicted.

Ill. I, 293; 1853, 70; 1855, 68.

§ 693. A member on trial is not entitled to vote on his own case, and is not counted in computing the vote on the charges; but a member under charges may vote in a case not his own. Every member present who [being entitled to vote] does not vote a *white ball* on questions of sustaining charges, or on the punishment, in fact votes in the negative, even though excused by the Lodge from voting. Every brother [who is entitled to vote on the question (see § 690)] must vote, unless excused by a majority of those present; and then he can avoid voting in fact only by withdrawing from the room. U.S. 3091, 4992.

§ 694. The Noble Grand should carefully explain, before the balloting, that a *white ball* is to be cast *for conviction*, or for the penalty under consideration, indicating the affirmative of the question; and that a *black ball* is *against* sustaining the charges, or against the penalty, indicating the negative. All votes on sustaining charges or infliction of penalty must be by ballot. A Lodge can not reconsider a vote to sustain charges, unless error or fraud [in the ballot] be shown; and not even then, unless the motion be made at the same or the next succeeding regular meeting. (See § 707 for method of correcting other ilegalities.)

Const. Subs. VI, 12; Ill. III, 180, 247.

§ 695. In 1856, the G.L.U.S. decided that, if a majority of the Lodge vote against expulsion upon the first ballot, it is not competent to entertain that question a second time. (U.S. 2620.) But in 1868, that body declared that the matter of voting on penalties after charges are sustained had always been regulated by the State Grand Bodies, and required no legislation of the G.L.U.S. (U.S. 4368.) The above decision

is therefore subject to local regulation and usage, which in Illinois has allowed more than one vote on expulsion, when other orders of penalty have failed to secure adoption.

§ 696. If in a trial the Lodge votes the penalty of suspension, a motion may be made to determine the period, to which two amendments may be offered, and the question is to be decided without debate. The N.G. puts them to vote beginning with the longest time named. If all periods proposed be rejected, a second motion may be made, with amendments as before, which must be voted on as before; and the Lodge must so proceed until some period is agreed to, by ballot vote. If the penalty of fine be determined upon, the same course is adopted in fixing the amount of it; and in fixing the period of suspension or amount of fine, a majority of members present is necessary to decide the question.

Const. Subs. VI, 5.

§ 697. A member can not be suspended or expelled for *misconduct* at any other than a regular meeting of the Lodge or at a meeting specially called for the trial. But dropping for non-payment may be done at a special meeting. Ill. III, 162.

§ 698. If an accused member confesses his guilt, and to avoid exposure of details asks the Lodge to expel him on his confession, it may expel him without trial. U.S. 806, 2620.

Should a brother who has committed any offense against the laws of the Order voluntarily come before the Lodge, waive an investigation and trial, and plead guilty, the Lodge may at once proceed to inflict a punishment, by ballot, in the usual manner: which punishment, in such a case, should be the lightest the nature of the offense will admit of.

Ill. III, 160.

§ 699. A party can not be arraigned for one offense and found guilty of another: the decision must be upon the charges preferred. (U.S. 3818.) And the charges must be voted on separately and severally, and not together, when there are several in one trial.

If there are separate specifications under a charge, the specifications are to be voted on separately.
Ill. IV, 11, 311.

§ 700. Whenever the regulations of the Grand Lodge, or the by-laws of a subordinate after being approved by the Grand Lodge, fix a definite penalty for an offense, and a brother is convicted of such offense, the N.G. shall first read the law to the Lodge, and then, without vote of the Lodge, declare the penalty inflicted; and when by the laws the penalty is confined to certain alternatives, the Lodge shall vote only on the adoption of the alternatives.
Ill. III, 267.

§ 701. There is no law of the Order to change the place of trial of a brother. An accused member must be tried in the Lodge or Encampment where he is a member, except in Lodges [or Encampments] under Grand Bodies whose laws make provision for change of venue. U.S. 4240, 4404, 4414.

§ 702. If three members of the Lodge in which charges may be preferred against a member are of opinion that the accused will not receive an impartial trial at the hands of the Lodge, and present such opinion in writing, then, when the register of evidence is reported by the committee, the trial shall be removed to the nearest convenient Lodge, a transcript of all letters relating thereto being sent with the original papers of the case; and such Lodge shall proceed to the hearing, scrutiny and decision, as if the accusation had been first therein preferred.

When there are several Lodges in the immediate vicinage, the majority shall direct to which the removal shall be made.

If any member of the Order residing near the removing Lodge, who can not attend the trial after removal, be summoned as a witness on either side, his testimony may be taken in the manner above provided respecting the testimony of persons not members of the Order, and may be made a part of the register of evidence; and all oral evidence taken at the first trial shall be reduced to writing and added to

the register of evidence transferred by the removing Lodge.

Upon such removal, the prosecuting committee, or some advocate appointed by the N.G. of the removing Lodge, may present the case, and the accused may appear by himself or attorney, as if no such removal had taken place.

When the matter has been determined, a copy of the record of the proceedings had thereon, with the register of evidence, shall be returned to the removing Lodge; and the same shall be filed in its archives, and the judgment entered upon its records.

When the misconduct is confessed by the accused brother, the Lodge to which such case is referred may proceed to vote upon his punishment without the formula of a trial.

An appeal to the Grand Lodge may be had in case of a removed trial, as in other cases.

Const. Subs. VI, 13–19; Ill. III, 257.

Change of venue [removal of trial] can not be allowed after the trial (defined § 689) has been commenced. Ill. IV, 240.

§ 703. A suspended [or dropped] member arraigned for trial must be temporarily admitted to the Lodge-room for the purpose of making his defense, without being restored to rights of membership. U.S. 1655.

The same rule applies to one who because of arrears is not entitled to the S.A.P.W., and is without it. Ill. III, 24.

§ 704. A brother can not be tried twice for the same offense, even if, subsequently to his acquittal by the Lodge, he shall be found guilty by the courts. But if an accused brother has not been tried, because the charges have been dismissed for insufficiency, new charges may be brought for the same offense. (See § 679, above.) Ill. 1853. 39, 40; III, 247, 267.

§ 705. Discipline should never be referred to a committee of Past Grands, or to any part of the Lodge; it is the exclusive right and duty of the whole Lodge. Ill. 1856, 198.

§ 706. In a trial the records of a Lodge must show that all the proceedings have been conducted in due

form, and no presumption of fair-dealing on the part of the Lodge can be made when the records do not show it. Ill. III, 267.

§ 707. Whenever a Lodge discovers an illegality in proceedings which have resulted in the suspension or expulsion of a member, a motion may be made at a regular meeting to declare said illegal proceeding and all of the trial subsequent thereto set aside; such motion shall then lie over for one week, and if possible the prosecuting committee shall be notified thereof; and at the next regular meeting the motion may be put to vote, and adopted by a majority of two-thirds, on vote by show of the Order. Ill. III, 267.

§ 708. The written defense of the accused brother is not one of the papers regularly belonging to a case of discipline; but if he requests that it be made such, the Secretary should so file and keep it; and it can not then be withdrawn without consent of the Lodge. A Lodge has control of its own papers, and can grant or refuse copies of the same in its discretion; but reasonable access to papers should always be allowed to every party. Ill. 1857, 92.

§ 709. The by-laws of a Lodge have no occasion to make any provisions respecting charges and trials, and such provisions are of no force, the whole matter depending upon the constitution. Ill. 1856, 107.

§ 710. Proceedings against an officer for official misconduct do not begin by the filing of information and the preferring of charges, as in case of conduct unbecoming; but the proper method of proceeding is to offer a resolution that the officer be cited to appear at a specified regular meeting and answer to a charge specifying official misconduct in certain action or neglect of action; and, after the adoption of such resolution, the methods and rules of other trials have force as far as applicable. When the Noble Grand of a Lodge, in his official capacity, persistently violates law and usage, the proper course to be pursued is to proceed against him for 'official misconduct', and let the V.G. preside during his trial. If found guilty, he may be removed from office by vote of the Lodge. Ill. III, 158, 268.

§ 711. Whenever a member has been suspended or expelled (but not in case of dropping), notice thereof must be sent to all Lodges in the same place; and every Lodge must have a black-book, in which are to be entered the names of all persons rejected, suspended or expelled by it or by any other Lodge, upon receiving notice thereof, with the date and cause of such suspension or expulsion.

Const. Subs. VI, 9, 11.

Chapter XXIV.

Penalties and Disabilities.

§ 712. That some penalty must be inflicted when a member is found guilty of misconduct, see in §§ 629, 771, and cases in the Journals G.L. Illinois.

§ 713. The Order recognizes but four punishments, in the following grade: 1, Expulsion; 2, Suspension; 3, Reprimand; 4, Fine. No others may be inserted in the by-laws or adopted in the action of the Lodge. Hence, it is not lawful to suspend a brother from office, or declare him ineligible to degrees or to office, or deprive him of benefits, as a penalty for misconduct. And but one penalty may be inflicted for any offense, except official misconduct. (§ 731.) When a member is in one trial found guilty on more than one charge, only one penalty is to be voted, which must, therefore, be determined after the guilt or innocence of the accused is determined on each and all of the charges. Ill. 1856, 117, 190, 214, 232; V, 22, 24.

§ 714. Expulsion severs a member's connection with the Lodge and with the Order. It is the extreme penalty of our laws, and should not be inflicted upon any member unless convicted of some criminal offense, so deemed in our laws. A decision that for a certain offense a member *may* be expelled does not mean that he *must* be expelled. In such case facts extenuating or criminating should be considered in

determining upon the penalty, which may be the extreme penalty or less. U.S. 1775, 4859.

§ 715. Suspension is only a temporary punishment, to be regulated by the magnitude of the offense. *Decided*, in 1853, the greatest length of time to which a suspension may run is to be determined by the legislation of Subordinate Lodges. But in 1854, the G.L.U.S. confirmed the action of a Grand Lodge in terminating a suspension on the ground that it was too long to be considered temporary, and was an evasion of the law. Thus it appears that a Grand Body may determine whether a suspension by a subordinate is too long, or is for a reasonable time. A suspension for cause may not be indefinite. (See § 735.)

U.S. 1505, 2147, 2284–9, 4467.

The G.L. Illinois has ruled that a suspension of one year is as long as is proper; and that a suspension that does not deprive a brother of the privilege of meeting with his Lodge for one meeting, at least, is no suspension whatever, and is illegal. Suspensions may range, therefore, from eight days to one year.

Ill. III, 108–9; IV, 194.

§ 716. During suspension a member is still liable for dues, and answerable for bad conduct. He is cut off from all benefits and privileges; and in case of his sickness and death, the Lodge is in no respect liable to any claims on account of his decease. But a Lodge may not refuse to receive the communications of a suspended member so as to deprive him of the right of petition or of the privilege of making acknowledgment and submission for errors committed, though further penalty may be inflicted for disrespectful communications. U.S. 1505, 2561, 2287.

§ 717. A fine is not the proper or legal penalty for a violation of the principles of the Order. When a Lodge has imposed a fine in such a case, it must rescind all action back to the vote sustaining the charge, and reprimand, suspend, or expel. Ill. III, 30, 161.

§ 718. A man is presumed to be innocent until proved guilty. The only effect of undecided charges is to deprive the member of the right to take a visiting or traveling card, and where the charges bear

upon the rights to benefits, to suspend the payment thereof until a final decision. Hence, an officer or member is not deprived of office or privileges during trial, except in the G.L.U.S. itself (§ 669).

U.S. 2132, 5194; U.S. Const. XI.

§ 719. A Lodge has not the right to reprimand, censure or suspend a brother, unless after a fair trial, on charges duly specifying his offenses, preferred against him according to the constitution, except when made liable by non-payment of dues. By-laws excluding any member from voting at an election, as penalty for canvassing for votes for one's self or for another; or declaring a member in a state of suspension during trial; or requiring an officer to vacate his office for the time being because of the pendency of charges against him; or directing that, for any offense, a brother shall forthwith be ordered to leave the room, and not return until he has apologized; or excluding visitors for any offense; are illegal and void, these penalties being equivalent to suspension within the meaning of the constitution.

Const. Subs. VI, 2; Ill. I, 145, 148, 150, 151, 251.

§ 720. A brother may not be ordered to leave the room for misconduct, nor put out, unless he be intoxicated or otherwise deranged, so that he renders it difficult to proceed with business. Ill. 1856, 117.

§ 721. No fine or other penalty may be inflicted by the N.G.: a brother must be regularly tried before he is punished; except that there may be by-law provisions for disability on account of arrearages of dues, and for fining absentees or those who neglect duty; and these the N.G. enforces [by universal usage of the Order]. Ill. 1856, 117, 180, 190.

§ 722. By the universal usage of the Order, deprivation of benefits is the disability, or penalty, if it be so called, for non-payment of dues, and for that only; and it must not be used for any other offense.

Ill. 1856, 190, 214.

§ 723. Whenever a member of the Order in this jurisdiction so far degrades himself as to become drunk from the use of intoxicating liquors, it shall be the duty of his Lodge to discipline or reprimand him

for the first offense, suspend him for the second, and expel him for the third; and it is made the duty of every member of the Order who may see a brother guilty of this vilest and most pernicious of all vices to report him to the Subordinate Lodge forthwith. The term 'discipline' in this law refers to reprimand and advice from the N.G., after trial. The by-laws and the action of a Lodge must conform to this law: hence, it is illegal to suspend or expel a brother on the first trial for this offense, or to fine him for it.

Ill. 1853, 73, 78; 1855, 83, 84; 1856, 117.

§ 724. If a member has been dealt with under the preceding section and expelled for the third offense of drunkenness, and if he has been reïnstated and then offends again, he is to be treated as if never before guilty of that offense, and on conviction can receive no penalty but reprimand, for the first offense after reïnstatement. This decision is based on § 785. Ill. IV, 437.

§ 725. Habitual Drunkenness is an offense for which a Lodge should expel a member. But where the offenses of intoxication are occasional, with weeks' or months' interval, expulsion should not be used till reprimand and suspension have failed to reclaim the brother. (See §§ 723, 724.) Ill. III, 485.

§ 726. The Grand Lodge having fixed the penalty for neglect of an officer to commit his charge to memory (see § 254, above), a Lodge may not fix an additional or a different one: and in general, when the Grand Lodge has fixed a penalty, the by-laws and action of Lodges must conform to it strictly.

Ill. 1856, 117, paragraphs 3, 6, and 14.

§ 727. The assessment of fines against officers for non-attendance when necessarily absent from home on business or detained by sickness is injurious to the interests of the Order and should be discontinued, and all fines assessed in such cases should be canceled or remitted by the Lodge by which they were imposed. A majority vote is sufficient to grant excuse or remit a fine, unless the by-laws forbid it.

Ill. 1856, 190; III, 161.

§ 728. A Lodge may inflict penalty upon an officer

for non-attendance caused by his attendance upon divine service; but it is injudicious and injurious to the Order to do so, except when the Lodge suffers great inconvenience or sustains damage. Such reason for absence ought generally to be held sufficient.
Ill. IV. 201.

§ 729. When a brother residing out of town, or at a distance from the Lodge-room, accepts of office, he may not claim exemption from fine for absence, when at home, upon the plea of 'absence from town'. An officer of a Lodge is liable to a fine or other punishment for absence or neglect of duty, even after the expiration of the term for which he was elected or appointed, unless his successor has been elected or appointed and installed, provided the by-laws inflict a penalty for absence or neglect of duty.
Ill. III, 159, 160.

§ 730. when fines are properly and legally assessed against members [as penalty after trial, for instance], the Lodge has no right to remit them. And when an officer is, under the by-laws, fined for absence, the Lodge may not remit the fine without excuse.
Ill. III, 485; V, 25.

§ 731. Official misconduct may be punished by removal from office, by fine, or by both; but not by any other penalties. But official misconduct associated with other misconduct may be otherwise punished. (See § 639.) Ill. III, 268.

§ 732. It is a violation of the secrecy of the Order to *publish* (using the word in its popular acceptation) the name of a member expelled for N.P.D. U.S. 2214.

[The same may be said of persons dropped or suspended for N.P.D.; and of persons suspended for cause, who are to return to full membership by expiry of sentence; and even of persons expelled, except in cases regarded in § 733.]

§ 733. When a member is suspended or expelled for immoral conduct or other cause, it is not obligatory upon members of the Order to keep the fact a secret from the world. Such matters should not be unnecessarily published; but where the community or the reputation of the Order might suffer from secrecy, justice requires that they should be made public. But organized bodies only should have authority to

make such divulgence, and not individual members, without authority. Ill. IV, 201, 240.

§ 734. The names of persons suspended or expelled for cause other than non-payment of dues were formerly required to be reported to the Grand Lodge of the United States, and were annually published in its journal. This custom was in 1868 discontinued by law as to suspended persons, and in 1871 as to expelled persons.

By-Laws U.S. X; U.S. 344, 3093, 4194, 4397, 5159.

Chapter XXV.

Non-Payment of Dues: Disability therefrom, Dropping, and Reinstatement thereafter.

§ 735. Non-payment of Dues first appears in the Journal of the G.L.U.S. in 1834 (p. 181), in the list of expulsions, as a cause thereof: "arrearages of dues of more than one year." Next year (p. 208), the present phrase appears in a similar list. In 1838 G.Sire Wildey speaks of it as an injury to the prosperity of Lodges (270). The first legislation on the subject occurs in 1845 (809): after stating that a member had been suspended during the pleasure of the Lodge for N.P.D., the report says that the term of suspension was indefinite, and such form of penalty was recognized generally in the Order as legal. It was then decided that a G.L. might terminate an indefinite suspension for N.P.D. without the consent of the Lodge concerned; and a proposition to declare indefinite suspension illegal was negatived. In 1850 (1575, 1655), *decided*, that suspension for N.P.D. is a means of punishment: and thereafter this matter was the subject of not infrequent decisions and legislation, all of which that is still in force is given below or elsewhere in this Digest.

§ 736. In 1857, the Const. G.L.U.S. was altered so as to give the Grand Bodies on the Pacific permission to admit to membership without their previously ob-

taining reïnstatement persons resident in their jurisdictions who had previously been suspended for N. P.D. only in other jurisdictions. Propositions to make the law general at the same time failed (2662–3; 2777–9; 2799, amending Art. XVI, 4, given in § 321, above). In 1865 (3848–9) this Pacific proviso was stricken out and the following adopted in place of it, and so remains to this date, 1872: "That when it shall be satisfactorily represented to the Grand Lodge of the United States that the necessities of a State, District or Territorial Grand Jurisdiction require it, a resolution may be passed by a vote of three-fourths of the Representatives present at any meeting, granting to the particular State, District or Territorial Grand Jurisdiction applying therefor the right to readmit to membership within its jurisdiction, upon such terms as it may prescribe, suspended members of the Order residing in the same who may have been suspended for non-payment of dues, and who have not been under suspension for less than three years; and also the right to admit members of defunct Lodges not able to get a card: it being distinctly understood that, so soon as the necessity requiring it shall have passed away, this privilege shall be yielded up by the jurisdiction receiving it." U.S. 3848–9.

§ 737. At the session of 1865 and the succeeding ones, many jurisdictions signified, as required on p. 3854, or otherwise (3948, 3951, 3962), their wish for the privileges of Art. XVI, 4, which was granted: none have yet renounced it. The G.L.U.S. had previously (in 1857, p. 2736) referred the making of laws for reïnstatement after suspension for N.P.D. to the local legislation of Grand Bodies. It next (in 1868, p. 4397) prohibited expulsion for N.P.D. Meanwhile, the variety of practice under the above amendment proving unsatisfactory, various legislation was proposed, pages 3982, 3993–4, 4189, 4354 and 4421, 4397, 4422, and 4632. In 1870, a special committee proposed certain general laws (§ 744, below), which seem to have made a settlement of the whole matter, and to make unnecessary the proviso above given to U.S. Const. XVI, 4, which, however, remains in force.

§ 738. At the session of 1871, the following amendment of the Constitution G.L.U.S. XVI, 4, was proposed (5201) to come up for action in 1872. If it is adopted, the privilege granted by the present XVI, 4 (§ 736), will have expired by repeal of the law authorizing it; and with it will have expired all legislation to complete and enforce it (§ 742) and all decisions explaining it (§§ 741, 743); and as the 'General Laws of 1870' are not 'conditions, rules or regulations for admitting to membership in one jurisdiction members suspended in another for N.P.D.', but are principally rules on reïnstatements and withdrawals, it follows that, upon the adoption of this proposed amendment, there will be no laws on the subject named in the proviso until further enactments are made.

Amend Section 4, Article XVI, Constitution of the G.L.U.S., as follows:

Strike out the whole section and insert "SECTION 4. A member of the Order suspended or expelled from a Lodge or Encampment in any jurisdiction or sovereignty shall not be admitted to membership in a Lodge or Encampment in another jurisdiction or sovereignty, without the previously-obtained consent of the Lodge or Encampment from which he is suspended or expelled. *Provided, however*, that members suspended or dropped for the non-payment of dues only may be admitted to membership in another jurisdiction or sovereignty upon such conditions and under such rules and regulations as this Grand Lodge may have prescribed, or may at any time adopt."

§ 739. Expulsion for N.P.D. has been illegal throughout the Order since September, 1868; in Illinois, since October, 1860. In 1868, the G.L.U.S. required State Grand Bodies to prohibit it, and itself forbade it by the general law of 1870.

U.S. 4397, 4848; Ill. Const. Subs. VI, 8, as amended III, 190.

§ 740. A delinquent member's dues may not be added to or increased beyond the regular rate as a punishment for such delinquency. Ill. 1856, 117.

§ 741. The words 'upon such terms as it may prescribe' in U.S. Const. XVI, 4 (§ 736), refer to the juris-

diction to which the power is granted to receive suspended members. (See ℔ 738 for remark on this section.) U.S. 4421.

℔ 742. Subordinate Lodges within this jurisdiction are authorized to receive to membership suspended members from sister jurisdictions, who have been suspended only for non-payment of dues, and also former members of defunct Lodges of such jurisdictions, on passing a satisfactory examination, giving proof of good character, and the payment of such fees as may be prescribed by the by-laws of such subordinates for the admission of candidates for initiation; and application for the privilege shall be in form prescribed for candidates for membership.

Ill. IV, 157.

[The above law is based on Const. U.S. XVI, 4, as given in ℔ 736, and will cease if that is repealed. (See ℔ 738, above.) It will be seen that under it persons can not be admitted unless they have been *suspended*, and suspended for N.P.D. *only*, and suspended for at least *three years;* or unless they have been members of *defunct* Lodges and can not get cards. These necessary conditions should be fully ascertained in each case. The grant of this privilege to Illinois is recorded in U.S. 3962.]

℔ 743. An applicant for admission under the law respecting admission of suspended members from other jurisdictions (℔ 736) can be *known* to be legally such only by the certificate of the Secretary of his former Lodge or of the Grand Secretary of that jurisdiction. (See ℔ 738 for remark about this section.)

Ill. IV, 198–9.

℔ 744. The General Laws of 1870.—*Clause* 1. A member of the Order who becomes in arrears for dues for the period of one year may be suspended or dropped from membership, but he can not be expelled from the Order on account of being in arrears for dues.

Clause 2. A member suspended or dropped from membership for non-payment of dues may be reïnstated in the Lodge or Encampment from which he has been suspended or dropped, within one year after suspension, by paying the amount of one year's dues, and being reinstated in the manner prescribed by the local law.

Clause 3. After one year from the date of suspension, a member dropped or suspended for non-payment of

dues may be reïnstated upon the payment of the fee charged for an initiate of the same age, as prescribed by the by-laws.

Clause 4. A member suspended or dropped from membership for non-payment of dues, who makes application for reïnstatement and for a withdrawal card, for the purpose of uniting with another Lodge or Encampment in the same jurisdiction, may be reïnstated and granted a final card at any time within five years from the date of suspension, upon the payment of one year's dues and the usual price of a card.

Clause 5. A member suspended or dropped for non-payment of dues, wishing to join a Lodge or Encampment in the same jurisdiction, shall be entitled to receive, and the Lodge or Encampment shall grant, upon proper application, a dismissal certificate upon the receipt of one dollar.

Clause 6. A member suspended or dropped for non-payment of dues, wishing to regain membership in another jurisdiction than that in which he was suspended, shall be entitled to receive, and the Lodge or Encampment to which he belonged shall grant, upon proper application, a dismissal certificate upon the receipt of one dollar.

Clause 7. In all cases wherein a Lodge or Encampment has refused to reïnstate a member suspended or dropped for non-payment of dues, he shall be entitled to receive, and the Lodge or Encampment shall, upon proper application, grant, a dismissal certificate upon the receipt of one dollar.

Clause 8. Where the books of an extinct Lodge or Encampment have been lost or destroyed, the Grand Secretary or Grand Scribe, as the case may be, upon being satisfied of the good standing of any member of such extinct Lodge or Encampment, may issue to him a card of withdrawal. Where the books of a defunct Lodge or Encampment are in the possession of a Grand Scribe or Grand Secretary, he may issue cards to former members of the defunct subordinate; such cards shall have the same privilege as a card issued by any existing subordinate. (§§ 889, 890, 891.)

Clause 9. Dismissal certificates may be received upon deposit in any Lodge or Encampment, as the case may be; but the privilege of visiting a Lodge or Encampment shall not be awarded to the holder of a dismissal certificate. The certificate shall be provided by the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and be sold as other supplies are sold, and at the same rate as cards.

Dismissal certificates shall be in the form following, to wit:

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

To all whom it may concern,
Fraternally Greeting.

THIS CERTIFIES that.....was admitted to membership in.....No.....at.....in the State of..... on the.....day of..... 18..., and by..... and that he retained his membership in said.....until the .....day of.....18..., when he was suspended for non-payment of dues, and he is entirely dismissed from membership in said.....

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed the seal of the.....this.....day of .....A.D. 18...

[SEAL.]

Clause 10. All laws or provisions thereof that are inconsistent with the above general laws, conditions, and regulations, are hereby abrogated or repealed.

U.S. 4848.

§ 745. No person shall be suspended or expelled for non-payment of dues; but all persons becoming in arrears for dues and assessments accuring during a period of twelve months must be dropped from membership, by the following procedure: the Permanent Secretary must from time to time report to the Noble Grand the names of members who have become in arrears for dues accruing during a period of twelve months; the Noble Grand must announce the same to the Lodge and declare the members named dropped from membership for non-payment of dues; and the Secretary must enter the same upon the records of the Lodge. Const. Subs. VI, 8; Ill. III, 203.

[Before the adoption of the above law in 1860, brothers falling in arrears for one year were suspended or expelled, at the option of the Lodge: if suspended, the suspension was always indefinite, and could be terminated by the suspended member at any time by payment of all arrears, or, if the Lodge chose, by payment of

one year's dues. There was considerable legislation and adjudication upon the subject of non-payment and the powers of the Lodge concerning it, nearly all of which is obsolete, and therefore is not quoted. The Illinois Digest of 1855 (especially § 116) will give the reader the law and references to most of the legislaion up to that time. Dropping is in effect only a special mode of suspension for N.P.D. (see § 638, above); and laws of the G.L. U S. on suspension for N.P.D. must be held to apply to dropping for N.P.D. in this state. In the General Laws of the G.L. U.S. of 1870, § 744, above, the words *suspended* and *dropped* are used as equivalent.]

§ 746. A member can not be dropped for non-payment of dues whilst a Lodge is indebted to him for unpaid benefits, reported to be due, of sufficient amount to reduce the indebtedness of the member within the limit of the constitutional provision, even though he has refused the amount offered because he claimed a larger amount. U.S. 1633.

§ 747. Notice to a member of his arrears is essentially prerequisite to dropping him for N.P.D.

Ill. V, 90.

[The rule was that notice was legally due (under § 278) to a member before dropping, but that such notice was for the benefit of the Lodge and not for the protection of delinquents; hence, that the Lodge must drop a member when he was twelve months in arrears, and the dropping would not be void by the neglect. *Ill. III*, 292; *IV*, 30. But in 1869 (*IV*, 310, 323), it was decided that in Lodges using the Model Code notice was essential: the above extends the rule to all cases.]

§ 748. The Lodge *must* drop all members in arrears one year. But if it has neglected to do so with any member in arrears, he may pay up and hold his membership at any time before the action of the Lodge. The year's arrears must be for a full year's time: a member whose account is paid up to January 1st of any year can not be twelve months in arrears on December 30th of the same year.

Ill. III, 487.

§ 749. Any person dropped from membership may, within one year after he is dropped, be reïnstated upon the payment of one year's dues, by vote of a majority of the members present at any regular meeting; and if his application be denied, he may ask a reconsideration at any time within two months, and the Lodge must grant such reconsideration; that is, the Lodge must again consider his request, but is not

bound to grant it. After two months, reconsideration is at their option. Const. Subs. VI, 8.

§ 750. A *written* application for reïnstatement is not essential: a verbal application by a member in open Lodge, with payment or tender of the necessary amount, is sufficient, though a written application is the better practice.

Ill. IV, 292–3, page numbered in error 280.

§ 751. When a reïnstatement is perfected by payment of the money and vote of the Lodge, it can not be reconsidered. Ill. IV, 238.

§ 752. A person reïnstated after being dropped for N.P.D. does not at once acquire a right to benefits, unless the by-laws of the Lodge give it to him.

Ill. III, 421, 444. (See § 450.)

[This differs from the rule in case of suspension for cause in § 466.]

§ 753. If a Lodge refuses to reïnstate an applicant for reïnstatement after suspension for N.P.D., it would be unjust to keep the money sent to pay for reïnstatement. It can not be held that the money is the lawful property of the Lodge on account of arrears, as the delinquent has paid the penalty of delinquency in his loss of rights, privileges and benefits of the Order. U.S. 4872 (in 1870).

A Lodge may not receive arrears from a dropped member who asks reïnstatement, retain the same and pass it to his credit on the books, and then refuse to reïnstate him: such conduct would be a flagrant violation of honor and of the principles of the Order.

Ill. 1856, 18.

§ 754. A Lodge may provide in its by-laws that no member in arrears for more than thirteen weeks' dues shall receive benefits, or the S.A.P.W., or speak or vote on any matter before the Lodge; and no vote of the Lodge is necessary to enforce these provisions after their adoption. They are enforced by the Noble Grand as a matter of course. Deprivation of benefits is a disability universally attached to N.P.D. in the Order, and to nothing else. The by-laws of the Lodge may forbid giving the password to brothers who

are at all indebted for dues; but usually thirteen weeks' arrearage is required to deprive them of it.

Ill. 1853, 48-9; 1855, 85, 97; 1856, 129, 190, 214.

§ 755. It is the duty of the N.G. and Secretary of a Lodge to issue the dismissal certificates provided for in § 744, clauses 5–9, upon proper application in open Lodge and payment of the fee, without vote of the Lodge. And no Lodge or Encampment has a right to refuse a dismissal certificate to a member suspended for non-payment of dues, and who makes proper application for the same. The laws of the Grand Lodge of the United States insure to him this right, and subordinate bodies must conform to them.

U.S. 4932, 5194.

§ 756. The holder of a dismissal certificate, regularly issued by a Lodge or Encampment, may deposit the same in any other Lodge or Encampment, as the case may be, under such rules and upon such conditions as the jurisdiction in which it is offered for deposit may prescribe; but he shall not be required to be in possession of the T.P.W., nor can he visit a Lodge or Encampment by virtue of such certificate.

By-Law U.S. XIV, amended 5182.

Chapter XXVI.

Appeals and Reinstatements.

§ 757. A State Grand Body may entertain appeals from suspended or expelled members of its own subordinates, and may reconsider and reverse its own decisions in cases of appeal. It has power of interference and adjustment in difficulties arising between one of its subordinates and a subordinate in another jurisdiction. It may terminate the indefinite suspension of a member of a Subordinate Lodge for non-payment of dues, and, upon reversal of the decision of a subordinate, may reïnstate a suspended or expelled member without consent of his Lodge.

U.S. 1405, 1476, 278, 809, 953.

[When the reversal of the decision of a subordinate sets aside a conviction on charges, the effect of it is to restore to membership a suspended or expelled member without consent.]

§ 758. APPEAL LAWS OF ILLINOIS.—*Clause* 1. In all cases where a member of a Lodge has been fined, reprimanded, suspended or expelled by his Lodge, he may appeal to the Grand Lodge, by filing with the Secretary of his Lodge, within three months after such sentence shall have been pronounced against him, a notice of appeal, with the grounds thereof; and thereupon the Lodge must, without delay, send to the Grand Secretary, under its seal, the aforesaid notice of appeal, together with certified copies of all minutes, charges, evidence, and other books and papers in the possession of the Lodge, or under its control, relating to the subject-matter of the appeal. Two or more members may unite in the same appeal; and where different members appeal for different reasons in the same case, they must file separate notices of appeal: but the Lodge need furnish but one copy of the proceedings and papers connected therewith.

Clause 2. In all cases where a member of a Lodge has been deprived of some right, honor, privilege or benefit by his Lodge, he may appeal in the same manner. And all cases in which a member of a Lodge shall regard any proceedings of his Lodge in a matter of discipline or grievance as illegal or unjust, he may in like manner appeal, whether he is a party to the proceedings or not.

Clause 3. Any Lodge, or member of a Lodge, feeling aggrieved by any decision of a Deputy Grand Master may appeal from the same to the Grand Lodge, by giving him notice of the appeal, and sending notice of the appeal to the Grand Secretary, in all respects as above. Ill. I, 308.

§ 759. All appeals and grievances received by the Grand Secretary are to be examined by him, for form and sufficiency. If he finds proceedings or papers informal or incomplete, he must notify the Lodge from which they come of such informality or incompleteness, and it is lawful to rectify or amend any informality or supply any deficiency upon such notice

given; and the papers are then returned to the Grand Secretary. When the proceedings and papers are in form and complete, they must be sent to the Grand Master, who examines the case and decides the same; and his decision is final, unless an appeal be taken to the Grand Lodge within one month thereafter; and the Grand Master must report his decision, with the papers, to the next session of the Grand Lodge thereafter. Ill. 1855, 135, 182.

§ 760. If a Lodge neglects or refuses to send up appeal papers, the Grand Master or Grand Secretary, upon learning such facts, may demand the papers without delay; and if the Lodge still fails in its duty, it is liable to punishment. The Lodge can never prohibit an appeal or impose conditions upon the appellant. If a Lodge fails to perfect an appeal against itself, thus allowing informality or incompleteness in the papers, it can have no advantage from its neglect, and the case may be examined and decided upon its merits, irrespective of form.
Ill. III, 256; 1857, 92; IV, 239–40

§ 761. When by local law appeals must be taken within a limited time, and that time is allowed to pass without appeal, the right of appeal is gone and can not be revived: in case of a claim, a second demand and second refusal will not authorize the appeal which should have been taken on the first denial. Nor may a Grand Lodge entertain an appeal in disregard of its own laws of limitation, nor suspend its laws and entertain an appeal after the legal time for it has expired. U.S. 3381, 3468.

§ 762. Application for relief from the obligations or penalty imposed by law can only come from the party interested, and be predicated upon such reasons as the law contemplates as being sufficient and satisfactory. Ill. I, 209.

§ 763. An appellant should set forth distinctly in his appeal what he takes to be the exact error against which he appeals. Ill. III, 98.

§ 764. No appeal to the Grand Lodge lies upon the decision of incidental questions during a trial: they may form exceptions, and the basis of an appeal; but

an appeal to the Grand Lodge can only be taken after the decision of the entire case by the Lodge, which is binding until reversed by the Grand Lodge, or, under its authority, by the Grand Master. U.S. 3415.

§ 765. When a suspended or expelled member appeals to his Grand Body on the ground of informality or want of fairness on his trial, such Grand Body can not grant a new trial unless the averment of informality or unfairness be sustained, or unless new testimony be discovered. U.S. 817.

§ 766. When the fundamental laws of a Grand Lodge provide that an appeal to it may be taken only on points of law, or irregularity or unfairness in the proceedings, it can not review the findings of fact or the severity of the sentence. If a Lodge has the exclusive power delegated to it to fix a penalty, no appellate tribunal may disturb its decision. U.S. 4591–4.

[In this, the Hermitage Lodge case, the compiler has taken the statement of the points decided from §§ 102 and 1839 of the U.S. Digest of JOHN H. WHITE, Esq. Perhaps in no other case reported has it been at once so necessary and so difficult to follow the legal rules as to the true meaning of a decision, as the report of the committee is so much incumbered with *obiter dicta*, statements of opinion not essential to or belonging to the case, which an ordinary reader will be apt to mistake for law because they are in an adopted report. The only point decided in the case is an application of the general principle that Grand Lodges are bound by their own laws (§ 39). All things said outside of this are not decided by the case.]

§ 767. An appeal confers upon a member under penalty no additional privileges or any different position than such as he is entitled to under the local law of his jurisdiction. (U.S. 903.) If suspended or expelled, he has no right to visit the Lodge against which he appeals, nor any other Lodge, during the pendency of the appeal. Ill. 1856, 19.

§ 768. When in an appealed case the Grand Lodge has *acquitted* an accused party, both on the law and on the facts, it can not order a new trial on the same charges and for the same offense for the benefit of the Lodge or accusing party. U.S. 3818.

§ 769. A brother who pleads guilty to charges preferred against him, and upon whom the Lodge inflicts

a penalty, has a right to appeal, inasmuch as the penalty may be disproportioned to the transgression.
Ill. III, 24.

§ 770. An appeal may be taken from a Grand Lodge or Encampment to the G.L.U.S. (1) by an expelled subordinate without consent of its Grand Body, provided it has surrendered all its effects; (2) by any subordinate with the consent of its Grand Body, in which case the consent of the Grand Body must appear in the appeal, duly certified; (3) by a member or members of the Grand Body, upon questions of general interest to the entire Order or to his particular jurisdiction, but not upon questions of grievance to individual members or individual subordinates. An individual has not the right to appeal to the G.L. U.S., even with consent of his Grand Body, except as in the third case above, unless his Lodge or Encampment be entirely subordinate to the G.L.U.S.

Const. U.S. I, § 4; U.S. 930, 3593, 119, 120; 131, 3684, 4339, 4388.

§ 771. Under its power as an appellate body and its authority for the superintendence of the Order and for the securing of justice in the action of subordinates, the Grand Lodge of Illinois has, in cases of appeals from trials, done these things: (1) has confirmed the action of Lodges absolutely; (2) has dismissed appeals for incompleteness or informality; (3) has reversed the action of a Lodge, some times with and some times without an order for a new trial; (4) has approved substantial justice without regard to informalities; (5) has reversed sentences of condemnation when unjust, or when informally obtained; (6) has reduced penalties or advised the reduction of them when too severe; (7) has required the imposition of a penalty when a Lodge had failed to inflict after conviction, or of a suitable penalty when that of the Lodge was unsuitable or illegal; and fina'ly (8) has required a Lodge to convict a member manifestly guilty, in some cases prescribing also the penalty.

[*Examples of some of the above cases.*—4. Case from No. 13, Ill. I, 234: No. 35, I, 256: No. 41, I, 301: No. 109, 1853, 79; § 675: No. 92, 1855, 66: later cases are rare, modes of procedure becoming better known.

5. Roots case, No. 97, Ill. 1853 56; 1854, 66; 1856, 114; 1857, 89: No. 73, Low expelled for contempt; reversed, III, 95: No. 112, III, 36: No. 268, III, 343: No. 2, Miller case, error in neglect to grant a card, IV, 234: No. 145, Martin case, rules of evidence involved, IV, 311: Reader case, No. 269, charges insufficient, III, 440: Hawkins case, No. 250, same cause, III, 441: Osborn case, No. 6, and Call case, No. 174, insufficient time allowed, IV, 144, 314: Humble case, No. 343, sustaining charges voted on twice, IV, 221: No. 215, same point, IV, 11: Buckles case, No. 199, III, 95.

6. Hagler case, No. 238, fine for non-attendance, III, 97-8: Kennedy case, No. 222, disregard of § 723, III, 97: Shores case, No. 144, too severe, V, 21: Case's case, No. 429, V, 80.

7. Case of N. Willard, No. 64, I, 234; 1853, 34, 59: Galt case, No. 33, 1855, 68: Newton case, No. 227, III, 95: case from No. 97, 1857, 89: Shores case, No. 144, V, 21: case from No. 11, official misconduct, V, 22: cases from No. 337, suspension for one minute and one day, IV, 194: Derr case, No. 86, illegal fine, when law required reprimand, IV, 378.

8. McConnell case, No. 4, conviction and expulsion ordered on the state of facts shown if unchanged on new trial (1852), I, 289: Kendall case (misprinted *Bendall*) 1856, 55: Hukle case, No. 4 (1861), III, 258: Brown case (1866), No. 40, IV, 10: Rippe case, (1868), No. 299, specific penalty ordered, under § 723, IV, 195; review allowed in 1871, V, 74: cases of Gorman and Schirmer (1871), specific penalty under § 723 ordered, V, 20, 24: Sohn case (1871), No. 36, new trial because conviction was necessary; result, expulsion; V, 21, 99: Hall case (1871), No. 95, same cause, action and result, V, 22, 99: Tweed case, Mason Lodge, No. 143 (1871); conviction ordered, and a penalty, V, 26; Lodge refused to act, and was suspended, V, 26; suspension confirmed, V, 80, 92.

The following cases, which fall into classes 1 and 3 above, are worthy of special note. The Casey case, resignation under charges disallowed, I, 301 310: cases of Lower and Coggeshall, Nos. 4 and 125, insufficiency and vagueness of charges, 1856, 42; 1857, 91; s e, likewise, III, 169, 440, 441: Ruth case, No. 337, accused found guilty of injuring and scandalizing the Order by his business, grog-shop-keeping, IV, 315; similar case, 1856, 55: Gladwell case, No. 73, expulsion revoked by Lodge without legal reason, IV, 219: McNeall case, No. 84, failure of Lodge to perfect appeal against her own action adjudged as a default or confession, IV, 239.

All the above cases are cases of appeal on trials, and not on points of law, right to benefits, etc. Of the cases appearing in the Journal and not noted above, the compiler is of the opinion that reference to them would not add any information of value, either because they are plain cases and involve no other points of law than are shown by the above, or because the facts and law are, in many instances, not stated at all.]

§ 772. Appeals from State Grand Bodies may be submitted to the Grand Sire in recess; and his decisions are binding upon the parties until reversed by the Grand Lodge. Const. U.S. I, 4.

§ 773. In all cases of appeal to the G.L.U.S., the Grand Body from which the appeal is taken is required to settle definitely all questions of *fact* in such

appeal, duly certifying the same under the grand seal and the signatures of its executive and recording officers, so that the sole business of the G.L.U.S. in the case shall be to determine the law applicable to the facts. The G.L.U.S. will entertain no appeal unless the facts of the case are so settled and certified. And when an appeal is taken from a Grand Body to the G.L.U.S., and the Grand Body fails to settle the questions of fact, or the proper officers thereof fail to certify them, such failure is deemed a sufficient reason for reversal of its decision, unless good reason be given for the neglect or failure. In two cases, however, the G.L.U.S. has referred back appeals for the purpose of having the facts settled and certified.

U.S. 3532, 3714, 3684, 4188.

§ 774. The laws of the G.L.U.S. require that all appeal-papers on appeals brought before that Grand Body be furnished by the appealing parties, printed in pamphlet form, on a page of the same size, as that of the printed Journal of Proceedings of that body; and in default thereof, the respective appeals are liable to be referred back for informality; and of each appeal there must be furnished a sufficient number of copies to furnish one to each member of that Grand Lodge. U.S. 1127, 2499.

§ 775. A party appealing to the G.L.U.S. should bring his appeal to the session of the G.L.U.S. next after the granting or taking of the appeal: if he fails to do so, his right lapses, and he can not afterward bring his appeal without renewed consent of the body appealed from. U.S. 3110.

§ 776. A person expelled in this jurisdiction can be reïnstated only with consent of the Grand Lodge, or Grand Master. (See §§ 782, 783.) Hence, expelled members can not be reïnstated by payment of one year's dues or any other sum, unless they were expelled for N.P.D. prior to the adoption of the law for dropping for N.P.D. in 1860.

Const. Subs. VI, 8, 9; Ill. III, 421.

[A Grand Lodge may grant a Grand Master the power to restore an expelled member on the petition of his Subordinate Lodge.—U.S. 4467.]

§ 777. A member expelled in one jurisdiction can

not be honorably or legally reïnstated in another jurisdiction, except with the consent of the Lodge which expelled him; and any reïnstatement in violation of this law is void, entirely.

Const. U.S. XVI, 4, in § 321, above; U.S. 1775.

§ 778. A member expelled in another jurisdiction can be admitted to membership in Illinois only upon withdrawal card from the Lodge that expelled him [or some equivalent paper, as a dismissal certificate].

Ill. 1855, 23.

§ 779. A member illegally expelled can not be reïnstated by the Lodge that expelled him without the consent of the Grand Lodge (or Grand Master, § 783), unless it be on a new trial as provided in §§ 674, 675, or under the law for correction of illegalities given in § 707.

Ill. 1856, 19.

§ 780. A brother who has been suspended for a specified time (and all suspensions must be for a defined period) can not be restored to membership until that time shall have expired, unless by action of a Grand Lodge. And upon the expiration of the time he returns, *ipso facto*, without any vote or any formality, to the full enjoyment of his proper position in the Lodge.

U.S. 2171, 1504–5.

§ 781. Reïnstatement (except after dropping) requires the same vote as expulsion, viz., two-thirds of the members present, except in cases where a different majority is specifically required by law. No conditions or terms can be offered by the applicant for reïnstatement, or prescribed by the Lodge, but those prescribed by law. A person can not be reïnstated into any other than his own Lodge. (See § 321, above.)

Ill. I, 209; III, 420.

§ 782. Petitions to the Grand Lodge for the reïnstatement of expelled members must be accompanied by a statement of the cause of the expulsion, and of the principal facts of the case; they must also show that the expelled member has made such reformation or reparation or apology as is appropriate.

Ill. 1855, 136.

§ 783. All petitions for reïnstatement which are in accordance with law (as given in § 782) may go to the

Grand Master and be acted upon by him in recess of the Grand Lodge. Ill. 1856, 58.

§ 784. When a brother has been suspended for any cause, or dropped, his name is not (or should not be) erased from the list of signatures to the constitution and by-laws; consequently, it is not necessary that he should sign again. Ill. III, 162.

[There is no law requiring or allowing the erasure of the signature made at admission, at any time or under any circumstances; and the custom of erasing names current in some Lodges was probably borrowed from another Order.]

§ 785. A member who is reïnstated after expulsion is by reïnstatement placed in the same position as if he had never been expelled, and recovers all lost privileges and honors. See an illustration in § 724. Ill. 1855, 24.

§ 786. When an investigation is made, on an appeal, into the action of a Lodge, by a committee of a Grand Lodge appointed to examine and hear the case, the Lodge should have notice of the investigation, so as to have opportunity to be represented before the committee: otherwise, the case should be reheard. U.S. 2119.

§ 787. When an appeal from a G.L. is before the G.L.U.S., the G. Representative of that Grand Lodge may vote on the decision of it, even though personally interested, though the general principle excludes an interested party from a vote. (See § 813.) U.S. 2504.

Chapter XXVII.

Meetings, Quorum, Business, Records, Voting, and Committees.

§ 788. The presence of the charter in the Lodge is necessary to the legality of its proceedings. Charge Book: noted Ill. IV, 10.

§ 789. No Lodge, Encampment, or Degree Lodge, may hold any meeting for work or business upon Sunday, except for funeral purposes. (See, also, §§ 922, 824.). U.S. 4834.

§ 790. A Lodge may not hold meetings less frequently than once a week, except by permission of the Grand Lodge; in which case twenty-six nights are required for a term's service. U.S. 1492.

[The Grand Lodge of Illinois has never given permission to any Lodge to meet less often than once a week. Case of denial, Ill. IV, 220. A Grand Lodge may authorize meetings semi-monthly or even monthly. U.S. 1194, 1232; 1444, 1492.]

§ 791. If a session be called in conformity with the law of a Lodge, any business transacted at that session in conformity with the call is in open Lodge. Hence, cards granted at a special session are granted in open Lodge, in accordance with law. Ill. 1857, 54, 94.

§ 792. A Lodge may change its place of meeting from one room to another, in the same town or city, without a dispensation from the Grand Master. (See §§ 183, 184.) A Lodge may change its evening of meeting upon reporting such change to the Grand Secretary, without referring the change of by-law to the Grand Lodge for approval.

Ill. III, 159; 1856, 114, 115.

§ 793. When, from the occurrence of a fire in a Lodge-room building or immediate vicinity, or from any other similarly urgent cause, the members of a Lodge open and at work are compelled to suddenly disperse without closing in due form, they should reässemble the same evening and complete the work of the meeting, if possible; if not, the Secretary should enter a full statement of the facts and circumstances of the case upon the minutes, and thus close the records of that meeting. At the next meeting, no matter when or where held, the Lodge should be regularly reöpened and proceed regularly with its work, the same as if no interruption had occurred at the preceding meeting, except that the unfinished work of that meeting should be taken up and completed as 'unfinished business'. Ill. III, 161.

§ 794. It is contrary to usage and highly improper for any Subordinate Lodge to use any means of public alarm for the purpose of calling its members together.

Ill. III, 100.

§ 795. Five members always constitute a quorum in a Subordinate Lodge, including one who is qualified

to preside. The presence of a quorum is legally ascertained by calling the roll. Records should show a quorum present. A Lodge can not be opened nor transact *any business* unless a quorum be present, and a P.G., N.G. or V.G. be present to take the principal chair.

Const. Subs. I; Ill. I, 146, 302; 1856, 117; III, 421.

§ 796. When a Lodge fails to be opened at its regular meeting by reason of the absence of officers, it is competent for the brothers present to organize informally, note the absentees, adjourn, and notify the Lodge of the same at its next regular meeting; which shall authorize the entering of fines against the delinquents. Ill. I, 220; III, 108, 193.

§ 797. On a regular night of meeting, when, in the absence of the two principal officers, a Lodge was opened for business with a Past Grand in the Noble Grand's chair and a scarlet member in the Vice Grand's chair, the proceedings of the meeting can not be pronounced illegal on the ground that there was present no Past Grand to occupy the chair if the acting Noble Grand had been required temporarily to vacate it, because, if the chair had been thus temporarily vacated, it would have been the duty of the right supporter to occupy it. U.S. 1840.

§ 798. When the time for opening Lodge arrives and the N.G. has assumed his station, he is from that moment in the exercise of official duties; and the Lodge is really in session: he should use the gavel in calling up the Lodge; and all present should obey it as readily in the opening ceremony as after the Lodge is declared opened. Ill. IV, 383.

§ 799. If a brother makes application for admission into the Lodge-room, in proper manner and time, he has a right, *if correct*, to be admitted. But no brother has a right to enter or remain in the Lodge-room, while the Lodge is in session, unless he be clothed *in full* in the regalia of his rank or station; and, of course, he may not speak or vote unless so clothed; provided the necessary regalia be furnished and at hand.

Ill. I, 150; III, 160.

§ 800. While the Lodge is in session, from the time

it is opened until it is regularly closed, it is under the control of the Noble Grand. Should the Lodge resolve itself into committee of the whole, it may appoint a chairman for the committee, who, however, will not be invested with the powers of the Noble Grand; but the Noble Grand retains a supervisory power over the Lodge, and may, upon good cause, dissolve the committee and resume the regular session.
Ill. I, 150.

§ 801. When an appeal is taken in a Lodge from the decision of the Noble Grand on questions of law or order, it goes first to the Lodge; an appeal lies from the Lodge to the Deputy for the Lodge, and from him to the Grand Master or Grand Lodge. Appeals from a Lodge on trials, etc., take a different course, as prescribed in §§ 758, 759, etc.
Const. Subs. IX, 1; Ill. III, 78, 108.

§ 802. A report is not properly before the Lodge until read in open Lodge either by the Secretary or some brother of the Lodge, so that the Lodge may judge whether the report is germain to the question, and couched in proper language; the report is not in *possession* of the Lodge until placed there by vote of the Lodge, which vote, if carried, discharges the committee without further motion. Hence, the report of an investigating committee is not before the Lodge until it is read by the Secretary; prior to the reading of such report the name of the candidate may be withdrawn.
Ill. III, 44.

§ 803. The books of Subordinate Lodges prescribe the character of the business to be transacted by them, but the order of taking it up, as laid down in those books, is not compulsory, and may be changed when the convenience of a Lodge requires it.
U.S. 1064, 5177.

§ 804. A Lodge may transact business under the head of 'Good of the Order'.
Ill. 1854, 54.

§ 805. The records of a Lodge must present an accurate transcript of the real proceedings, and no alteration which makes a false record is allowable. If the Lodge errs and afterward corrects itself, it must so appear in the records. The power to alter, amend

or expunge any portion of the records simply extends to a correction of clerical errors, so that the Secretary may be set right when wrong; but in no case does it authorize a Lodge to put wrong for right, or falsehood for truth. It is the duty of the Secretary of a Lodge to record all the regular proceedings of a Lodge, whether they be legal or illegal. It is not his province to judge of their legality. When a motion has been made, seconded, and debated, and afterward withdrawn, both the motion and withdrawal should appear upon the minutes.

Ill. 1856, 44, 57, 129; III, 159.

§ 806. When minutes of a meeting come up for consideration, if the record made by the Secretary is not satisfactory, the Lodge can order any statement of facts entered upon the record; and such order is legal and valid. Ill. IV, 128.

§ 807. The proper time for amending or altering records is at the meeting at which they were made, or at the next succeeding meeting, when before the Lodge for approval. But if at any time afterward it is found that the record is incorrect by omission or otherwise, the *Lodge* may amend it, but not the *Secretary:* his power over the record ended with the approval of it. In such case the original record should not be altered by erasure, interlineation, or the like. The fact that an amendment has been made should be noted back on the original record: but the substance of the alteration and the circumstances of its being made should appear in full in the records of the meeting at which it was made, and there only. The practice of erasing, interlining, etc., to correct a record, is fundamentally wrong.

Ill. I, 311; IV, 201, 241.

§ 808. All proceedings of a Lodge-meeting for degree business must be entered in a separate and special record-book, read only at degree meetings; and they must not be entered in any part of the record-book of the ordinary meetings. [Records of meeting in any degree may not be read in any inferior degree.] The records of degree meetings may be read and approved at such time as the local law may pro-

vide, either at the same meeting at which the proceedings took place, and before closing in the particular degree, or at a subsequent meeting when open in that degree. U.S. 3876.

[Illinois has made no general regulation on this matter.—*Ill. IV*, 198.]

§ 809. State Grand Bodies are authorized to permit their subordinates which work in foreign languages to keep their records in their own languages only [prior to 1853 they were required to keep a record in the English language]. But if they keep records in their own language only, their Grand Bodies or the executive officers thereof may compel them to furnish extracts from their minutes translated into English, whenever they shall require it.

U.S. 1113, 2114.

§ 810. Subordinate Lodges can not be required by their Grand Lodges to mutilate the records of their proceedings. U.S. 782.

§ 811. All Lodges working in the German language in Illinois have permission to keep their records in the German language only, subject to the law respecting translations given in § 809, above. Ill. III, 508.

[The Grand Lodge of Illinois, in 1853 (Jour. 1853, p. 58), gave to Robert Blum Lodge, No. 58, permission to keep records in German only. No general permission was given by the Grand Lodge until the above, in 1864. Such permission was given in 1871 to First Scandinavian Lodge, No. 446, working in Swedish.—*Ill. V*, 83.]

§ 812. The moment a member is initiated, he becomes an Odd-Fellow, a *whole* and *entire* Odd-Fellow, subject to all the penalties of the Order, and entitled to all the benefits, save pecuniary ones; he is entitled to a voice in *all* the proceedings; a vote on all questions; and has the right to *propose* as well as *vote* for a candidate. Ill. 1857, 54, 94.

§ 813. Every brother present in a Lodge or Encampment is obliged to vote on all questions, unless excused by the Lodge or Encampment; and no particular number of votes is necessary, so long as a quorum is present. U.S. 4992.

[This rule applies also to Grand Bodies: see U.S.R. Order, 34; G.L. Ill. R.O. V, 8; Cushing's Manual, § 244. But a directly-interested party may not vote: for example, an accused party

may not vote on questions arising in his trial, § 693; a member of G.L. whose seat is contested may not vote on a question affecting his claim, Ill. 1856, 93; and the Representative of a Lodge may not vote in the consideration of an appeal taken by his Lodge, U.S. 4363.

§ 814. All voting in a Subordinate Lodge and Degree Lodges is by the U.S. of an O.F., *unless otherwise provided.* The exception is not alone in case of a ballot for membership, as the decision of the Grand Sire in 1869 (U.S. 4467) would seem to indicate, but in cases of advancing to degrees, granting withdrawal cards, suspending or expelling members and reïnstating them, electing officers, reconsidering a ballot for membership, when the yeas and nays are ordered, etc., in which cases provision is made by law for voting otherwise. U.S. 4993.

§ 815. A Lodge may take a vote by yeas and nays, though it is not the usual mode of voting. Degree Lodges vote in the same way as others do.
Ill. 1856, 20, 23.

§ 816. If the accuracy of the count of a vote by the tellers is disputed (which is allowable), the vote should be taken again, if the objection be made at once, before the declaration is concurred in at all: and, even if only the count of the negative is disputed, both sides of the vote should be taken again at the next trial. U.S. 2873–75.

§ 817. In a Subordinate Lodge, after the *necessary* business has been transacted, a motion to adjourn is in order, and if carried, the Lodge must proceed to close in due form. [This reverses a prior decision in 1852, p. 1886.] U.S. 5177.

§ 818. A member may not be prohibited from leaving the Lodge at proper periods during the meeting, provided a quorum remains; and the N.G. may not compel a brother wishing to retire to remain, by refusing the salutation. Ill. 1855, 23; 1856, 118.

§ 819. The N.G. of a Lodge appoints all committees not elected by the Lodge, except committees of investigation on applications for membership: of these the V.G. appoints one member. All vacancies in committees are filled in the manner of the original selection and at regular meetings of the Lodge.
Ill. III, 115; 1856, 196.

§ 820. Committees duly appointed by the Lodge, or under its authority, may not add to the number of their members, nor assign their duties to others. An absent member may be appointed on a committee, in the discretion of the Lodge, but can not be considered derelict if he fails to attend to its duties by declining. Ill. 1856, 118, 107.

§ 821. A committee can not have the power to draw on the Treasurer of a Lodge for money. Ill. 1856, 232.

§ 822. Committees on matters of grievance or discipline [and committees for the examination of visitors, *U.S.* 690] must always be special committees; and they must not be made standing committees by the by-laws of the Lodge. Ill. I, 148.

§ 823. The Model Code gives legal definition of the duties of a Finace Committee. Ill. IV, 143.

[The Model Code, IV, 3, says they "shall audit and inspect the accounts, books and reports of the Secretaries and Treasurer, and other officers or committees charged with the receipt and expenditure of money; and on any matters referred to them they shall report at the next meeting after their reference; but bills against the Lodge shall be referred to them to be reported upon immediately, or as soon as the case will admit."]

§ 824. Committees of a Lodge may not transact any business of a secular nature on the Sabbath day, except upon the most urgent necessity. Ill. IV, 49.

§ 825. Trustees, five in number, are elected by each Lodge, annually, according to section five of an Act of Incorporation of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, approved Feb. 8, 1849. [See the act in full, Ill. I, 321, or in Appendix to this Digest.]

§ 826. Trustees of a Lodge are not officers thereof, but are a Standing Committee. They must be elected annually, for no longer period, nor shorter except to fill a vacancy; and it is *not expedient* that either the N.G., V.G., Secretary, or Treasurer, shall be members of said board. The election of Trustees must be on the last meeting of December, except in Lodges that by special acts of incorporation have a different time prescribed. A blank certificate of election is furnished by the Grand Secretary. The certificate must be recorded as required by the statute; and the Deputies

of the Grand Master are specially charged with the duty of requiring their Lodges to comply with this law. [See form of Certificate in Appendix.]

Ill. 1856, 118, 207; III, 160, 517, 523.

§ 827. Lodges may not make by-laws that Trustees shall hold office during good behavior; and they can be displaced from their trusteeship only on conviction of official misconduct, or in case of delinquency, or removal from the place where the Lodge is located. Only the Lodge, and not the N.G., can remove Trustees.

Ill. 1856, 171; III, 268; IV, 9.

§ 828. As all members are bound to obey the legal mandates of their Lodge, if Trustees refuse or neglect to report on the financial condition of the Lodge when ordered so to do by it, they are liable to fine or other penalty, at discretion of the Lodge. Ill. I, 302.

§ 829. The Trustees can not have power given them to draw upon the Treasurer; nor can they keep the funds of the Lodge, as they can pass into their hands only on order of the Lodge, for investment. As Standing Committee of the Lodge, it is proper for them to have special charge of widows and orphans under its care. Ill. 1855, 85; 1857, 166.

*** Other laws concerning Trustees see by the Index.

Chapter XXVIII.

Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of Order of Subordinate Lodges.

§ 830. The Constitution of Subordinates is uniform in Illinois, and prescribed by the Grand Lodge. (See § 178.) Lodges may not alter their Constitution. Amendments to it may be adopted at any session of the Grand Lodge, without lying over for a year, and go into effect immediately upon their adoption; and they do not annul the by-laws of subordinates pre-

viously made, except so far as the by-laws conflict therewith.

Const. Subs. Ill. X, 2; Ill. I, 105, 332; III, 248; 1856, 17, 21.

§ 831. By the Constitution a Lodge is fully invested with power to adopt such by-laws and rules of order, from time to time, as may be deemed expedient, provided they do not in any wise contravene any part of the Constitution of Lodges, the laws and constitution of the Grand Lodge of Illinois and of the United States, or the principles of the Order. (See next section.) Const. Subs. Ill. X, 3.

§ 832. A Grand Lodge is not sustained in requiring a subordinate to alter its by-laws when they conform to the general laws. When a Grand Body has delegated to its subordinates full control over their financial regulations, "subject to the approval of the Committee on Laws," if a Subordinate in that jurisdiction passes a by-law in accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, the Committee on Laws must approve the same. The expediency or inexpediency of a by-law of said subordinate on the question of finance can not be inquired into by them. U.S. 4877, 5139.

§ 833. By-laws, and amendments thereto, *must* be submitted to the Grand Lodge at its *next* regular session for approval: if not so done, such by-laws are not necessarily void, but are voidable at the pleasure of the Lodge. But the by-laws of a Lodge are binding upon the members of it until disapproved by the Grand Lodge [or regularly repealed by the Lodge].

Const. Subs. X, 3; Ill. III, 548, 565; 1855, 22, 36; V, 13.

§ 834. When the by-laws of a Lodge provide the same or a less price for a card than that which is charged for the same by the Grand Lodge, the price may be altered by resolution, without reference of the same to the Grand Lodge; and the evening of meeting may be changed without sending the amendment up for approval. Ill. 1856, 114, 115.

§ 835. An assessment made under authority of a by-law for any legal purpose is to be enforced and col-

lected, though the by-law was not sent to the Grand Lodge for approval as required by § 833; and even though the by-law was repealed by the Lodge itself before the session of the Grand Lodge to which it should have been sent if not repealed.

Ill. IV, 200; V, 13, 14, 25.

§ 836. A Grand Master has not the power of approving the by-laws of a Lodge: they must be acted upon by the Grand Lodge. Neither a Deputy nor the Grand Master himself can set aside, by dispensation or otherwise, the properly-made, legal and approved by-laws of a Lodge. Ill. 1856, 20, 173.

[In 1848 (Ill. I, 152), the correction and approval of by-laws was referred to P.G. E. A. Rucker, since G. Rep. and D.G.M., and his action was accepted in advance. In 1856 and 1857 (1856, p. 119; 1857, p. 84), similarly, a large number of codes was examined by G. Sec'y Willard, the reports being previously given the force of law. In all other cases in Illinois the reports have been passed upon by the Grand Lodge.]

§ 837. The by-laws of a Lodge must not contain superfluities, nor reënact the laws of a superior authority. They should deal with those matters only which are left to the discretion of the Lodge. (See U.S. 3269, the same principle applied by the G.L.U.S.)

Ill. 1856, 163–4; 1857, 143.

§ 838. A Lodge may not suspend its by-laws for special occasions, even by a unanimous vote: they must be obeyed or amended regularly.

U.S. 2816, 4149; Ill. 1856, 118.

§ 839. The by-laws of a Lodge provided that the by-laws may be amended only after written notice "shall have been submitted and read on at least two regular meetings previous to the time of action on the proposition," and that "all such propositions shall be read in open Lodge, and subject to discussion at each regular meeting after offered until finally disposed of." An amendment proposed in this Lodge did not appear to have been read in open Lodge and subject to discussion at the meeting next after proposition: it was held that the proposition had become defunct, and could not come up for action except after being proposed anew. Ill. IV, 335–6.

§ 840. The adoption of a new code of by-laws repeals the code previously in force. Ill. III, 264.

The tacit consent of the members can not be regarded as conferring power to enforce any law not found in the by-laws or in any enactment made subsequent to their adoption. U.S. 2790.

§ 841. The following special prohibitions as to the subject of by-laws have been enacted by the Grand Lodge of Illinois:

By-laws are not allowed—

(1) To prescribe qualifications for membership, or prohibit applications for membership on account of age, whether by initiation or on deposit of card. Ill. I, 120; 1856, 118; 1857, 149.

(2) To determine the time of an initiation. Ill. 1856, 235.

(3) To legislate on the scrutiny of ballots. Ill. 1856, 118.

(4) To legislate respecting a quorum, or the dissolution of the Lodge. Ill. 1856, 208.

(5) To prescribe that its Trustees shall be householders, or that they or members of committees shall be of any special degree or rank. Ill. 1854, 68; III, 115.

(6) To legislate respecting degrees, except the amount of fees, and to make the election thereto void by nonusance in due time. Ill. 1856, 178.

(7) To prescribe limits to the watching service. Ill. 1856, 189.

(8) To legislate respecting cards; except that they may prescribe the fee for a card, and require that the fee be paid before application; also, they may require application for withdrawal card to lie over one week. Ill. 1856, 170.

(9) To legislate on indebtedness between brothers. §§ 642, 643.

(10) To declare the traffic in liquors, or other occupations by name, an offense: general principles and not special instances should be enacted. § 644.

(11) To legislate concerning trials. Ill. 1856, 107.

(12) To create other penalties than those prescribed in general laws. §§ 713, 719.

(13) To define good standing, as it is fixed by general laws. Ill. 1857, 88.

[Many other prohibitions may be found in other sections, by aid of the index; it is not thought best to repeat them again here.]

§ 842. A by-law which requires the use of the S^s at a time when such use is not required by instruction of the G.L.U.S. must be sert aside, even though presented to the Grand Lodge and not disapproved: it makes an addition to the secret work, which neither Grand nor Subordinate Lodges may do: the use of the S^s at certain times is complimentary, not obligatory. Ill. III, 549, 565.

§ 843. It is good policy for a Lodge to prepare and adopt some code of the simplest and most frequently useful rules of order, and to append it to the by-laws. But rules of order are conventional only, to aid in the dispatch of business; and while by-laws can be amended only on previous notice, any particular rule or all of them may be set aside temporarily or for the whole evening by vote of the Lodge. Rules of order ought not to be suspended, however, by less than a two-thirds vote. Ill. 1856, 166–67.

§ 844. Penalties should be provided and fixed in the by-laws, and do not belong in rules of order. Ill. 1856, 167.

§ 845. According to the well-settled rules of parliamentary practice, and as embodied in the Rules of Order contained in the 'Model Code', all *questions of order* are to be decided by the presiding officer, subject to an appeal to the Lodge. The decision of the Lodge, in such cases, should be final. Ill. IV, 221.

§ 846. Cushing's Manual is, in this Order, authority for parliamentary usage. (Adopted for use in G.L. U.S. Journal of 1851, p. 1777.) Ill. IV, 143.

§ 847. It is very inexpedient, if not improper, that a Lodge should, by a standing regulation, confer upon a member of a Lodge of another jurisdiction freedom of debate on all questions that may come before it. U.S. 4382.

§ 848. The Model Code.—At the session of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1857, a committee was appointed, consisting of G. Sec'y Willard, P.G. Rep. Barry, and P.G. Edward L. Norton, to draw up a code of by-laws for the use of subordinates: it was the inten-

tion only to place before the Lodges a code which they might make the basis of their own codes, or adopt with no change but filling blanks. The code, since known as 'The Model Code', was published in the spring of 1858: it was approved and recommended by the Grand Lodge that year, and has since been extensively adopted. The committee prepared as a part of it a code of Rules of Order, and a brief appendix of general laws. (See Journal of 1857, pp. 8, 38, 73; Vol. III, p. 30; and the 'Constitution and Laws of the I.O.O.F.' published by the G.L. in 1861 and 1869.)

Chapter XXIX.

Terms, Returns, and Reports.

§ 849. Each year is divided into two terms of six months each, including twenty-six nights of meeting. If a Lodge is allowed to meet semi-monthly, its term must be extended in proportion. [Commonly the terms are said to begin January 1st and July 1st, but by the laws,] Terms commence on the first meeting in January and on the first in July. Grand Bodies may make their terms begin with April and October, if deemed expedient. Every term continues until a new one begins: hence, terms do not *end* with the last meetings in June and December.

U.S. 900, 901, 912, 1492, 2133, 2167.

Old terms do not *close* until the Lodge is opened at its first regular meeting of the new term.

Ill. I, 209.

§ 850. In case a Subordinate Lodge or Subordinate Encampment be instituted or revived in the course of a term, if there be more than thirteen weeks between the time of its institution and the termination of the regular term, they are considered a full term; if there be thirteen weeks or less, then the same, with the ensuing term, constitute one term. (See § 226.)

Deduction from U.S. 794, 952.

§ 851. At the end of each semi-annual term, it is

the duty of the outgoing or last past officers to prepare and forward to the Grand Lodge, immediately, the result of the elections, and a regular report of the work of the term, including those initiated, admitted by card, suspended and expelled (and the cause thereof), rejected, withdrawn by card, reïnstated, and deceased, together with the whole number of degrees conferred, the whole number in membership, the amount of receipts, and the result of the election of officers, accompanied by whatever amount may be due to the Grand Lodge. Const. Subs. VII, 2.

§ 852. After a Lodge has approved the semi-annual or annual reports to the Grand Lodge, the Secretary has no right to make any alteration without special authority from the Lodge, except to correct a palpable clerical error. Ill. III, 161.

§ 853. When a Noble Grand is closing his term of service, the reports for his term which he certifies must not report him as a Past Grand, unless he was so by service still prior to that term, as the return must be made out before the installation of his successor, and until that installation he is not a past officer of that term. U.S. 3210.

§ 854. The report of the Treasurer at the close of his term should be examined by the Finance Committee of his term, and before the first meeting of the new term. Ill. III, 444.

§ 855. All term reports which are made to Grand Bodies by their subordinates must contain, in their own hand-writing, the signatures of the elective officers thereof, and be carefully preserved by the Grand Scribes and Grand Secretaries. U.S. 3478.

[The avowed object of the foregoing law is to prevent fraud in obtaining visiting cards; and it was adopted in connection with the law given in § 878 in the next chapter. From these circumstances, it is plain that the above law, although ambiguous in terms, is meant to require the signatures of the *incoming* elective officers of the new term, and has not reference to the *outgoing* officers of the old term, whose duty it was before the above enactment to certify the reports of their term.]

§ 856. The reports of subordinates should be signed by the N.G., V.G. and Secretary who fill the chairs of those officers on the evening when the reports are

presented for approval, prior to the installation, whether they are the regular or the *pro tem.* officers.
Ill. III, 268.

[That a *pro tem.* officer may sign these reports is recognized in *U.S.* 3210.]

§ 857. The Grand Secretary was authorized in 1857 to prescribe the form for annual and semi-annual reports from subordinates to the Grand Lodge; and in 1860 the printed instructions accompanying the blank returns were ordered to be of force as positive law. Reports must be made on the blanks furnished by him, and according to instructions.
Ill. 1857, 22, 54, 93; III, 167.

§ 858. Each Lodge must preserve a duplicate of its reports for reference, which must be like the report sent to the Grand Secretary, in all respects, and must be recorded in the book required to be furnished by the Grand Secretary.
Grand Secretary's instructions with reports, and Ill. IV, 246.

§ 859. The semi-annual reports should be made out after the close of the last meetings in December and June, so as to be ready for approval by the Lodge at the first meetings in January and July.
Grand Secretary's instructions.

§ 860. The Annual Report should be made out to accompany the January Semi-Annual Reports, and should be made out by the Permanent Secretary, if there is such officer in the Lodge.
Grand Secretary's instructions, and Charge-Book.

§ 861. NAMES, and *not mere numbers*, should be given throughout the report, except in the summaries. This is very important. Grand Secretary's instructions.

§ 862. In giving reasons for suspension, the real cause must be given, namely, a brief statement of the charges on which the brother was found guilty. It is not sufficient to say 'for conduct unbecoming', or the like. Grand Secretary's instructions.

§ 863. In the Annual Report every person is to be listed who was a member of the Lodge at the close of the last meeting in December, according to his rank

at that time: if he has taken several degrees during the term, he is listed only under the highest.

Usage, and Grand Secretary's instructions.

§ 864. The reports of a Lodge should be fowarded immediately after approval by the Lodge, and in time to reach the Grand Secretary during the first month of the new term. The date of mailing the report must be entered in the proper blank on the back of it, and on the envelope, if one with blank for that purpose be furnished by the Grand Secretary.

Ill. 1855, 103, and Grand Secretary's instructions.

§ 865. Reports are not to be delayed for installation, or for other signatures than those of officers who occupy the chairs when they are approved (§ 856), or for any other reason that may delay their reaching the Grand Secretary in January or July. They may be sent without funds rather than delayed.

Grand Secretary's instructions.

§ 866. Capitation Tax, according to the law in § 188, must be sent with each report, or in separate letter before or after, if not at hand when the report is sent. The persons on whom tax is paid are described in § 188, with fuller explanation in the Grand Secretary's instructions. When two Lodges consolidate, the Grand-Lodge dues must be paid on all members of either Lodge in good standing, unless after such consolidation, and before such dues are payable, members are regularly dropped for N.P.D. Ill. III, 292.

§ 867. The Lodge must pay the expense of sending its reports: if sent by express unpaid, the cost is charged to the Lodge.

Grand Secretary's instructions.

§ 868. At several times prior to 1860, laws were adopted inflicting penalty or disability upon Lodges whose reports were not made out in time to reach the Grand Secretary within the first month of the new term; but in 1860 all such laws were repealed.

Ill. 1855, 103, 119; 1856, 89; 1857, 69; III, 203.

Chapter XXX.

Journals and Supplies.

§ 869. The various matters contained in the printed Journals of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, as published and distributed by the Grand Secretary, are declared legally and sufficiently made known and notified to the several Subordinate Lodges, from and after the distribution of the Journals. Ill. 1854, 58.

§ 870. In distributing the annual journals of the sessions of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Secretary is directed to send each Lodge two copies; to a Lodge having thirty-five members, three copies; and one additional copy for each additional fifteen members. Each Lodge is also entitled to one copy of the Annual Journal of the G.L.U.S. (§ 64.) Ill. III, 445.

§ 871. Of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, the journals from the organization to 1852 inclusive, revised and reprinted in 1860, make Vol. I; from 1853 to 1857 inclusive, when reprinted, will be Vol. II; from 1858 to 1865 inclusive make Vol. III; from 1866 to 1870 inclusive, Vol. IV; and it is ordered that hereafter every five years shall make a volume of the Journal. Ill. V, 63.

[An Appendix to this work shows how the pages of the journal correspond with the several years, so that the page of any reference will show its date.]

§ 872. By the term *supplies* are meant the books, cards, odes, diplomas, etc., made and sold by the G.L.U.S. and by the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Neither Grand nor Subordinate bodies, nor individuals, are allowed to print or publish any of the books, cards, diplomas, odes, certificates, etc., of the Grand Lodge of the United States, or any portion of the work; and its Diploma or certificate of membership is the only one that can be recognized, or that can be lawfully signed by officers of Lodges. Its Odes are, since 1870, to bear its imprint. The printing of cards by other parties has been prohibited from January 1, 1845.

U.S. 679, 956, 1121, 588, 3135, 4808; also, § 873.

[The Foreign Jurisdictions of Australia and New Zealand are allowed to print Odes.—U.S. 4680.]

§ 873. All State Grand Officers and officers of all Subordinate Lodges and Encampments are prohibited from signing any diploma, certificate or card not issued by the authority of the G.L.U.S. to brothers of the Order, and properly authenticated by the R.W. Grand Corresponding Secretary, written or engraved on the margin thereof. All diplomas, certificates, or cards, not issued by the authority of the G.L.U.S., which have been signed by any officer of a Grand or Subordinate Body, are of no force or effect, and the same are null and void. But this law shall not be construed to apply to certificates signed by Grand Officers of state jurisdictions to members of defunct Lodges and Encampments, as provided by the laws of the G.L.U.S. (§ 889). U.S. 3135, 3248.

§ 874. The following are the present (1872) prices of supplies, etc., as sold by the Grand Secretary, at rates generally fixed by the Grand Lodge:

Cards, Visiting or Withdrawal	each	$0.25
Dismissal Certificates	"	0.25
Rebekah Cards (Form on p. 192, Journal 1857)	"	0.02
" " (Modified for Widow)	"	0.02
Wives' " (U.S. Digest form) or Widows'	"	0.02
Blank Orders for A.T.P.W. or for S.A.P.W	"	0.02
Forms of Opening and Closing Degree Lodges	"	0.15
Forms of Opening and Closing Degree of Rebekah	"	0.15
Odes for Degree of Rebekah (New, G.L.U.S. edition)	"	0.07½
Odes, Subordinate Lodge	"	0.07½
Diplomas, less than 10, each, $0.75; 10 at one time	"	0.60
" for Ladies, members of Rebekah-Degree Lodges	"	0.50
Book of Forms	"	1.50
Charge Books, Degree Books, Rebekah-Degree Books, Institution Books, Public-Installation Books	"	2.50
Journal G.L.U.S. Vols. I, II, III, IV, V	"	3.75
Journal G.L. of Illinois. Vol. I.....(Postage 8 cts.)	"	1.50
" " " Vol. III..(Postage 14 cts.)	"	2.00
United States Digest, by mail, postage included	"	3.00
" " " by express, charges not paid, or delivered at office of Grand Secretary	"	2.60
Standard Tract "Odd Fellowship—What is it?"		free

The above rates include postage, except on secret books of the Order, Journals of the G.L.U.S. and G.L. of Illinois, Digests, and Diplomas, unless otherwise stated above. Ill. 1857, 78, 81; IV, 37, 137, 278, 291.

[Since 1856, it has been the regular custom of the G. Sec'y of Illinois to print the prices of Supplies on the second page of the cover of the Annual Journal of the Grand Lodge: any future changes will be most readily ascertained there from year to year.]

§ 875. Of the articles mentioned in the preceding section, the Journals of the G.L.U.S. and of the G.L. Illinois, the Diplomas (§ 876), the Diplomas for ladies, or Rebekah-Degree certificates (handsome certificates of membership, U.S. 4384), the U.S. Digest, and the Book of Forms, are sold to individuals: the Standard Tract is now given away (U.S. 5249): the other articles must be ordered by Lodges or Encampments, with cash accompanying the order: the Grand Secretary is directed not to fill any orders for supplies unless the cash accompany the order.
Ill. 1856, 55; 1857, 81–2.

§ 876. Diplomas are delivered to the State Grand Bodies signed by the G.C. and R. Secretary of the G. L.U.S.; and when delivered to members of the Order, they receive the signature of the Grand Master of the State Grand Lodge to which the recipient belongs. Diplomas are granted only by vote of Grand or Subordinate bodies. U.S. 800, 574, 1127.

§ 877. The Grand Lodge of Illinois has published a handsome engraved charter-plate, which the G. Sec'y is authorized to sell to other jurisdictions at one dollar each. Ill. IV, 271, 286; V, 64.

§ 878. Grand Scribes and Grand Secretaries are prohibited from delivering or transmitting visiting or withdrawal cards to any person whatever or to any Encampment or Lodge, excepting upon the order in writing of an Encampment or Lodge, signed by its Scribe (in the case of an Encampment) or by its Secretary (in the case of a Lodge), and authenticated by the official seal of the Encampment or Lodge; except that supplies may be delivered to duly-accredited representatives of subordinates at the sessions of Grand Bodies. U.S. 3478, 5197.

§ 879. All new Lodges are furnished without charge therefor with the following: two Charge-Books; two Degree-Books; two Degree-of-Rebekah Books; one Institution-Book; twelve Visiting Cards; six Withdrawal Cards; eighteen Odes. Ill. 1857, 80.

§ 880. A [Lodge or] Encampment that works in two languages may have two sets of charge [and degree] books, one set in each language. U.S. 3513.

Chapter XXXI.

Defunct Lodges.

§ 881. A Lodge becomes defunct by failing to hold meetings for six months, or by failing to make returns for one year, thereby forfeiting its charter, or by reduction of its membership below five. A Lodge extinct by expulsion or suspension is also called defunct. U.S. Digest of 1853; § 185, above.

§ 882. The name and number of a defunct subordinate, from whatever cause it may have become extinct, can not be given to any other subordinate, as the privilege of reviving the defunct body and resuming its title belongs to a sufficient number of those in membership at its dissolution. Its effects are in like manner preserved for it a reasonable length of time, three years or more. U.S. 93, 1888, 1952.

§ 883. When the members of a defunct Lodge have withdrawn from it so that those remaining are less than the constitutional number for resuscitation [a quorum of five], the G. Sec'y is authorized to dispose of its effects. (Since the passage of this law in 1860, a new rule has been declared on the revival of defunct Lodges; § 884.) Ill. III, 193.

§ 884. A Grand Body may allow the resuscitation of a defunct subordinate on the application of former members, five for a Lodge, and seven for an Encampment, giving to them the name, charter and effects of the defunct, provided that none of the petitioners is at the time of application connected with any other Lodge or Encampment.

U.S. 4145. (But see next section.)

§ 885. Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments may return surrendered charters that have remained unclaimed for not less than five years, upon the petition of the requisite number of qualified brothers, although only one of the petitioners may have been a member of said defunct Lodge or Encampment. *Provided,* however, that if the requisite number of orig-

inal members be not found among the petitioners, it must be apparent that due diligence and effort have been made, in good faith, to procure the required number, or no surrendered funds, effects and property of the defunct Lodge or Encampment shall be returned with the charter, and in all cases the charter fee shall be required, as in case of issuing a new charter. (See preceding section.) U.S. 4886.

§ 886. The resuscitation of a defunct Lodge, on the application of a portion of its original members, does not restore to membership all its former members who were in good standing at the time of its dissolution. U.S. 1478.

§ 887. When a Lodge is suspended or expelled, its functions cease for all purposes. If the members continue to act as a Lodge, their acts are not voidable, but utterly void, and can not be made valid by a Grand Lodge. When the disability is removed, the Lodge begins its life at the point of cessation, the officers at the time of suspension, etc., resuming their places. U.S. 1391, 2701.

§ 888. A Grand Body is not liable for the debts or obligations of a defunct subordinate, except to the amount realized from the subordinate's effects or funds surrendered; and to that amount it is legally and morally liable for the payment of benefits given by another Lodge to a member of its defunct subordinate. U.S. 3062–3, 3107.

§ 889. When a Subordinate Lodge or Encampment becomes extinct, any member thereof is, on paying dues charged against him, entitled to receive from the G. Master and G. Sec'y (or G.P. and G. Scribe) or other authority prescribed by law of the jurisdiction, a card of withdrawal equivalent in force and effect to a withdrawal card issued by a subordinate, and which shall entitle him to the same rights and privileges. The officers to whom the application is made must require satisfactory evidence that the applicant is at the time worthy of the recommendation to the 'friendship and protection' of the brotherhood. The Lodge must also have surrendered its charter and all effects. U.S. 3088, 3113.

The law of the G.L. Ill., equivalent to the above, adds this proviso: provided that no such certificate shall be given to a member of a suspended or expelled Lodge, unless ordered by special vote of the Grand Lodge. By-Laws Ill. II, 3. (See § 744, clause 8.)

§ 890. Where the books of an extinct Lodge or Encampment have become lost or destroyed, the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, or the Grand Patriarch and Grand Scribe, or the M.W. Grand Sire and Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, as the case may be, on being satisfied of the good standing of any member of such extinct Lodges or Encampments, may issue to him a card of withdrawal, which has the same force and effect, and entitles him to the same privileges, as a card of withdrawal issued by existing subordinates. Without such card of withdrawal, a member of an extinct subordinate can not be admitted as an Ancient Odd-Fellow.

U.S. 2860, 3540. (See § 744, clause 8.)

§ 891. The [Grand Master and] G. Sec'y are, under the preceding section, authorized to grant withdrawal cards to brothers suspended or expelled for N.P.D. only, whose Lodges afterward become defunct, provided such brothers furnish evidence of good standing and moral character in the community, and pay one year's dues. Ill. III, 256.

[On account of specially treacherous and deceitful conduct of Jackson Lodge, No. 169, Walshville, Illinois, the Grand Secretary is ordered never to issue cards to any of the following members of that Lodge: T. D. Whitesides, Wm. Burk, A. T. Stearns, Wm. M. Powell, John Clark, C. C. Root, D. B. Smith, G. B. Compton, James Ferguson, O. T. Jones, and A. G. Deshane.—*Ill. III*, 107.]

§ 892. A Grand Body or its chief officer has full power to grant a card to a member largely in arrears to a defunct subordinate, both by reason of the resumption of the functions of the extinct subordinate and by reason of original control over all members in the jurisdiction. This discretionary power implies a judicious investigation into each case. U.S. 2561–2.

§ 893. The Grand Lodge of Oregon asked whether, in case of the extinction of a Lodge for misconduct and the reclamation of its charter and surrender of

its effects, the G.L. can discriminate between members thereof, giving cards to some and refusing to others, or whether it must give cards to all in good standing on its books. The Judiciary Committee reported that the G.L. might order its subordinate to try individuals for the insubordination, or might proceed against the Lodge itself and condemn it, but that it could not do both: that it could not try the Lodge and then punish the individual member: that if clear of the books at the extinction of the Lodge, each individual had a right to a clearance card: that no member can be found guilty or treated as guilty until regularly tried. The committee add that new legislation only can meet the difficulties of the case (U.S. 4639). The G.L.U.S. postponed action on the report (pp. 4673–4), and it was never called up again. But the G.L.U.S. had twice previously decided against the doctrine of the Judiciary Committee: in 1856, confirming G. Sire's 15th decision, § 892, requiring investigation into each case; and again in 1859 (Jour. 3113), § 889, directing officers to ascertain whether an applicant for dismission from a defunct Lodge is worthy or not.

Chapter XXXII.

Miscellaneous.

§ 894. The proper title of the Order is 'THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS', to be abbreviated 'I.O.O.F.', and *not* 'I.O. of O.F.' U.S. 171, 4868.

In the early days of the Order, the name was some times used 'Order of Independent Odd-Fellows', abbreviated 'O.I.O.F.' The charter of the G.L. Ohio was so headed. U.S. 179, 187, 200, 201.

§ 895. The term 'Lodge', when used in our laws without qualification, means a Subordinate Lodge of the Order in good standing. U.S. 1149.

§ 896. The twenty-sixth of April, the anniversary of the introduction of the Order into this country in

1819, is established as the anniversary of this Order, and all Grand Lodges and Encampments are requested to urge their subordinates to observe the day in some appropriate manner. U.S. 41, 64, 4210.

§ 897. All magazines, periodicals or other publications [except journals of proceedings, digests, and the Standard Tract] purporting to treat upon Odd-Fellowship are solely and entirely upon the responsibility of their editors and publishers, having no sanction or authority from the G.L.U.S. for any thing appearing therein. [This was adopted when the G.L. U.S. disposed of *The Covenant and Official Magazine*, for which it had been responsible.] U.S. 792.

§ 898. It is recommended that the public press be used as a means of advancing the interests of the Order. Notices of times and places of meeting published in the local papers are advised. A liberal encouragement should be afforded to our own press. U.S. 4420.

899. The establishment of Odd-Fellows' Libraries in every place where it can be successfully brought to pass is calculated to promote the best interest of the Order, and is earnestly recommended. U.S. 4917.

The Grand Lodge urges upon subordinates the importance of the formation of libraries wherever practicable. Lodges are required to report, with the semi-annual returns for July in each year, the number of volumes in their respective libraries, the Grand Secretary's blanks being prepared therefor. Ill. IV, 469.

§ 900. The order of arrangement of a procession of the Order at a funeral is given in § 622, above. In other processions the same order is to be observed as far as practicable, and the same rules of precedence. The Encampment branch is considered more exalted than the Subordinate, and precedence is generally given to the patriarchal degrees. This, however, may be controlled by circumstances; as, for example, where the procession is organized under and in behalf of a single Subordinate Lodge. In this case precedence is usually given to the body under and on whose

behalf the procession is organized. In a procession, sashes are to be worn only by officers and past officers.
U.S. 346, 962, 1932.

[It will be observed that in the procession the rear is the post of honor; the members of lowest rank go before all others, and the P. Grands are the last of the unofficial brothers; the elective officers and N.G. close up the Lodge-ranks; the corpse of the deceased brother again comes in rear of all. Hence, in assigning an Encampment a place in a procession in which it appears as an organization, it would take precedence by coming in the rear of all Lodges. The reason of this is apparent when the effect of the countermarching is noticed: that brings those of highest rank foremost at the place of ceremony, while they are heralded on the march by those of lower ranks.]

§ 901. In a procession organized by the G.L.U.S. a Grand Representative takes place as a member of that body, in precedence over all officers and members of State Grand Bodies; but in any other procession he takes place according to his rank as an officer of a State Grand Body. U.S. 2214.

§ 902. Persons not members of the Order or connected with it (for instance, ladies who have not the Degree of Rebekah, though in company with brothers) should not be allowed to join its public processions.
Ill. IV, 379.

§ 903. A brother holding a withdrawal card has no *right* to join a procession of the Order without consent of the Lodge by which the procession is formed.
U.S. 1503.

§ 904. The meetings of all Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments may be opened and closed with prayer, which is declared eminently proper and highly desirable. But prayer is not an integral part of the work except in Encampments; and each Lodge may determine for itself upon the practicability of opening and closing with prayer. But a Lodge may not assign it as a duty to any brother or officer and enforce the ceremonial by fine or penalty. No one may be required to fulfill that office who can not do so with due solemnity or without violation of conscience. Hence, it is *not* imperative on Subordinate Lodges to have the duties of Chaplain regularly performed in the opening and closing ceremonies.
U.S. By-Laws, XXI; U.S. 685, 2491, 4890.

§ 905. There are no forms of prayer for opening and

closing Grand or Subordinate Lodges or Encampments; each body is authorized to adopt a form for itself. U.S. 685, 1266.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois has declared it doubtful policy for a subordinate to adopt a form, and forbids the printing of any form that may be adopted in the by-laws as an appendix or otherwise. Ill. I, 151.

§ 906. A member of the Order who is a physician engaged in active practice of his profession should be exempt from the watching service of a Lodge, because of his liability to be summoned at any time to answer calls of emergency or in haste. A physician not in practice has no right to such exemption.

Ill. 1856, 167.

[A Lodge fined a brother, under its by-law, for not attending the funeral of a deceased brother. He, being a practicing physician, plead in excuse professional business, and finally appealed to the Grand Master, who sustained the by-law as legal, but said that good policy would dictate that he should be excused.— Ill. IV, 379.]

§ 907. A brother when sick is entitled to attention and watching without reference to state lines or jurisdictions [the decision is on appeal from a Lodge in a border city, E. St. Louis], when within a reasonable distance of the Lodge. The question what is a reasonable distance should be determined by the Lodge according to the circumstances of each case. (See § 841, clause 7.) Ill. IV, 310.

§ 908. The letting of a Lodge-room for public exhibitions is of doubtful expediency, to say the least; but, as there is no law prohibiting it in terms, it may be done, provided the regular work of the Lodge be not thereby interfered with, nor any of its property damaged, injured, or endangered. Ill. III, 160.

§ 909. A Lodge has no right to sell or dispose of its regalia, emblems, or Lodge-room furniture, when the Lodge would thereby be left deficient in the paraphernalia requisite for the performance of regular work.

Ill. III, 160.

§ 910. The G.L.U.S. has adopted forms for public dedication of halls and for laying corner-stones, and directs that none others be used for these purposes by the Order. U.S. 3278, 4387.

[The forms are given in the Book of Forms; in the U.S. Digest of 1870, White's; see, also, Appendix to this volume.]

§ 911. A member of the Order in good standing is a brother at all times, and members of the Order are bound to recognize him as such. Lodges may not, in their by-laws, forbid the use of the title 'Brother' in public. Ill. I, 149.

§ 912. If a person join the Order under an assumed name, he must abide the consequences of his own act; neither his Lodge nor its Grand Lodge can authorize the resumption of his proper name upon their records, or give him a card by it. U.S. 2924, 3476.

§ 913. Good standing signifies contributing membership in a Subordinate Lodge, and freedom from any disability by reason of non-payment of dues, or of charges under the penal provisions of the Lodge. All members of Lodges in the condition above defined are in good standing in their Lodges; and all brothers who hold legal unexpired and unrevoked withdrawal cards are in good standing in the Order, though not members of any Lodge. (See § 319; also, § 841, clause 13.) U.S. 497, 2954.

§ 914. The Grand Lodge recommends to all its subordinates to insure all their property against loss by fire. (See § 200.) Ill. I, 307.

§ 915. The Grand Lodge of Illinois is by law a corporate body, with the ordinary powers and privileges of such corporations, and the power to hold property not exceeding in annual value $20,000. The Grand Officers constitute the corporation under the title of 'The Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows'. [See the act of Incorporation (dated Feb. 8th, 1849) given in full in Journal Vol. I, p. 321, with important amendments (dated Feb. 16th, 1865) given in Vol. III, p. 536: accepted by G.L. Ill. in 1865, Vol. III, 561. Given in Appendix to this Digest.]

§ 916. The word '*making*', in the charge to the O.G., means making an Odd-Fellow—*i.e.*, out of a man, as one would make brick out of clay. Ill. I, 219.

§ 917. The use of the 'ratchet' or 'hatchel', some times called 'the bull-ring', for making a hideous noise at the initiation of a candidate, is an innovation, and is positively prohibited, as is any other va-

riation from the initiatory ceremony as laid down in the ritual. Ill. IV, 202.

§ 918. Members retiring or returning while the Lodge is in session must make the proper address to the chairs, except the I.G., who has some times to be on either side of the door, the O. Cond. when entering with the candidate, and the Warden when retiring with the candidate to clothe him in regalia.
*Ill. IV, 128.

§ 919. The delivery of lectures on Odd-Fellowship, either in Lodges or in public, is not consistent with the duties of brethren of the Order, unless they are authorized to act in such a capacity by special enactment in Lodges or Encampments of the state or territory within whose jurisdiction the lectures are delivered; and all enactments of Grand or Subordinate Lodges having such an object in view should expire by limitation within some reasonable space of time. (See §§ 920, 921.) U.S. 661.

§ 920. The law of § 919 is so broad as to interdict all lectures upon Odd-Fellowship except as there allowed, whether relating to the work of the Order, or its rise, progress, general attributes, or other matters connected with the Order. By special enactment alone on the part of a Grand Lodge can [its above specified] authority for the delivery of a lecture be conferred: the Grand Master of himself has no such authority. U.S. 1391–2.

[This decision does not interfere with the authority above given to subordinates: its object is only to say that, as *special* enactment is required by the terms of the law, a Grand Master can not use the power given to a Grand Lodge. It is plain that the G. Sire was only interpreting the law of 1844–5, not reversing or changing it. If the latter clause read "On the part of a Grand Lodge, special enactment alone can confer authority for the delivery of a lecture," the plain meaning would be the real one of the decision given. Any other interpretation would forbid the universal usage that a Lodge may invite a brother to give an address at a celebration or festival. See § 921.]

§ 921. Subordinate Lodges may authorize (under authority of § 919) the delivery of lectures on the doctrines and practices of the Order, in public or in private, for a limited time. The invitation to a brother to deliver an address to the public or to the Lodge is such authority [for him to speak] as is required. It

is, in effect, an enactment expiring within a reasonable time; to wit, when the invitation has been accepted and complied with. Ill. IV, 239.

§ 922. Pleasure excursions by Lodges on the Sabbath day [Sunday] are not allowed. Ill. IV, 49.

§ 923. Grand Lodges are requested to take action, at as early a day as possible, and, where practicable, to provide for the establishment of suitable places where the orphan children of the members of the Order in their several jurisdictions may be supported and educated. Also, for the establishment, at suitable localities, of asylums for the use and benefit of valetudinary members of the Order, where they may be comfortably supported during the remnant of their days. In cases where Grand Lodges may omit to take action in relation to either of these objects, any Lodge or number of Lodges in such jurisdictions are authorized to raise the funds necessary, and to apply the same in the establishment and support of such institutions or asylums. U.S. 4888.

Chapter XXXIII.

The Encampment Branch of the Order, and Laws peculiar to it.

☞The Index to this Chapter will be found separate from the General Index, and at the close of it.

§ 924. Prefatory Note.—The Encampment Branch of the Order, some times called the Patriarchal Order, consists of Grand and Subordinate Encampments, which bear the same relations to each other severally and mutually under general laws, and the same relations to the G.L.U.S., as are borne by Grand and Subordinate Lodges to each other and to the G.L.U.S. The journals of the G.L.U.S. show that, as cases arise, the legislation which was made originally

for one branch of the Order is applied to the other, if applicable, though that other branch be not alluded to in the original decision or enactment. Hence, all the laws of the G.L.U.S. given in former chapters, unless superseded in relation to Encampments by rules to be given in this chapter, are as applicable to Grand and Subordinate Encampments, to Grand Patriarchs and other officers, both Grand and Subordinate, as to Grand and Subordinate Lodges and their officers.

It will also be found that, as most of the members of the Grand Encampment of Illinois are also members of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, as the two bodies meet in the same week, and as the members of the Encampments, with rare exceptions, are all members of the Lodges in Illinois, the legislation of the two branches of the Order is quite similar. Nevertheless, though officers and members of Encampments in Illinois may observe by custom the same laws with which they are familiar in Lodges, taking usage for law in cases not specially provided for, none of the laws of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, as given in the foregoing chapters, are to be held as law in Encampments until enacted by the Grand Encampment.

DIVISION I.—Grand Encampments: Grand Encampment of Illinois: Grand Officers: Deputies of the Grand Patriarch.

§ 925. Grand Encampments exist by virtue of warrants or dispensations duly granted or confirmed by the Grand Lodge of the United States. Upon all occasions when precedence is to be observed, they rank below State Grand Lodges, which are the supreme legislative heads within their respective jurisdictions. U.S. Digest of 1847, p. 54.

[Statements of the general powers of Grand Encampments are in Chapters I and II.]

§ 926. Grand Encampments work in the Grand-Encampment Degree, which was adopted in 1842. It can be conferred only at a session of the Grand Encampment, and only in its hall of meeting, or in a

contiguous room by special resolution, and only upon persons qualified to become members of the body.

U.S. 1247, 1091; see, also, §§ 556, 45, 311, and 961.

§ 927. Grand Encampments may be organized either of P.C. Patriarchs alone, or of these and P.H. Priests, each G.E. being at liberty to frame its constitution in this respect to suit itself. The grade of P.H.P's, therefore, depends on local laws: if by these they are admitted to membership in the G.E., it is best to make them eligible to any office, including that of Grand Patriarch, as it is advisable that all members be placed on the same footing. But all these matters are submitted to the local legislatures of the Patriarchal Branch of the Order. U.S. 1114.

§ 928. The Grand Encampment of Illinois was organized at Peoria, July 24th, 1850, under warrant from Grand Sire R. H. GRIFFIN, by D.D. G. Sire CHARLES H. CONSTABLE.

There had then been chartered in the state Encampments numbered from one to sixteen inclusive, by the G.L.U.S., which formed the constituency of the new Grand Encampment. This body exists by virtue of its charter from the G.L.U.S., and is the head of the Patriarchal Order in Illinois, with such powers as are given by its charter, the general laws, and its constitution. Its general powers are the same as those of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, as named in § 66, above.

G.E. Jour. 1850, 3, 4; G.E. Const. I, 1, 2.

§ 929. The Grand Encampment of Illinois is composed of the Past Chief Patriarchs and Past High Priests in membership in its subordinates; but no member can be admitted to any session of the Grand Encampment if his Encampment be in arrears for more than one term. Each candidate for membership in the Grand Encampment must present sufficient evidence from his subordinate that he has filled the office of C.P. or H.P. by legal election, and served the proper term. Any P.C.P. or P.H.P. who has filled either of those offices in another state may, if a member of a Subordinate Encampment under this jurisdiction, make application for membership to this

Grand Encampment, by producing a certificate from the Subordinate Encampment to which he belongs of his good standing, and a certificate from the Camp of which he was last a member showing his official standing. [The Grand Encampment is not a representative body, and recognizes no other representatives of a subordinate than all such of its P.C.P's and P.H.P's as attend the session with due evidence of right to membership.] Const. G.E. Ill. II, 1, 2, 3.

§ 930. The following is the form of certificate of a member of the Grand Encampment:

.....ENCAMPMENT, NO....., I.O.O.F.

To the R. W. Grand Encampment of Illinois, I.O.O.F.:

This is to certify that P.C.P. [or P.H.P.].....was duly elected and installed C.P. [or H.P.] of this Encampment, and completed the term for which he was elected. We cheerfully recommend him to receive the Grand-Encampment Degree.

In Testimony whereof, we hereunto affix our hands and [L.S] the seal of our Encampment, this ..... day of .... 18 .

....., C.P.

....., H.P.

Attest: ....., *Scribe.*

By-Laws G.E., 5.

§ 931. Brothers who obtain membership in any Grand Encampment by service as H.P. can not, upon going to another state, obtain membership in the Grand Encampment thereof, if such body is by its constitution composed only of P.C.P's. Each Grand Encampment determines for itself whether to admit as members P.H.P's or P.C.P's only.

U.S. 1770–71.

§ 932. Any member of the Grand Encampment may, by a vote of the same, be fined, suspended, or expelled, for improper conduct; provided that the accused shall in all cases have an opportunity of making his defense. Const. G.E. II, 4.

§ 933. The officers of a Grand Encampment are M. W. Grand Patriarch, M.E. Grand High Priest, R.W. Grand Senior Warden, R.W. Grand Scribe, R.W. Grand Treasurer, R.W. Grand Junior Warden, who are elected; and Grand Sentinel, who is appointed by the Grand Patriarch. U.S. Digest of 1847, p. 55.

[The right of a G.E. to create other offices is inferrible from the power of a G.L., U.S. 1476 (in § 48). As to Grand Representatives, see § 118.]

§ 934. The elective officers of the Grand Encampment are Most Worthy Grand Patriarch, Most Excellent Grand High Priest, R.W. Grand Senior Warden, R.W. Grand Scribe, R.W. Grand Treasurer, R.W. Grand Junior Warden, and R.W. Grand Representatives, elected at the annual session by ballot, by majority of all votes cast, or by acclamation if there be but one candidate. Candidates must be previously nominated; and at each new ballot the lowest candidate is withdrawn. Const. G.E. III, 1, 3, 4.

§ 935. The appointed officers are a Worthy Grand Sentinel, Worthy Grand Outside Sentinel, and a D.D. G.P. for each district, appointed annually by the Grand Patriarch. Const. G.E. III, 2.

§ 936. All vacancies occurring in the Grand Offices are filled by the Grand Patriarch, *ad interim*, and at the next regular session an election takes place in the regular manner. Any member of the Grand Encampment, in good standing, is eligible for office; and all officers are eligible for reëlection except the Grand Patriarch. Const. G.E. III, 5; V.

[A suspended Patriarch is not eligible, not being in good standing; and if elected, he can not be installed.—U.S. 4467. The note of § 89 applies to the G.E. also.]

§ 937. Any Grand Officer may be removed from office for misconduct or neglect of duty; and for these causes the Grand Patriarch may, during the recess of the Grand Encampment, suspend or remove any appointed officer. Const. G.E. III, 6.

§ 938. The Grand Patriarch and other elective officers have powers and duties as prescribed in the Charge-Books of the Order. The Grand Patriarch has supervisory authority over the jurisdiction of his Grand Encampment. U.S. Digest of 1847, p. 56.

§ 939. To the Most Worthy Grand Patriarch belongs the general supervision of the Patriarchal Branch of the Order throughout the State of Illinois. He presides in the Grand Encampment, preserves order therein, and causes the constitution to be strictly observed. His decision on all points not provided for

in the constitution must be obeyed, unless reversed on an appeal to the Grand Encampment. He has a casting vote on all occasions except the election of officers or balloting, in either of which cases he may vote as the other members. He must sign all orders on the Treasurer; also, all other documents that require his signature. He appoints all committees, except when, on motion, the Grand Encampment reserves the right. He has authority to grant dispensations for conferring degrees and opening new Encampments; and to order special communications of the Grand Encampment or subordinates, whenever he may deem it necessary, or when requested to do so by seven members of the body so called.

Const. G.E. IV, 1.

§ 940. Unless the Grand Encampment Constitution limits the general superintending authority incident to his office, the Grand Patriarch has, as a part of such superintending authority, the right to interdict any public display of emblems or secret working costumes of the Encampments under his jurisdiction, which, in his judgment, may prove prejudicial to that branch of the Order. U.S. 3030.

§ 941. It is not within the power of a Grand Patriarch to authorize the removal of a subordinate from one town or city to another: that power belongs to the State Grand Body. (See § 943.) U.S. 3181.

§ 942. The Grand Patriarch has no authority to authorize an Encampment to meet alternately at one and another place; and the law requires its meetings to be held at the place specified in its charter or dispensation. G.E. Jour. 1866, 4.

§ 943. The Grand Patriarch of the G.E. of Illinois is empowered to grant a dispensation for the removal of the location of any Subordinate Encampment within this jurisdiction, whenever petitioned so to do by said Encampment, provided he is satisfied that such removal will be for the good of the Order.

G.E. Jour. 1857, 25. See § 941.

§ 944. The Grand Patriarch of Illinois has not authority to change the name of an Encampment, nor to approve such change; nor has an Encampment a

right to change its own name. The G.E. Constitution does not confer upon the G.P. powers as extensive as those given the G. Master by the G.L. of Illinois.

G.E. Jour. 1868, 75.

§ 945. The Grand Patriarch is authorized to appoint such number of competent members of the Grand Encampment as may be necessary, to visit such of the Encampments throughout the jurisdiction as may invite them, for the purpose of giving instructions in the work, and each Encampment is required to pay the necessary expenses of the instructor invited by it; and the instructions given by the instructors selected by the Grand Patriarch are to be received as the authorized and proper work.

G.E. Jour. 1867, 48.

§ 946. The Grand High Priest presides and acts in the absence of the Grand Patriarch; and in case the office of Grand Patriarch becomes vacant for any cause, he has the full powers of Grand Patriarch until the next regular session, and until the vacancy is filled. He performs the duties of his office at installation, and at the opening and closing of the Grand Encampment. Const. G.E. IV, 2.

§ 947. The Grand Senior Warden assists the Grand Patriarch in presiding and preserving order; and in the absence of the Grand Patriarch and Grand High Priest he presides; and in case both these offices become vacant during recess, the Grand Senior Warden, *ex officio*, becomes Grand Patriarch.

Const. G.E. IV, 3.

§ 948. The Grand Scribe must attend all regular and special sessions of the Grand Encampment, and record the proceedings. He preserves all books, papers, etc., belonging to the archives of the Grand Encampment; attests all orders drawn on the Grand Treasurer for moneys appropriated by the Grand Encampment; keeps the accounts of the Subordinate Encampments with the Grand Encampment; keeps a list of the members, with the date of their admission; collects all moneys due to the Grand Encampment, and pays them into the hands of the Grand Treasurer; and transmits annually, to the Grand Lodge of the United

States, a report of the state of the Patriarchal Order in Illinois, according to the form prescribed; performs such other duties as may be required; and receives such compensation as may from time to time be agreed upon. Const. G.E. IV, 4.

§ 949. The Grand Scribe is instructed to furnish blanks for Treasurer's bonds when sending blanks for returns to the Encampments. He is to keep the regalia of the G.E. in his own possession during recess of that body. G.E. Jour. 1867, 46; 1868, 75.

§ 950. It is the duty of the Grand Scribe to examine all reports of subordinates upon the reception thereof, and to make therein such corrections of any and every kind as he shall find necessary, and inform the subordinates thereof; and such corrections are deemed the legal corrections of and by the Grand Encampment, until set aside or overruled by decision of the Grand Patriarch upon appeal to that officer, or by action of the Grand Encampment in session.

G.E. Jour. 1865, 244.

§ 951. It is the Grand Treasurer's duty to receive and take charge of all funds of the Grand Encampment; pay all orders drawn on him by the G.P. and attested by the G.S. He must submit a report of his accounts at the annual session, or when ordered so to do; and give a satisfactory bond for the faithful discharge of his duties, previous to installation.

Const. G.E. IV, 5.

[At the session of 1857 the G.E. conferred the offices of G.S. and G.T. both upon one person, and has ever since continued to do so.]

§ 952. The Grand Representatives attend the sessions of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and faithfully represent the Grand Encampment therein. The Grand Junior Warden opens and closes the Grand Encampment according to his office; and he introduces into the Grand Encampment all new members, after their credentials have been found correct. The Grand Sentinels perform the duties of their respective offices, as prescribed by the regulations and work of the Grand Encampment. Const. G.E. IV, 6, 7, 8.

§ 953. The elective officers of the Grand Encampment shall each be entitled to and receive five cents

per mile for each mile of necessary travel by the most direct route from the location of their several Encampments to the place where the Grand Encampment shall hold its annual meeting, and in returning therefrom, and two dollars each for each day that the Grand Encampment shall remain in session, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *provided*, that no officer of that body who is an officer or representative of who occupies any position in the R.W. Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F., of Illinois, by which he is entitled to or receives 'Mileage and Per Diem' for his attendance upon that body, shall be entitled to or receive the above compensation. The Committee on Finance is instructed to report the names of such as are entitled to mileage and per diem, together with the amount due to each; whereupon, the Grand Scribe must issue his draft on the Grand Treasurer for said amounts respectively. G.E. Jour. 1858, 58.

§ 954. The honors prescribed for the officers of Grand Lodges are intended alike for the officers of Grand Encampments. U.S. 2737.

§ 955. By the Constitution of the Grand Encampment (IV, § 1), it appears to be the duty of that body to assign the districts to which D.D.G.P's are to be appointed; but customarily the formation of districts is left to the G.P., and generally each Encampment is made a district. The District Deputies have the powers and duties assigned them by their commissions; the grant of power and duty is the same as is given in § 151, above, to a Deputy of the G.M. in the other branch of the Order. They are subject, also, to the general and special laws and usages of the Patriarchal Order.

Const. G.E. IV, 9; Journals G.E. Ill., yearly; commission of D.D.G.P. in Appendix.

§ 956. A D.D.G.P. need not have the G.E. Degree as a qualification. When visiting an Encampment on official business as representative of the G.P. (§ 155), he is entitled to the same honors as are given that officer. On his right to take the chair of a C.P., see § 156, note. U.S. 4838, 4887; 4883; 4240.

§ 957. Arrearages for dues do not disqualify a D.D.

G.P. for the duties of his office, unless they have caused him to be suspended. G.E. Jour. 1869, 92.

§ 958. The Standing Committees of the Grand Encampment consist of three members each: they are appointed by the G.P. immediately upon his assuming the duties of his office, and serve one year. They are as follows: (1) Committee on Elections and Returns; (2) on Finance; (3) on Appeals; (4) on the State of the Order; (5) Judiciary. Their several duties are indicated by their titles. Const. G.E. VI.

§ 959. The G.E. holds one regular session each year, on the first day of the session of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, at seven o'clock P.M., and at the place where the Grand Lodge of Illinois is held. Special sessions must be held at such place as is designated in the call. Special sessions are to be called by the Grand Patriarch at any time, upon the application of three Subordinate Encampments, or of seven members of the Grand Encampment, who shall be members of no less than three several Subordinate Encampments. No business can be transacted at the special sessions except that specified in the call; and of all special sessions at least thirty days' notice must be given to each Subordinate Encampment, and to each Grand Officer except the D.D.G.Patriarchs. Seven members constitute a quorum at all meetings.

Const. G.E. VII; By-Laws G.E. 1.

§ 960. At the time appointed for the meeting of the Grand Encampment in session, if no quorum presents itself within thirty minutes of the hour set, the members present should organize informally and adjourn to some other time. In the absence of the G.P., G.H.P., G.S.W., and G.J.W., the chair shall be taken by a P.G.P. present, who may be called to it by a majority of the members present. After opening in regular form, the Grand Encampment is governed by the ordinary parliamentary law, having adopted no rules of order except the following order of business:

I. Presentation of Certificates for Degrees, Membership, etc., and conferring Degrees.

II. Reading proceedings of previous meetings.
III. Presentation of Reports of Subordinate Encampments.
IV. Reports of Grand Officers.
V. Reports of Standing Committees.
VI. Reports of Special Committees.
VII. Miscellaneous Business.

By-Laws G.E. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7.

§ 961. The Grand Encampment must be opened in the Grand-Encampment Degree at all times when engaged with any business of the Encampment branch of the Order, unless while installing Grand Officers, when, by resolution, it may, during that ceremony, be opened in the R.P. Degree, in order to permit the presence of members of that rank in the Order (§ 45). Every P.C.P. and every P.H.P. in good standing is entitled to receive the Grand-Encampment Degree at the sessions of the Grand Encampment, upon presentation of evidence of standing and service.

Const. G.E. IX.

[The G.E. has repeatedly opened in the R.P.D. during instruction in the work, in order to admit members of that degree during the exemplification, though it has never opened in that degree for installation. See Journal of 1857 (first instance), 31; 1858, 64; 1859, 88; 1860, 120; 1863, 188; 1864, 209; 1865, 239, 241; 1866, 15, refusal to open in R.P.D.; 1871, 159, 168, former custom resumed. Sundry C.P's asked leave to visit the G.E. in 1869, and were refused, G.E. Jour. 1869, 102.]

§ 962. The Grand Encampment can amend its own constitution or the uniform constitution adopted by it for its subordinates, at any regular session, upon a written proposition for amendment, by a majority of two-thirds; or, if notice of the proposition to amend the Subordinate Constitution has been given a year before, it may be adopted by a majority of Encampments represented. The Grand Encampment may adopt or amend at any regular session by-laws and rules of order, by a two-thirds vote. Subordinates may adopt by-laws, which must be sent to the next session of the Grand Encampment for approval.

Const. G.E. X, 8; XI, 1, 2.

§ 963. Each Encampment must report at the close of each term as required by its constitution, according to a form furnished, and pay to the Grand En-

campment such percentage on receipts, or such capitation tax, as may be fixed by the by-laws: *provided*, that, if the rated fixed by the by-laws bring more revenue than is necessary, the Grand Encampment, at a regular session, may, by resolution, establish a lower rate for the ensuing year; and *provided, further*, that, in case of emergency, the Grand Encampment, or the Grand Patriarch with the advice and consent of the elective officers, may order a special assessment on the subordinates. Since 1861 the revenue of the Grand Encampment is raised by capitation tax, paid, as in the Lodges, on all members in good standing. Const. G.E., X, 3; By-Laws G.E. 8.

§ 964. The Grand Encampment is by law a corporate body, with the usual powers and privileges of such corporations, and the right to hold property of the annual value of $20,000. The Grand Officers constitute the corporation. The legal title of the corporation is 'The Grand Encampment of the State of Illinois of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows'. Subordinate Encampments become corporations by the same Act on the election of five Trustees, etc., precisely as provided for Lodges in § 825, above, with the same grant of powers. [See the Act (dated Feb. 18th, 1857) in full, in the Journal of the G.E. for 1857, p. 47; and in the Appendix to this Digest, see the note to the Act of Incorporation of the Grand Lodge, which shows the same.]

DIVISION II.—Charters: Institution: Defuncts: General Laws of Subordinate Encampments not otherwise classed.

§ 965. Grand Patriarchs and their duly-commissioned Special Deputies are hereby empowered, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Grand Encampments respectively, to confer the Subordinate-Encampment Degrees upon a sufficient number of Scarlet-Degree members of a Subordinate Lodge, for the purpose of qualifying them as proper petitioners for a warrant or charter for an Encampment within their jurisdiction at a place where none

exists. Applicants for such warrants must be of the R.P. Degree. U.S. 4364, 484.

[Law of 1868. The similar law of 1856 did not say *Special* Deputies, nor require regulations of Grand Encampment, but did require that the new Encampment should not be within thirty miles of an existing Encampment.—U.S. 2630, 2664.]

§ 966. The Grand Patriarch is authorized, by himself or [Special] Deputy (§ 965), to confer the Patriarchal Degrees upon Scarlet-Degree members to qualify them to form new Encampments, when the good of the Order is found to require it.

G.E. Jour. 1868, 76.

[The custom is for the G.P. to authorize, by special warrant, some Deputy to confer the degrees and receive the petition for a dispensation for a new Encampment; with this warrant are sent the books, etc., and dispensation for the new Encampment: as soon as the petitioners for the degrees have received them, they sign a regular petition for the Encampment charter, which only persons having the R.P.D. can ask for; and the Deputy proceeds to institute the Encampment.]

§ 967. Except as provided in the preceding section, the Encampment Degrees can be given only by a Subordinate Encampment: they can not be conferred in a Grand Encampment. U.S. 1247.

§ 968. Seven R.P.D. members, in good standing in the Order, who are contributing members of Subordinate Lodges in the State of Illinois, may petition the Grand Encampment for a charter to constitute an Encampment of Patriarchs. The petition must be accompanied by the sum of thirty dollars as the charter fee, and certificates of membership in a Subordinate Lodge or Lodges, and their withdrawal cards from Subordinate Encampments, or a certificate from a D.D.G.P. that such cards, in proper form, have been deposited with him. Should the charter be granted, the Grand Patriarch, or such other qualified Patriarch as he may designate, is to open the Encampment and present the charter. Const. G.E. VIII.

§ 969. Charter members must pay the same fee as others admitted by card. G.E. Jour. 1866, 5.

§ 970. An Encampment may not be named after any living individual.—G.E. Jour. 1869, 108. The same enactment by the G.L.U.S. is given in § 169.

§ 971. Seven is the constitutional quorum of an En-

campment. The charter of an Encampment can not be surrendered by a majority of its members, if there be in the minority a constitutional quorum of seven members who desire to retain and work under it.
U.S. 410, and inference from § 176.

§ 972. Whenever the membership of any Encampment is reduced below the constitutional number, viz., *seven*, or it fails to make a report for one year, its charter may be forfeited by a vote of the Grand Encampment. When a charter is forfeited, by the operation of the preceding section or otherwise, it becomes the duty of the last-installed officers to deliver to the Grand Patriarch, or an officer by him deputed, all the books, funds, and other property of the Encampment. Const. G.E. X, 4, 5.

[Respecting revival of defunct Encampments, see Chapter XXXI; the rules that apply to Lodges apply to Encampments, except as to the quorum required. If a Grand Encampment becomes defunct, its defunct subordinates may be revived by the G.L.U.S., or by the Grand Sire in recess.—U.S. 5194.]

§ 973. It is optional with Encampments whether they will or will not use prayer in opening and closing their meetings where it is not made an integral part of the work; but where it is made an integral part of the work, it must not be omitted, nor a different form used. (See §§ 904, 905.) U.S. 1033.

§ 974. All the work of this Order, and especially the conferring of its degrees, should be performed in a courteous and dignified manner; and to make the work the occasion of any sport is contrary to the spirit, purposes and laws of the Order. All additions to, alterations of or innovations in the work of the Order, and all parodies or perverted representations of the same, are gross disorders and offenses: and it is the duty of all officers and members to aid the Grand Patriarch in suppressing and punishing the same.
G.E. Jour. 1867, 48.

§ 975. A member attending his own Encampment is not properly said to visit it; and he should not be debarred from share in its proceedings for one term's arrearages only. G.E. Jour. 1867, 41.

§ 976. While a member is in good standing in an Encampment, he is entitled to a seat therein: hence,

Encampments should make no inquiry of their members as to their payment of dues in their Lodges, and should exclude a Patriarch only after evidence of loss of membership in his Lodge.

G.E. Jour. 1857, 20, modified by § 1026.

§ 977. Each member of an Encampment in Illinois who holds membership in a Lodge in another jurisdiction must, at each semi-annual meeting, furnish to the Encampment satisfactory evidence of good standing in his Lodge. G.E. Jour. 1871, 158.

[What meeting is to be deemed *the semi-annual meeting* does not legally appear. The compiler suggests that, for correctness of reports, the last meetings in June and December are the best.]

§ 978. After an Encampment has been regularly opened, members—except the Junior Warden and the candidate for initiation—can not enter or leave the room before the Encampment is closed without observing the usual formalities. U.S. 3180.

§ 979. Every one entering the Encampment, even an officer who has retired to the ante-room on business or by direction, must enter in the usual manner, the only exception being the act of the J.W. at initiation. The same rule applies to retiring from the room. G.E. Jour. 1866, 5. See § 978.

§ 980. Calling up requires the same signal as that used at the inner door, in the degrees severally; seating, one knock in all cases. G.E. Jour. 1867, 29.

§ 981. The words "* * * * * * * * * in which you were * * * * * * * * * * * into this Order," addressed to the candidate just before taking the O.B.N. in the G.R.D., refer to the original * * * * * * * * * * * in the L., and not to the P.D. in the E. G.E. Jour. 1859, 75.

§ 982. An Encampment may not require the use of the signs at balloting: to do so is an addition to the work of the Order, and not allowable.

G.E. Jour. 1866, 6.

§ 983. Each Subordinate Encampment must have a Seal, a proof-impression of which must be furnished to the Grand Scribe for the archives of the Grand Encampment. Const. G.E. X, 7.

§ 984. Encampments must annually elect Trustees and have their election recorded, as required by statute: see the Act of Incorporation in the Appendix. [The Encampment law gives no details of action: the compiler advises that the rules of the Lodges as to time and form, § 826, be adopted.] The D.D.G. Patriarchs are especially charged with the duty of requiring compliance with this law.

G.E. Jour. 1864, 219.

§ 985. Music to the Ode in the G.R. Degree, composed by Rev. EDWIN COAN and brought before the G.E. in 1868 by the G.P., published by J. W. ORR, was adopted and recommended to the Encampments. (§ 1090.) G.E. Jour. 1868, 58, 78.

§ 986. The law of § 204 (U.S 3709, given in G.E. Jour. 1864, 207) applies also to Encampments, who must obtain consent of the Grand Patriarch in similar way and on the same pledge, and who are subject to the same penalty. The petition on the part of an Encampment must be signed by the C.P., H.P., and Scribe. G.E. Jour. 1864, 214, 217.

DIVISION III.—ELECTION AND INSTALLATION OF ENCAMPMENT OFFICERS: THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES.

§ 987. The officers of an Encampment are Chief Patriarch, High Priest, Senior Warden, Scribe, Treasurer, Junior Warden, who are elected by the Encampment; Guide, Sentinel, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th Watches, who are appointed by the C.P.; 1st and 2d Guards of the Tent, who are appointed by the H.P. Their duties are prescribed in the Charge-Books.

U.S. Digest of 1847, 58.

§ 988. The officers of an Encampment are Chief Patriarch, High Priest, Senior Warden, Scribe, Treasurer, Junior Warden, who are elected by the Encampment; Guide, Sentinel, Outside Sentinel, First, Second, Third and Fourth Watches, who are appointed by the Chief Patriarch; First and Second Guards of Tent, who are appointed by the High Priest. The elective officers are chosen by ballot and a majority of votes; or, if there is but one candidate, he is chosen by acclamation. The term of all officers

is six months. All vacancies are filled in the manner of the former selection, and for the remainder of the term. The rule for honors of office is the same as given in § 309, above.

Const. Sub. E. III, 1, 3, 6; G.E. Jour. 1854, 73.

§ 989. Subordinate Encampments may not create offices nor elect officers beyond those provided for by the laws of the Grand Encampment.

G.E. Jour. 1867, 40, 41.

§ 990. No Patriarch is eligible to the office of C.P. unless he shall have served one term in some elective office; and, whenever practicable, the H.P. should be selected from members that have previously held office. Const. Sub. E. III, 2; G.E. Jour. 1852, 32.

§ 991. A Grand Encampment may approve constitution and by-laws of a subordinate which make service as H.P. a qualification for eligibility as C.P., *provided* the G.E. has no general law on the subject.

U.S. 4211.

992. Subordinate Encampments in this jurisdiction are authorized to elect, in the same manner as other officers, an officer to be called the *Assistant Scribe*, whose duty it shall be to keep the accounts of the Encampment, to receive its moneys and pay the same to the Treasurer, and, in general, to perform such duties in the Encampment as in the Lodge appertain to the Permanent Secretary; and at installation, such officer shall take such parts of the Scribe's obligation as relate to the above-assigned duties.

G.E. Jour. 1867, 43.

§ 993. Nominations for offices may be made on the night preceding and the night of elections. Elections must be at the last regular session in each term, and installations at the first regular session in the succeeding term.

Const. Sub. E. III, 5; G.E. Jour. 1859, 74; 1870, 122.

§ 994. An officer-elect, having taken prior to installation a withdrawal card from his Lodge, is not thereby disqualified from entering upon his duties as an officer in his Encampment. G.E. Jour. 1869, 92.

[The rule was formerly that a brother holding office in an En-

campment vacates said office by taking a withdrawal card from his Lodge, even if he should renew his membership within a month.—U.S. 1249-50. This was before 1868, in which year the relation of a holder of a Lodge W. Card to his Encampment was changed: see § 1025.]

§ 995. The positions of the Officers of Subordinate Encampments shall be as laid down in accompanying diagram, viz., In addition to the positions of elective officers as already prescribed by law and usage, the other officers shall be placed as follows:

The Junior Warden shall sit in the position assigned the Warden in a Subordinate Lodge, that is, in front of and to the right-oblique of the C.P.

The Guide shall sit in front of and to the right-oblique of the S.W.

The Guards of the Tent shall sit to the right and left and in line with the Altar, which latter shall be in front of the High Priest's Tent.

The First and Second Watches shall sit on the right and left of the Chief Patriarch, as supporters to the principal chair; and the Third and Fourth Watches on the right and left of the Senior Warden, as supporters to that officer.

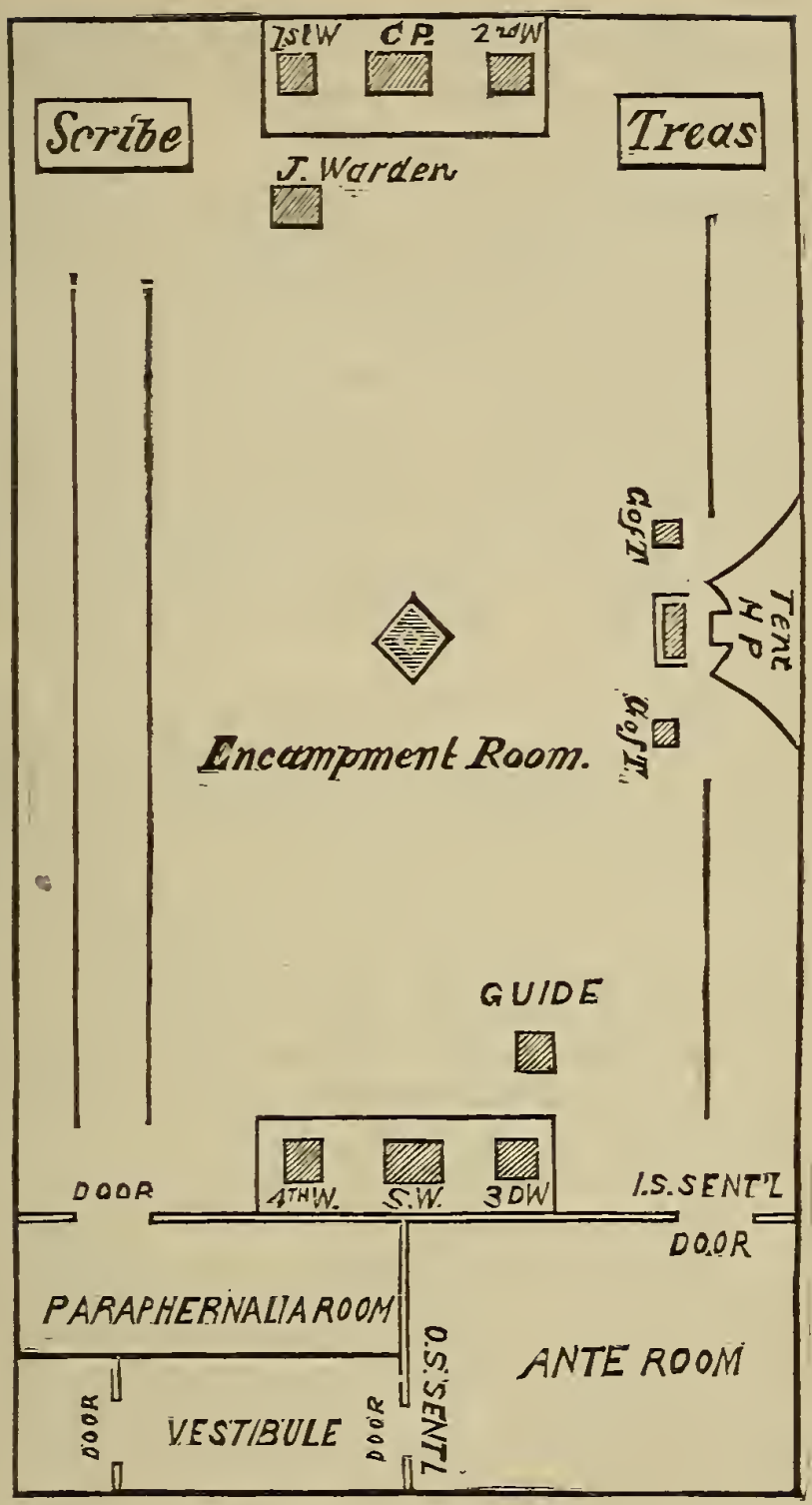
The Inside and Outside Sentinels shall be situated at their respective doors, the location of which (the doors) shall be arranged according to circumstances.

The diagram is only intended to show the positions of the various officers of a Subordinate Encampment. The location of the doors, either to the Encampment-room or the ante-room, or from outside to the vestibule, can not be determined. It is not proposed to fix definitely which side of the C.P. the Scribe and Treasurer shall sit, nor which side of the room the Tent shall be.

If an Encampment meet in a Lodge-room, the chairs arranged for the Lodge will suit the Encampment. The Tent can be adjusted at the Chaplain's or P.G's position, so as to be triced up and festooned against the wall when not used, or removed at pleasure.

§ 996. The duties of the officers of Encampments are principally given in the Charge-Books. The Senior Warden presides in the absence of the C.P., and the

DIAGRAM OF AN ENCAMPMENT-ROOM.



J.W. may preside when both are absent. The C.P. and S.W. should be in possession of the A.T.P.W. (§ 493), and have duties in examination of visitors, as

given in § 538. In the absence of the High Priest, if no Past High Priest be present, any Royal-Purple member may perform all the duties of that officer, if the local laws do not prohibit it. A special duty of the Scribe is given in § 275. U.S. 1113.

[A decision of the G. Sire in 1869, U.S. 4467, declared that the duty of presiding in absence of the C.P. and S.W. is not imperatively assigned to the J.W.; but he may preside if the local laws do not prohibit. This was not acted on by the G.L.U.S.]

§ 997. In all cases wherein the Subordinate Encampment is properly called upon to act legislatively, or to exercise a discretion, the decision of the Encampment must prevail over that of the C.P.; and any part of the pledges of the C.P. at installation with regard to admission of candidates of certain qualifications only must be held subordinate to this rule: he can not refuse to confer the degrees upon a person elected thereto. G.E. Jour. 1852, 33.

§ 998. The C.P. and Scribe only can draw orders on the Treasurer. G.E. Jour, 1867, 41, 42.

§ 999. A Junior Warden, when ordered by the C.P. to perform certain duties belonging to him, must obey, even if he thinks that the order, at the time, is unlawful; but he may perform the duty under protest. G.E. Jour. 1870, 122.

§ 1000. To install when the C.P.-elect is prevented from attendance by sickness, at installation the Deputy should read to the officers the interrogatories addressed to the C.P.-elect, and require their affirmative answer; he should then proceed as usual, calling the Senior Warden to the chair at the close of installation. G.E. Jour. 1866, 5.

§ 1001. When the C.P.-elect is the only P.C.P. in the Encampment, the P.H.P. can not install him, as the obligations of an office can he administered only by those who have already taken them. (§ 92.) G.E. Jour. 1866, 5.

§ 1002. The position of an officer during his O.B.N. at installation is the same as that of a candidate in the O.B.N. of the G.R. Degree, as indicated in § 981. It is *not* that specifically directed in the charge-books for a candidate in the other degrees. G.E. Jour. 1866, 4.

§ 1003. At installation officers must be free from charges and clear of indebtedness for dues of any kind. In absence of the G.P. or his deputy and all P.C. Patriarchs, a C.P. may install his successor. The nine questions proposed to the C.P. at installation, together with the answers, impose obligations which can not be rejected nor violated with impunity.

Charge-Books; U.S. 1246, 3181.

§ 1004. If an officer is absent for three successive meetings, his seat may be vacated by vote of the Encampment. Const. Sub. E. III, 6.

[This rule is different from that of Lodges in Illinois, which requires a fourth absence to deprive the officer of his seat.]

§ 1005. A verbal resignation of a subordinate officer, when made in person, is proper; and a C.P. may not require it in writing before it is accepted.

G.E. Jour. 1859, 74.

DIVISION IV.—Membership, including Qualifications, Propositions, Ballots, and Admissions: Dues, Fees, and Funds: Benefits.

§ 1006. No person can be initiated into and receive the degrees of any Encampment who is not a Scarlet-Degree member, in good standing, of a Subordinate Lodge in good standing: and if a member loses his standing in his Lodge, or his Lodge is suspended or expelled, he loses his membership in the Encampment, and can not be admitted as member or visitor.

U.S. 1148, 2701.

§ 1007. The rules respecting residence which govern admission into Encampments in Illinois, so far as they are the result of positive law, are those in §§ 334, 338, and 342; but usage, based on a former by-law of the G.L.U.S. (U.S. Dig. of 1847, pp. 75–6; U.S. p. 20, Art. 30), would include § 332. Distance is to be reckoned from the residence of an applicant, and not from the location of his Lodge. G.E. Jour. 1858, 53.

§ 1008. The G.P. may, upon consent of the Camp nearest to the residence of a candidate, grant dispensation for his admission into one that is more remote. A brother who is a member in good standing in a Subordinate Lodge in one state, and at the same time

a resident in another state, is a proper candidate for initiation into an Encampment at the place of his residence. U.S. 2215, 1841.

§ 1009. A proposition for membership must be made in writing, and by a member, accompanied by a certificate from the Secretary of the Subordinate Lodge to which the candidate belongs, stating that he is a member thereof, in good standing. The proposition must be entered, in substance, on the record, and referred to three Patriarchs for investigation, who must report at the next regular meeting, when the candidate must be balloted for with ball ballots; and if one black ball appear in the box, he is rejected, and so declared; otherwise, he is to be declared elected. A proposition may, however, be withdrawn by the proposer, at any time previous to the report of the committee, with the consent of the Encampment.

Const. Sub. E. II, 2.

§ 1010. The certificate of either the Recording Secretary or the Permanent or Financial Secretary of a Subordinate Lodge, under the seal of the Lodge, of the standing, etc., of a member thereof, is sufficient evidence for an Encampment to act upon, but local legislation may make it exclusively the duty of either Secretary. U.S. 3235.

§ 1011. If a member be initiated without the proper certificate of standing, but on a verbal statement of the Secretary of the Lodge to which he belongs, his membership should not be disturbed.

G.E. 1869, 100.

§ 1012. A D.D.G.P. is authorized by his commission to issue all dispensations authorized by express law or usage: among the latter class are dispensations to propose, elect, and confer the Patriarchal Degrees, in one and the same evening. But such dispensation can not be given for action at a called meeting, even though every member of the Encampment is notified of the meeting and of its object. All propositions must come in and be acted upon at regular meetings.

G.E. Jour. 1866, 6.

§ 1013. A Patriarch of the Order, wishing to become a member, must present his withdrawal card from the

Encampment of which he was a member, which must be disposed of, in all respects, as is provided for other applicants, and, on being admitted, is to pay such sum as the committee recommends or the Encampment determines. Const. Sub. E. II, 3.

§ 1014. An Ancient (Patriarchal) Odd-Fellow, who has a card out of date, can be reädmitted by paying such fee as the Encampment may prescribe, and submitting to a ballot in usual form.

G.E. Jour. 1859, 75.

§ 1015. A brother who presents an expired withdrawal card from an Encampment is an Ancient Odd-Fellow of the Patriarchal Order, the law in Ill. Digest § 350 being general, and applying to both branches of the Order. If the by-laws of an Encampment do not provide for admission in such a case, it may act under Ill. Digest § 1014, by resolution; no by-law is necessary. G.E. Jour. 1866, 4.

§ 1016. In a peculiarly-anomalous case, in which a person proved himself to have been a Patriarch by his possession of the passwords, signs and grips of all the degrees, but could bring no other evidence of his former connection with the Patriarchal Order, the Encampment to which he had applied was directed to treat him as an Ancient Patriarchal Odd-Fellow, even without card. (See § 350.)

G.E. Jour. 1851, 16, 19.

§ 1017. When a candidate has been rejected, notice thereof must be sent without delay to all Encampments within fifty miles, and such vote of rejection can not be reconsidered; but in case of an election, a new ballot may be ordered by a majority, at any time before his admission. No rejected person may be again proposed within six months.

Const. Sub. E. II, 4; G.E. Jour. 1856, 10, 11.

§ 1018. Ballots on propositions for membership are not to be voted on in the Patriarchal Degree for the sake of allowing members of that degree to vote, because all business is transacted in the R.P.D. (§ 1062); and again, an election to membership is (by § 1064) an election to the R.P.D., and only members of that degree should vote on it. G.E. Jour. 1866, 5; 1867, 29.

§ 1019. A motion that the Patriarchs rise to ascertain who cast a black ball is out of order.

G.E. Jour. 1870, 122. See on this subject § 363.

§ 1020. Objection being made to initiating into an Encampment an elected candidate, with allegation of conduct unbecoming, the objection should be reduced to writing and investigation had. (See § 370.)

G.E. Jour. 1865, 239.

§ 1021. A candidate for initiation is examined by the J.W. His answers, therefore, need not be made in louder tone of voice than is necessary to be plainly heard by that officer. G.E. Jour. 1868, 56.

§ 1022. Encampments in Illinois are allowed to admit to membership Patriarchs who are suspended for non-payment of dues only in other jurisdictions, or who are members of defunct Encampments in other jurisdictions and are unable to obtain cards, in accordance with the provisions of Art. XVI, § 4, of the Constitution of the G.L.U.S.; *provided* that, in each case, the consent of the Grand Patriarch be first obtained. G.E. Jour. 1866, 18.

[On this subject, see the chapter (XXV) on Non-Payment of Dues. All the laws of the G.L.U.S. therein apply to the Encampment branch. For this section particularly, see §§ 735–738, and 741, 742.]

§ 1023. The law for the admission into Encampments of former members of defunct Encampments as non-beneficial members, see in § 381, the enactment being the same for Lodges and Encampments, with the change of name. G.E. Jour. 1864, 217.

§ 1024. A member should sign the constitution at the time of his admission: the duty of seeing that he signs it is not more the duty of the Scribe than of the C.P., it being the duty of that officer to see that all laws are obeyed. [At the time of admission means, in case of an initiate, at the time of receiving the Patriarchal Degree.] G.E. Jour. 1857, 39; 1871, 153.

§ 1025. Prior to 1868, the law provided that the taking of a withdrawal card from a Lodge deprives a Patriarch of membership in his Encampment, but he is *ipso facto* restored thereto if within a month he again becomes a member of a Lodge; and if one who is thus restored desires to withdraw from his Camp, he

must pursue the usual course. (U.S. 956, 1058. See, also, § 994.) But by law of 1868, if a member of an Encampment in good standing withdraws by card from his Lodge, his Encampment membership is not affected thereby for a year from the date of the card, provided he keeps his dues in the Encampment paid up. His membership in the Encampment continues unbroken if he becomes a member of a Lodge again during the vitality of the card. U.S. 4368.

§ 1026. The force and effect of the law regulating membership in the Patriarchal branch of the Order is not checked or destroyed by the neglect or failure of the Secretary of a Lodge to give notice to an Encampment of either the granting of a withdrawal card to one of its members who is also a member of an Encampment, or the renewal of membership in a Lodge by deposit of card; but whenever an Encampment is satisfied of the *fact*—in whatever form it may be presented—of the withdrawal of one of its members from a Lodge, or the renewal of his membership in a Lodge, in either case, it is sufficient under the existing law to establish the status of the Encampment membership. U.S. 3876.

§ 1027. Dues begin to accrue against a member as soon as he receives the Patriarchal Degree.

U.S. 3083–4.

§ 1028. A person can not be elected to and receive the degrees of an Encampment in Illinois for less than six dollars: the fee is to be determined by the by-laws of the Camp, which also fix the rate of regular dues. The Grand Encampment dues or capitation tax must not be charged and collected separate from the regular dues: a law to that effect in 1861–2 was temporary.

Const. Sub. E. II, 1; V, 2; G.E. Jour. 1861, 143; 1864, 211.

§ 1029. If a Patriarch loses his membership in his Encampment by the suspension of his Lodge, and said Lodge be afterward reïnstated and he reëlected a member of the Encampment, it can not charge him with dues during the time of such suspension of his Lodge. U.S. 1392.

§ 1030. If a member of an Encampment who has obtained a withdrawal card from his Lodge refuses to pay his dues to the Camp, the latter has no other means of redress, under the laws of the Order, than to refuse him a card from that body. U.S. 1720.

§ 1031. An Encampment may change its by-law, and thereby reduce its fee for membership from twenty dollars to ten dollars; but it may not then proceed to distribute to each one of its members ten dollars of its legitimate funds. G.E. Jour. 1867, 29.

§ 1032. An Encampment may not increase its rate of dues as a penalty for non-payment of dues already due. G.E. Jour. 1871, 153.

§ 1033. The funds of the Encampment can not be legally used for defraying the expense of suppers, for the entertainment of friends or otherwise.
G.E. Jour. 1869, 29.

§ 1034. An Encampment has absolute control of its funds, and may, for the benefit of the Encampment, give limited but not entire control of them into the hands of its Trustees. G.E. Jour. 1871, 153.

§ 1035. The rate of benefits to be paid by an Encampment must be fixed by its by-laws. A specific rate must be fixed, and allowed for each full week's sickness. Brothers of the Patriarchal Degree must be allowed benefits under the laws.
Const. Sub. E. V, 2; G.E. Jour. 1869, 92; 1871, 153.

§ 1036. A temporary abeyance from benefits in a Lodge, under the law thereof, and when there has been no action of the Lodge in suspending therefrom, does not work a forfeiture of benefits in an Encampment, when the brother is free from indebtedness therein. U.S. 3956.

§ 1037. It is not optional with an Encampment whether it will or will not pay benefits: it must provide for paying them, and may tax its members to secure the necessary funds for that purpose.
U.S. 1085, 3585.

§ 1038. An Encampment is liable only for the amount of benefits indorsed on a visiting card, if that is the amount prescribed by its by-laws at the time when the card was granted. If it change its by-law

regulating the rate before a visiting card has expired, it must continue to pay the amount indorsed until the expiration of the card. G.E. Jour. 1871, 153.

§ 1039. If an Encampment has granted benefits illegally or erroneously, it may reconsider at the same or next meeting, or may rescind or annul its action at a later one; but it may not fail or refuse to give benefits legally due. G.E. Jour. 1866, 5.

DIVISION V.—Offenses, Trials, Penalties, Appeals and Reïnstatements, etc.

§ 1040. Any Patriarch who may violate the principles of the Order is to be subject to such penalty as the Encampment may determine; but he is always entitled to a fair trial, upon charges, in all respects in accordance with the forms laid down in the Constitution for Subordinate Lodges of the State of Illinois. When a Patriarch has been suspended or expelled (except for non-payment of dues), notice thereof must be sent by the Scribe to all Encampments within fifty miles. Const. Sub. E. V, 3, 4.

§ 1041. The laws of the Order clearly recognize the right of an Encampment to take cognizance of the misdemeanors of its members at all times; but when an Encampment fails itself to proceed against a member suspended by his Lodge, and rests upon the action and punishment which may have been inflicted by the Lodge, when that punishment is by the action of law terminated, and the party returns to his privileges as a member in the Lodge, the Encampment is obliged to receive him. U.S. 3357.

§ 1042. An Encampment may try and punish a brother for words spoken in a Subordinate Lodge, if the words spoken are offensive in themselves, or evidence conduct unbecoming an Odd-Fellow, or the like. In such case, acquittal or conviction by the Lodge is no bar to prosecution and trial in the Encampment. But if the words spoken are offensive only because spoken in the Lodge, and thus offensive to the Lodge, the Encampment should not assume jurisdiction. U.S. 3118.

[The decision of the G. Patriarch, approved by the G.E. of Ill. (G.E. Jour. 1871, 153, 161) that "A Patriarch can not be tried in a Subordinate Lodge for any thing he may have done in an Encampment, or in the capacity of a Patriarch," appears by the first sentence above to be rather too broadly stated to be correct; but in any case it has no validity, because a G.P. or G.E. can not decide upon the affairs of a Lodge.]

§ 1043. The Grand Encampment enacts that appeals may be taken to the Grand Encampment from the action of any Subordinate Encampment, or against any decision or action of the M.W. Grand Patriarch or his deputies; but such appeal must be taken within six months of the accruing of the cause of appeal, and shall begin with notifying the Encampment or officer against which the appeal is taken of the appeal and the ground on which it is taken: whereupon, copies of all documents connected with the case shall be forwarded to the Grand Scribe, duly certified by the Encampment or officer concerned, or both. The Grand Scribe shall examine appeals forwarded to him, and if he find the proceedings informal or insufficient, he shall notify the parties of such informality or insufficiency, and return the papers for correction: if they are correct in form and sufficient, he shall forward them to the Grand Patriarch, who shall examine and decide upon the merits of the case: and if his decision be accepted by the parties, it shall be a final settlement of the case; but he shall present the case to the Grand Encampment in his annual report, whether so settled or not.

By-Laws G.E. 9, 10.

§ 1044. The judgments of courts are not conclusive evidence of the guilt or innocence of parties accused, and should not control the action of Encampments.

G.E. Jour. 1865, 239.

§ 1045. Expulsion and 'Dropping' for N.P.D. are not allowed in Illinois. A member may not be suspended for less than one year's unpaid dues. For the general laws on this subject, see § 744.

G.E. Jour. 1865, 238; 1867, 41; 1857, 39.

§ 1046. Any Patriarch suspended or expelled for non-payment of dues may be reïnstated by a vote of the Encampment, upon the payment of such sum, not less than one year's dues, as may be determined

on. But a person who may have been *expelled* for non-payment of dues may only be reïnstated by a two-thirds vote.

Const. Sub. E. V, 6, ad. G.E. Jour. 1863, 188, 190.

§ 1047. Any Encampment found guilty of willfully violating the laws of the Grand Lodge of the United States, or of the Grand Encampment, may be suspended or expelled, but not until after due trial at a regular or special session of the Grand Encampment, upon charges filed with the Grand Scribe by some P. C.P. or member of the Grand Encampment; and such suspension or expulsion requires a majority of two-thirds of the members voting.

Const. G.E. X, 6.

§ 1048. If a Grand Lodge suspends any of its subordinates, and notice of that fact be given to a Grand Encampment, such notice is conclusive upon the latter body: she can not go behind it, but must at once take means to secure the exclusion of members of the suspended body or bodies from her own subordinates.

U.S. 1149.

DIVISION VI.—Passwords: Cards: Degrees: Regalia.

§ 1049. A brother of the Patriarchal Degree is entitled to receive the semi-annual pass[check]word.

U.S. 4467.

§ 1050. An Encampment should not demand of its members the S.A.P.W. of the Subordinate Lodges: the S.A. Checkword of the Encampment only should be used as test of the right to admission.

G.E. Jour. 1857, 20.

§ 1051. An E.P.W. is essential in the Encampment, to be used in the R.P.D. It is made by the S.W., who gives it to the I.S., who requires it of every Patriarch on retiring.

Decision of G. Sire, in G.E. Jour. 1871, 153.

[The E.P.W., recognized in the decisions of the G.P. of 1865-6, was ruled out as having no legal existence in an Encampment by the G.P. of 1869-70; and the G.P. of 1870-71 elicited the above decision.]

§ 1052. A member who forgets the E.P.W. can be

admitted in the usual way, or by the C.P. direct, which is preferable. G.E. Jour. 1866, 5.

§ 1053. A card is not in legal form when signed by the High Priest and Scribe, as the laws do not authorize the H.P. to preside. A Past C.P., Senior Warden, or Junior Warden, when presiding, should sign as Chief Patriarch *pro tempore;* if a High Priest is P.C.P., and takes the chair as such, he must sign a card not as H.P., but as C.P. *pro tempore.* G.E. Jour. 1866, 4.

§ 1054. The law expressly requires a seal upon a card. As it has become customary in legal documents to substitute a scroll for a personal seal, so a fashion has arisen of substituting a scroll and explanation when the seal of a Camp is broken, or when a new Camp has not yet obtained a seal. A Patriarch presenting a card with such substitute for an impression-seal should not be rejected because of that, though he should be thoroughly examined in case of doubt.
G.E. Jour. 1866, 4.

§ 1055. If a card is not legal by default of signature of proper officers or lack of seal, the C.P. can not admit any one on it as a visitor, nor can the D.D.G.P. or even the Grand Patriarch order him admitted. The fault can not be healed by official authority.
G.E. Jour. 1866, 5.

§ 1056. A visiting card can be granted for more than one year, as the G.L.U.S. declares that the time of its currency shall be fixed by the issuing body.
G.E. Jour. 1866, 5.

§ 1057. The law requires the return of a visiting card when it has expired, but not earlier. Hence, the holder of a visiting card may *apply* for a withdrawal card without returning his visiting card; but the Encampment, after granting the withdrawal card, may notify the brother that it has been granted, and that he must now return his visiting card before the sending of the withdrawal card. G.E. Jour. 1866, 5.

§ 1058. A withdrawal card may be given to a member who has only the Patriarchal Degree. The holder of such a card may rejoin the Order in Illinois under Const. Sub. E. II, 3 (same as § 1013).
G.E. Jour. 1868, 56.

§ 1059. The officers of an Encampment, like those of a Lodge (§ 516) can not grant cards in the recess; but in the case of a Patriarch who has obtained a card from his Lodge, and thus severed membership with his Encampment, it is the duty of the officers of the Camp to furnish him with a withdrawal card, and report the same at the next meeting, provided he be in good standing and shall have complied with the regulations of his Camp touching such cards.

U.S. 1065–6, 1721.

[To what extent this law has been modified by the change in the law of membership in Encampments given in § 1025 has not been decided. Since this section seems to base the duty assigned on the severing of membership in the Encampment, and since, under the present law, the membership is not destroyed by taking a withdrawal card from a Lodge, the compiler regards the section as obsolete. The enactment is omitted from White's U.S. Digest, which shows the same opinion on the part of its author.]

§ 1060. (If a Patriarch withdraw from a Subordinate Lodge, and does not within one month thereafter deposit his card, he is entitled to a withdrawal card from his Encampment at the first or second meeting after the expiration of the month, if clear of the books, or if he make himself clear by payment of arrears.) If he be clear of the books at the time of withdrawal from the Lodge, and do not take a card from the Encampment, he is to be considered to have withdrawn from the Encampment by resignation; and if he be not clear of the books and do not take a card as above specified, the C.P. must declare him suspended for N.P.D. Const. Sub. E. V, 5.

[The change of law by § 1025, as is shown in the note to the preceding section, has rendered a part of this section obsolete and illegal, especially the first sentence. This law should now read thus:

"If a Patriarch takes a withdrawal card from his Subordinate Lodge and suffers it to expire without taking a withdrawal card from the Encampment, he is to be held to have withdrawn from the Encampment by resignation, if he be clear of the books: otherwise, the C.P. must declare him suspended for N.P.D."]

§ 1061. Whenever any Subordinate Encampment surrenders its charter, the members thereof in good standing at the time of such surrender may receive, upon application to the Most Worthy Grand Patriarch, withdrawal cards, to entitle them to join other Encampments. It is competent for a Grand Encamp-

ment or Grand Patriarch to grant a card to enable a Patriarch to join a Subordinate Encampment, if said Patriarch is at the time largely in arrears to a defunct Encampment. This discretionary power implies, of course, a wise and judicious investigation into the circumstances of every case presented. U.S. 2561.

[See on this subject the Chapter (XXXI) on Defunct Lodges.]

§ 1062. The degrees conferred by an Encampment are three: the first, or initiatory of this branch of the Order, is termed the Patriarchal Degree; the second, the Golden-Rule Degree; and the third, the Royal-Purple Degree; abbreviated, P.D., G.R.D., and R.P.D. The R.P.D. is a necessary qualification for membership in the G.L.U.S. and for visiting that body. (See §§ 19 and 29.) Subordinate Encampments transact all their ordinary business in this degree, opening in the other degrees only for the purpose of conferring them. Usage, and Charge-Books.

[See the historical section respecting degrees, § 556.]

§ 1063. The G.L.U.S. refers to local legislation of the Encampment branch these questions: whether two or more degrees may be given on the same night; and whether separate ballots shall be had on election to the several degrees. U.S. 2404; 1401, 1451.

§ 1064. Every Patriarch is eligible for degrees immediately on being initiated, without further charge or ballot; but no more than two degrees may be conferred on any Patriarch at the same session, unless an urgent necessity be proved. (See §§ 1063, 1068.)

Const. Sub. E. V, 1.

§ 1065. An Encampment may not confer degrees on a member of another Encampment without its consent. (See § 569.)

§ 1066. If a member withdraws from his Lodge before receiving all the degrees, he can receive no more until he has renewed his membership in a Lodge, as it is improper to confer an Encampment Degree upon one holding a withdrawal card from a Subordinate Lodge. U.S. 2404.

[The compiler raises the question whether this is affected by § 1025, but does not regard it as his business to decide it, since it may be doubtful. Bro. White retains this in his U.S. Digest, sections 320, 498.]

§ 1067. A brother who has temporary residence in Illinois can not be elected to membership by an Encampment at the place of his permanent residence, and then, on request of that Encampment, receive his degrees here. (See § 335.) G.E. Jour. 1866, 6.

§ 1068. A D.D.G.P. may by dispensation authorize the giving of the three degrees in one evening. (See § 1064.) G.E. Jour. 1868, 56.

§ 1069. It is the practice in most jurisdictions to introduce more than one candidate at a time in the Patriarchal and Golden-Rule Degrees; but in no instance, except at the opening of a new Encampment, can there be more than one Patriarch introduced at a time in the R.P.D. The charge of the R.P.D. after the O.B.N. ought not to be conferred [except as above said, in opening a new Camp?] on more than one person at a time. U.S. 4665, 2135.

§ 1070. If an Encampment elects to membership a Patriarch who has only the P. and G.R. Degrees, it is under obligation to give him the R.P.D. (§ 1064.) G.E. Jour. 1869, 92.

§ 1071. The Encampment regalia is black aprons and gloves: Patriarchs who have attained the R.P.D. wear purple collars only (with gloves, U.S. 4467), trimmed with yellow lace or fringe. P.C. Patriarchs wear purple collars or sashes trimmed as above defined. By-Laws U.S. XXII.

§ 1072. The jewel for a Grand Patriarch is a double triangle, of yellow metal, with a representation of an altar and crossed crooks in the centre; for a Grand High Priest, same triangle, with a representation of the breastplate; for a Grand Senior Warden, same triangle, with crossed crooks; for Grand Junior Warden, same triangle, with single crook; for Grand Scribe, same triangle, with crossed pens; for Grand Treasurer, same triangle, with crossed keys; for Grand Sentinel, same triangle, with crossed swords. The G.L.U.S. has approved a jewel for members of a Grand Encampment, consisting of a double triangle ornamented with colored stones representing the various degrees of the Order. U.S. 943, 161.

§ 1073. The jewels for officers of Subordinate En-

campments are the same as those for officers of Grand Encampments, except that the triangles are single. The jewel of the Guide shall be a staff within a triangle; that of a Guard of Tent, a halbert or battle-axe within a triangle (both alike); that of a Watch, a spear within a triangle (all to be alike). All these to be in uniformity with other jewels prescribed for Subordinate Encampments. U.S. 943, 5201.

§ 1074. For Past Grand Patriarchs a jewel is adopted of yellow metal, of two and a half inches in diameter, rim three-eighths-inch wide, with double triangle, and rays extending from rim, and the letters P.G.P. in the centre of triangle. U.S. 4399.

§ 1075. All past officers of Grand and Subordinate Encampments are entitled to wear the regalia and jewels appertaining to the offices they have passed. U.S. 943.

An Encampment is not bound to furnish the regalia of office passed for its past officers.

G.E. Jour. 1868, 56.

§ 1076. The costumes of the G.R. Degree may not be used on public occasions. (See § 940.) U.S. 4467.

§ 1077. The use of swords, belts, gauntlets and military paraphernalia not prescribed by law is inadmissible; and the wearing of the same by Odd-Fellows in public processions is a flagrant violation of law. Chapeaux were at first included in this prohibition, but were afterward stricken out. But Subordinate Encampments when they appear in public may wear such uniform style of headdress as may be approved by the G.P. of the jurisdiction.

U.S. 4716, 5197, 5246, 4907.

[Under the authority here given, the G.P. of Illinois, by proclamation of Dec. 1, 1871, gave permission to Subordinate Encampments to wear chapeaux when appearing in public.]

§ 1078. The order of arrangement of a procession of an Encampment, on the principle of that given in § 622, will be as follows:

1. The Marshal, if there be one.
2. The Outside Sentinel.
3. Members of Patriarchal Degree.
4. Members of Golden-Rule Degree.
5. Members of Royal-Purple Degree.
6. P.C.P's, in order of juniority.

7. The Inside Guardian, with regalia, etc., and the Guide.
8. The Junior Warden and Treasurer, the Scribe and Assistant.
9. The Senior Warden, supported by 3d and 4th Watches.
10. The High Priest, with Guards.
11. The Chief Patriarch, supported by the 1st and 2d Watches.

Crooks should be carried, as wands are carried in the Lodge, by the C.P., S.W., H.P., and J.W. (See § 995 on the stations of officers.)

DIVISION VII.—Meetings: Business: Constitution and By-Laws: Terms and Reports: Supplies.

§ 1079. By usage, which was made law in 1860, Encampments should meet twice a month. But, with consent of its Grand Encampment, an Encampment may hold but one session a month. U.S. 3181.

In Illinois an Encampment may hold not less than one regular session in each month. Adjourned sessions may be holden, or special sessions called by the C.P., at any time. Const. Sub. E. IV, 1.

§ 1080. The laws of the Order refer to a calendar month when a month is spoken of; but as an Encampment will hold a sufficient number of meetings in a term if it reckons by the lunar month—for example, by the full moon,—such mode of determining its meetings is allowable; and if it reckons by the lunations, its by-laws and the general regulations relating to meetings must be interpreted accordingly.

G.E. Jour. 1866, 5.

§ 1081. It is not legal to open an Encampment for the purpose of business before the time prescribed in its by-laws, unless legal notice be given.

G.E. Jour. 1870, 122.

§ 1082. An Encampment may adopt another order of business than that given in the charge-books. (See § 803.) G.E. Jour. 1866, 5.

§ 1083. The G.E. of Illinois has adopted a uniform Constitution for Subordinates, concerning amendments to which see § 962. See the same section concerning the by-laws of subordinates. A 'Model Code' for Encampments was prepared by G. Scribe Nason, and approved and recommended, G.E. Jour. 1870, 137.

§ 1084. The terms of Subordinate Encampments are six months long; but if the Encampment meets but once a month, the term is extended to twelve months.
U.S. 3181.

The terms commence on the first regular meetings in January and July: all terms end on the days on which the succeeding ones commence.
Const. G.E. X, 2.

§ 1085. In case of a new or revived Encampment, the same law prevails respecting terms and elections as is given in § 226 for Lodges, fourteen weeks with seven nights' service being counted a term, and less than that period being added to the next term.
U.S. 794, 952.

§ 1086. It is the duty of the last past Scribe, under the direction of the last past elective officers, to prepare and forward to the Grand Encampment, immediately on the installation of officers, a regular report of the work of the past term, according to the forms required by the Grand Encampment, together with such capitation tax as may be due.
Const. Sub. E. IV, 3. See § 963.

§ 1087. The Grand Scribe is to furnish to each Encampment a book for recording its Semi-Annual and Annual reports to the Grand Encampment, in which they must be promptly entered; and all Deputies of the Grand Patriarch are required to ascertain, prior to installation of officers, that the reports have been duly recorded; and no D.D.G.P. may install or give the S.A. Checkword until such record is made; and of this fact the Grand Patriarch may require special report. G.E. Jour. 1867, 39.

§ 1088. Annual Reports similar to those of the Subordinate Lodges of Illinois are fully authorized and required, the G. Scribe being instructed to furnish the blanks for them: they are to be made out at the close of each calendar year. G.E. Jour. 1871, 167. First introduced in 1857 (G.E. Jour. 1857, 21, 30), examined in 1858 (G.E. Jour. 1858, 51, 61), and in other years, 1860, 1862, 1865, and continued by custom, they were recognized and required by implication in 1867 by the law of § 799, and again in 1868 by the law

of § 1089, directing certain matters to be entered therein.

§ 1089. In the Annual Reports (§ 1088) the Scribe of an Encampment must enter against the name of each member the number of the Lodge to which he belongs, and the name of the jurisdiction, if it be other than Illinois; and in the Semi-Annual Reports the same entry must be made against the names of persons initiated, admitted by card, and reïnstated.

G.E. Jour. 1868, 69.

§ 1090. Supplies are sold by the G. Scribe at these prices: Cards and Dismissal Certificates, 25 cents each; Working Books and Institution Books, $2.25 each; P.W. Orders, 2 cents each. The rates are given yearly on the cover of the Journal. The rules about orders for supplies are the same as in §§ 875, 878. The G. Scribe of Illinois also sells the G.R. Ode, and Music, not that referred to in § 985.

§ 1091. The rule for the distribution of Journals of the Grand Encampment is the same as that of the Grand Lodge in § 870. G.E. Jour. 1865, 231, 242.

APPENDIX I.

Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of Order of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois.

I.—CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

This Grand Lodge shall be known by the name, style and title of THE GRAND LODGE OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

ARTICLE II.—POWERS.

This Grand Lodge is the supreme tribunal in the State of Illinois of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and no Lodge can exist in this state without its sanction. It possesses the right of granting charters, and of suspending or taking away the same upon proper cause; to receive and hear all appeals from the decision of Subordinate Lodges; redress grievances and complaints arising in or between the several Lodges under its jurisdiction; to grant dispensations to establish new Lodges, or to Subordinate Lodges to initiate persons over the proper age, and to do all such other things or acts as are promotive of the interests of the Order, that are proper according to the ancient usages of the Order of Odd-Fellowship, and not contrary to the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

§ 1. The members of this Grand Lodge shall consist of the M.W. Past Grand Masters, and the Past Grands of every Lodge under its jurisdiction, who are in good standing in their respective Lodges, who shall receive the Grand-Lodge Degree before taking their seats as members.

§ 2. Each Subordinate Lodge shall be entitled to one representative in the Grand Lodge, and to only

one; but such representative shall be entitled to cast the number of votes to which his Lodge may be entitled. Every Lodge shall be entitled to one vote; every Lodge having seventy-five members shall be entitled to two votes, and to one additional vote for every additional seventy-five members.

§ 3. Any Past Grand from another jurisdiction, becoming a member of a Lodge in this state, may become a member of this Grand Lodge upon presenting a certificate of his official standing from the Grand Lodge from whose jurisdiction his membership was transferred; and he shall be entitled to receive the Grand-Lodge Degree, and such Past-Official Degrees as are warranted by his certificate.

§ 4. This Grand Lodge shall have power to punish by reprimand, fine, suspension, or expulsion, any of its members who shall offend against its laws, or be guilty of conduct in derogation of the character of the Order.

ARTICLE IV.—Officers.

§ 1. The officers of the Grand Lodge shall be Most Worthy Grand Master, Right Worthy Deputy Grand Master, Right Worthy Grand Warden, Right Worthy Grand Secretary, Right Worthy Grand Treasurer, and Right Worthy Grand Representatives to the Grand Lodge of the United States, who shall be elected by ballot at the annual session; also, a Worthy Grand Chaplain, Worthy Grand Marshal, Worthy Grand Conductor, Worthy Grand Guardian, and Worthy Grand Herald, who shall be appointed at the annual session by the Most Worthy Grand Master, and approved by the Grand Lodge. *Provided*, nevertheless, that the Grand Lodge may, by its by-laws, provide that Past Grands may in their Lodges vote for the elective Grand Officers, an election being thereafter had in the Grand Lodge when no one is chosen by the votes of a majority of the Past Grands.

§ 2. The Most Worthy Grand Master shall preside at all the meetings of the Grand Lodge, preserve order, and enforce the laws thereof. He shall appoint all Grand Officers *pro tem.*, and all committees unless

otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge. He shall give the casting-vote in all cases when the Grand Lodge is equally divided, except when the vote is taken by representation and at the election of officers. He shall appoint all Grand Officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for. He may order special sessions of the Grand Lodge whenever the good of the Order may appear to require it, and shall call a special session on the written request of representatives from twentyfive Lodges. He shall order payment by the Grand Treasurer of all moneys voted by the Grand Lodge. He shall, in person or by deputy, confer all Official Degrees. He shall communicate the necessary passwords to be used in this jurisdiction, in due season. During the recess of the Grand Lodge, he shall have a general superintendence of the interests of the Order. He shall hear and decide such appeals as may be submitted to him; decide upon all questions of law; grant dispensations for opening new Lodges, and perform such other acts as this Grand Lodge might perform, excepting, however, that he may not, by virtue of any powers conferred in this section, exercise any of the legislative functions of the Grand Lodge. He shall make a report to this Grand Lodge, at its first session thereafter, of all his decisions and acts; and all decisions made by the Grand Master shall be binding until reversed by this Grand Lodge.

§ 3. The powers of the Right Worthy Deputy Grand Master shall be the same as those of the Most Worthy Grand Master, during his absence.

§ 4. The Right Worthy Grand Warden shall assist the Grand Master in conducting the business of the Grand Lodge; and he shall, under the Grand Master, have special charge of the door.

§ 5. The Right Worthy Grand Secretary shall make a just and true record of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge at every meeting, and transmit, immediately after the closing of the regular sessions, to the subordinates, printed copies thereof. He shall keep the accounts between the Grand Lodge and its subordinates, receive all moneys coming to the Grand Lodge therefrom, and pay the same over to the Grand Treas-

urer immediately. He shall notify each of the subordinates of all special sessions. He shall procure all stationery for the use of the Grand Lodge. He shall receive for his services such compensation, and shall give such bond and security for the faithful performance of his duties, as the Grand Lodge may determine.

§ 6. The Right Worthy Grand Treasurer shall keep his books in a fair and legible manner, exhibiting an account of all moneys received and paid out by him for the use and by order of the Grand Lodge, to whom paid, and for what purpose. He shall have his accounts posted at every regular meeting of the Grand Lodge, and submit them at each session. He shall execute to the Grand Lodge, by its corporate name, a bond, to be approved of by it, for the faithful performance of his trust.

§ 7. The Worthy Grand Chaplain shall attend the sessions of the Grand Lodge, and open the same according to his office.

§ 8. The Worthy Grand Marshal shall assist the R. W. Deputy Grand Master in supporting the M.W. Grand Master in the Grand Lodge. He shall attend the Grand Master in his official visits to the subordinates when requested so to do by that officer, issue his proclamations when necessary, and obey his commands.

§ 9. The Worthy Grand Conductor shall examine and conduct new members into the Grand Lodge, attend to the comfort and convenience of members during its session, and execute the commands of the Grand Master throughout the Grand Lodge.

§ 10. The Worthy Grand Guardian shall attend the inner door of the Grand Lodge, and permit none to enter or depart without the consent of the R.W. Grand Warden.

§ 11. The Worthy Grand Herald shall have charge of the property belonging to the Grand Lodge, and keep the same in good order. At all meetings of the Grand Lodge he shall have charge of the outer door.

§ 12. The Worthy Grand Representatives shall attend the meetings of the Grand Lodge of the United

States, and faithfully represent this Grand Lodge therein, and shall be allowed such sum as may be required to bear their expenses while in attendance to their duties.

§ 13. The representative of each Subordinate Lodge (who, *ex officio*, shall be the Deputy Grand Master of his Lodge, with the approval of the Grand Master) shall have concurrent power with the Grand Master, when it does not conflict with his opinion, in granting all dispensations, except dispensations to open new Lodges; to confer Official Degrees on Past Officers; to install the officers of his Lodge, or cause it to be done by a qualified Past Grand. He shall visit his Lodge at least once in each month, to see that the work is done correctly, and shall report to the Grand Master, in writing, at least four weeks before the regular session of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master shall appoint a special Deputy for such Lodges as have no representative attending the Grand Lodge at any regular session thereof.

§ 14. All Grand Officers shall, in addition to the duties specified in this Constitution, perform such others as the Grand Lodge may enjoin.

§ 15. Any Past Grand in good standing in his Subordinate Lodge, having received the Grand-Lodge Degree, shall be eligible for any Grand Office except for Grand Representative, for which he shall not be eligible unless he has attained the R.P. Degree; and no brother shall be eligible to hold two elective offices at the same time, except the Grand Chaplain.

§ 16. Candidates for offices may be nominated at any time previous to the election taking place; and no vote shall be valid, or recorded as a part of the poll, unless it be for a previously-nominated candidate.

§ 17. All elective Grand Officers shall be chosen separately, by a majority of the valid votes given: in case no candidate have such a majority, the balloting shall be continued until one of them obtain it, but the candidate having the lowest number of votes shall be withdrawn from the nomination at each succeeding ballot. In the event of a tie, when there are but two

candidates for the same office, for two successive ballotings, the election shall be decided by lot.

§ 18. The Grand Officers may be installed at any time during the session that the Grand Lodge may determine. The Grand Master, or any Past Grand Master, or the senior member present, shall install the Grand Master-elect, who may install the other Grand Officers; and all Grand Officers shall be installed to serve until the next annual election and the installation of their successors.

§ 19. Any Grand Officer may be removed from his office for conduct unworthy of his standing in the Order, or for inattention to the duties of his office. He shall be entitled to a fair trial, and two-thirds of the votes of the members present is necessary to removal; but no officer shall officiate in the Grand Lodge during the time occupied in his trial.

§ 20. All vacancies occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise, during the recess, shall be filled by the Grand Master, *ad interim*, and at the first regular session of the Grand Lodge thereafter an election shall be held in the usual way to supply the vacancy.

ARTICLE V.—Standing Committees.

§ 1. The Most Worthy Grand Master shall, at the annual session, immediately after the installation of officers, appoint standing committees to serve one year, as follows, viz:

1. Committee on Credentials.
2. Committee on Returns.
3. Committee on the State of the Order.
4. Committee on Finance.
5. Judiciary Committee.
6. Committee on Appeals.
7. Committee on Printing.
8. Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.
9. Legislative Committee.
10. Committee on Rebekah Degree.

In the order of business, reports of these committees shall be called and have priority in the order in which they are named above.

§ 2. The Committee on Credentials, consisting of

three members, shall examine and report, without delay, on the credentials of Past Grands and Representatives.

§ 3. The Committee on Returns, consisting of three members, shall examine all returns and reports from Subordinate and Degree Lodges, and report thereon.

§ 4. The Committee on the State of the Order, consisting of three members, shall examine and report upon the reports of the M.W. Grand Master and the R.W. Grand Secretary, so far as the same relate to the state of the Order, and upon the reports of the Deputies of the M.W. Grand Master, and upon such other matters as may be referred to them; presenting in their reports an exhibit of the condition and progress of the Order in this jurisdiction, and recommending such measures for the good of the Order as they shall think proper. They shall also examine and report upon applications for charters.

§ 5. The Committee on Finance, consisting of three members, shall examine and report on all accounts and claims against the Grand Lodge, previous to their being passed for payment; they shall examine and audit annually the accounts of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, and also the accounts of all officers and committees intrusted with the receipt and disbursement of the funds of the Grand Lodge. They shall make full reports of all their proceedings, and suggest such measures of finance as they may deem expedient.

§ 6. The Judiciary Committee, consisting of five members, shall investigate and report on all appeals wherein mere questions of law are raised or required to be decided upon, which may be legally brought before them. They shall examine the By-Laws of subordinates, amending them to conform to the laws of the Order in this jurisdiction.

§ 7. The Committee on Appeals, consisting of five members, shall investigate and determine all appeals and grievances from Lodges or members of Lodges, legally brought before them, except appeals from decisions upon mere questions of law, or in which it

may be only necessary to determine questions of law.

§ 8. The Committee on Printing, consisting of three members, shall superintend all printing which may be ordered, and shall have authority to contract for the same.

§ 9. The Committee on Mileage and Per Diem shall carefully ascertain the number of miles necessarily traveled by each officer and representative member of this Grand Lodge, by the nearest traveled route, and the number of days of attendance of the same; and shall report the amount due to each under the laws of this Grand Lodge.

§ 10. The Legislative Committee shall consist of five members, and shall consider and report upon all proceedings and matters concerning the amending or repealing of laws, and such other matters as may be referred to it.

§ 11. The Committee upon Rebekah Degree shall consist of three members, and shall consider and report upon all matters relating to the Rebekah Degree and Rebekah-Degree Lodges that may be referred to it.

ARTICLE VI.—Sessions.

§ 1. The Grand Lodge shall hold one session in each year, viz., on the second Tuesday in the month of October, which shall be styled the 'annual session', and shall hold 'special sessions' at the call of the Grand Master; during either of which it shall adjourn from time to time, until the business of the session is disposed of; and the regular sessions shall be held at such place as a majority of the members of the Grand Lodge present at any session shall from time to time determine; and the special sessions shall be held at such place as the Grand Master may appoint (if the session be called by him), or at such place as may be designated by the Grand Lodge, if the session be called by resolution of the Grand Lodge.

§ 2. At the annual sessions the subordinates shall have their reports, returns and sums due presented, as required by these articles; new members shall be

admitted to their seats; the Grand Officers be elected, and all manner of business within the power of the Grand Lodge be transacted.

§ 3. At special sessions no business shall be transacted except that for which the session is called, which shall be distinctly stated in the notice to Lodges, and conferring degrees.

§ 4. A representation consisting of not less than twenty members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum at all meetings of the Grand Lodge.

§ 5. The Grand Lodge shall be opened in the Grand-Lodge Degree at all times when engaged in any business of the Order except the installing of the Grand Officers, when, by resolution, it may be opened in the Scarlet Degree, during that ceremony, to admit brothers of that degree.

§ 6. All questions in the Grand Lodge shall be decided by a majority of the members present, unless the vote by Lodges be required. The vote by Lodges, on any question, may be required by any two Lodges. The yeas and nays on all questions shall be recorded, whenever called for by any five members present; however, in all cases where the vote by Lodges is taken, the yeas and nays shall always be recorded.

ARTICLE VII.—Subordinates.

§ 1. On the written application of five or more brothers of the Order, in good standing, praying for a charter to open a new Lodge at a place where there is no Lodge established, or on the application of ten or more brothers, five of whom shall be of the Scarlet Degree, for a charter to open a new Lodge where there is one or more already established, the Grand Lodge may grant the same; and such Lodge shall receive its charter and the necessary charges and instructions from the Grand Master, or a Past Grand specially deputed, whose actual expenses, if any, shall be borne by the Lodge so opened.

§ 2. All petitions for charters must be accompanied by the permanent cards of the applicants and charter fee—thirty dollars.

§ 3. At the end of each term, all Lodges shall report

to the Grand Lodge the names of those initiated, admitted by card, rejected, withdrawn, suspended or expelled (and the cause thereof), reïnstated, and deceased; together with the number of degrees conferred, the whole number in membership, the amount of receipts, and the result of the election of officers, accompanied by whatever amount may be due the Grand Lodge.

§ 4. At the annual session each Lodge shall report, in addition, up to the first day of July, annually, a full return of the number of members, ranked according to degrees taken, and a statment of the number of brothers who have received benefits or donations, specifying the several amounts so applied, widowed families relieved, and brothers buried, and the amount of moneys applied to each of these purposes, designating the amount paid for educating orphans.

[A proposition to amend by putting *January* for *July* is pending for action at the session of 1872.—Jour. V, 62.]

§ 5. No Lodge shall admit a proposition for or initiate any person unless he is twenty-one years of age.

§ 6. Every Subordinate Lodge in this state shall pay to this Grand Lodge, with each report, such capitation tax as may from year to year, or by the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge, be determined upon.

ARTICLE VIII.—Amendments.

§ 1. This Constitution shall be altered or amended only by a proposition therefor in writing at a regular annual communication, which proposition shall be entered upon the Journal, and shall not be acted upon until the next annual communication of this Grand Body, at which time such alterations or amendments may be considered, and if agreed to by a two-thirds vote of the Representatives present shall be adopted.

II.—BY-LAWS OF THE G.L. ILL.

ARTICLE I.—Meetings.

§ 1. This Grand Lodge shall, at each annual session, determine at what place its next session shall be held. It shall convene at 10 o'clock, and adjourn from time to time until the business of the session is completed, unless otherwise ordered, specially, by a vote of the Grand Lodge.

§ 2. In the absence of the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, the chair may be taken, *pro tem.*, by any member of the Grand Lodge who may be called to it by a majority of the members present.

§ 3. The meetings of the Grand Lodge shall be opened with prayer, if the Worthy Grand Chaplain be present.

ARTICLE II.—Subordinates.

§ 1. Should any Subordinate Lodge fail to hold its meetings for six months, or to make its returns as required by the Constitution for *one* year, it shall be deemed an extinct Lodge, and its charter forfeited. It shall be the duty of subordinates to make out their returns previous to installation.

§ 2. In all cases where a Lodge shall have been suspended or expelled, or its charter shall have been forfeited, the charter, funds, books, properties, and effects of all kinds, shall revert to the Grand Lodge, and it shall be the duty of the last-installed officers of such Lodge to deliver immediately to the Grand Master, or the brother deputed by him to receive them, such funds and other effects as the Lodge may have claim to.

§ 3. Members of a defunct Lodge, who were in good standing at the time of its dissolution, as may appear by the records of such Lodge, or who may have paid all arrearages then due to the Grand Lodge, shall, upon application to the Grand Secretary, receive a certificate, under the seal of the Grand Lodge, which shall entitle them to the same privileges as a withdrawal card, and for the same time, to enable them to make application for admission to membership in

another Lodge: *provided*, that no such certificate shall be given to a member of a suspended or expelled Lodge, unless ordered by special vote of the Grand Lodge.

§ 4. Any Lodge or brother who shall be concerned in organizing, or who shall give countenance or support, or who shall knowingly visit, any Lodge in the State of Illinois, purporting to be Odd-Fellows, and not possessing a legal, unreclaimed and valid charter, duly granted and presented or confirmed by this Grand Lodge, shall be deemed unworthy of fellowship; and such brother, upon satisfactory proof, shall be suspended or expelled, at the option of the Lodge of which he is a member; and any brother so suspended or expelled shall not be reïnstated unless the Grand Lodge assents thereto. Nor shall any person who has been in membership in any spurious or illegal Lodge be received into any regular Lodge without the consent of the Grand Lodge.

§ 5. All Subordinate Lodges shall punish their members who may be guilty of immoral conduct; and after charges have been preferred for immoral conduct, and sustained, they shall award such punishment as is provided therefor in their constitution and by-laws, and the rules and usages of the Order demand; in default of which, the subordinate neglecting or refusing to award punishment shall be liable to forfeit its charter.

§ 6. Every Subordinate Lodge shall have a suitable seal (a proof-impression of which shall be deposited with the Grand Secretary), and all its official communications shall be sealed therewith.

§ 7. No Lodge shall have a public procession without the permission of the Grand Lodge, Grand Master, or D.G. Master for the Lodge, unless to attend the funeral of a brother.

§ 8. The following shall be the form of a certificate of a Representative to this Grand Lodge.

..... LODGE, No. ....., I.O.O.F.

To the R. W. Grand Lodge I.O.O.F. of the State of Illinois.

This is to certify that Past Grand .... has

been duly elected Representative of this Lodge in your Right Worthy Body for two years.

In Testimony whereof, we hereunto affix our hands and [L.S] the seal of our Lodge, this ..... day of..... 18.....

....., *N.G.*

Attest, ..., *Secretary.*

§ 9. *Clause* 4. The Representatives to this Grand Lodge shall be elected and hold office for two years; one half of them being chosen each year.

Clause 2. Each Subordinate Lodge shall, at the regular election of officers in June, biennially, from among the qualified Past Grands in membership in the Lodge, elect by ballot, and in the same manner as prescribed for the election of officers, one Representative to this Grand Lodge.

Clause 3. Immediately after the election of Representative, each Lodge, by its officers, shall execute the proper certificate, as set forth in the preceding section, in duplicate; one copy of which shall be forwarded without delay, by mail, directed to the Grand Secretary; the other copy shall be delivered to the Representative-elect.

Clause 4. When a vacancy arises in the representation of a Lodge, from any cause, the Lodge may, in its discretion, fill the same; but the election for filling such vacancy shall not take place until the next regular meeting after the decision to fill the vacancy has been made: *provided*, however, that when, on account of such delay of one week, there will not be sufficient or reasonable time allowed to the Representative-elect to prepare to attend the next ensuing session of the Grand Lodge and to travel thereto, the Lodge may fill the vacancy forthwith.

§ 10. The Representatives shall by lot be divided as equally as may be into two classes—those of the first class to remain in office but one year, and those of the second class for two years. The Lodges subsequently instituted shall be alternately ranked in the first and second classes; and the Grand Secretary shall each year notify such Lodges as need new elections of such facts.

[The division under this by-law took place in 1856, at the sess-

ion of that year. The result is that all Lodges whose number is even (as Alton, No. 2; Illini, No. 4; Sangamon, No. 6; etc) elect in the even-numbered years, 1870, 1872, 1874, etc., and the odd-numbered Lodges (Western Star, No. 1; Clark, No. 3; Wildey, No. 5, etc.) elect in the odd-numbered years, 1871, 1873, 1875, etc.]

§ 11. Any member of the Order who shall have painted upon his sign any of the emblems of the Order, or otherwise exhibit them on the same, or have them printed or engraved upon his business card, or expose them in any public place as a sign, shall (after the Lodge of which he is a member gives him immediate notice, and if persisted in) be suspended or expelled, agreeably to a vote of the Lodge.

§ 12. No Lodge-room of any Subordinate Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall be established, and no meetings of any Lodge shall be holden, in a tavern or hotel, under penalty of forfeiture of their charter, without express permission by this Grand Lodge or the Grand Master alone.

§ 13. No Subordinate Lodge in this state shall admit to membership, by initiation or deposit of card, persons residing nearer another Lodge, without the consent, under seal, of such Lodge first obtained, except in cities or towns where there may be more than one Lodge, under penalty of the forfeiture of the initiation or admission fee, as the case may be, to such nearer Lodge.

III.—RULES OF ORDER, G.L. OF ILL.

I.—Order of Business.

1. After a quorum of opening shall be ascertained to be present, the following shall be the order of business, viz:

First.—The Grand Master shall request the brethren to clothe themselves in proper regalia, and direct the officers and members to take their respective stations, and shall then call up the Grand Lodge.

Second.—While standing, the Grand Chaplain shall address the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in prayer.

Third.—Proclamation shall be made by the Grand Marshal of the opening of the Grand Lodge.

Fourth.—The minutes of the last session read, and,

if no objection he made to any part thereof, they shall stand approved without vote.

Fifth.—The Committee on Credentials shall report on the eligibility of members.

Sixth.—New members admitted and instructed.

Seventh.—Petitions read and referred.

Eighth.—Communications read.

Ninth.—Financial accounts read and referred.

Tenth—Appeals read and referred.

Eleventh.—Reports of the Standing Committees, in the following order:

1. Committee on Returns.
2. Committee on the State of the Order.
3. Committee on Finance.
4. Judiciary Committee.
5. Committee on Appeals.
6. Committee on Printing.
7. Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.
8. Legislative Committee.
9. Committee on Rebekah Degree.

Twelfth.—Reports of Special Committees, by seniority, submitted.

Thirteenth.—Unfinished business acted upon by priority.

Fourteenth.—New business.

2. The reports of the Committee on Credentials are privileged to take priority to all other business, until disposed of; but the reports of all other committees, after having been submitted, will take their place in order among the unfinished business.

3. The order of business, as here arranged, may at any time, for an occasion, be changed or dispensed with, by a special two-thirds vote of the Grand Lodge.

II.—Of Decorum.

1. During the continuance of the meeting, the most decorous silence must be observed: the officers and members retaining their respective seats, and no one leaving the room without the permission of the M.W. Grand Master, nor entering without the consent of the R.W. Grand Warden.

2. No member shall speak to another, or otherwise interrupt the business of the Grand Lodge, or refuse to obey the Chair.

3. Every officer and member shall be designated in debate, or otherwise, by his proper office or title, according to his standing in the Order.

4. No member shall be permitted to vote or speak unless clothed in regalia appropriate to his rank and station.

III.—Of the Chair.

1. The Grand Master, while presiding, shall state every question coming before the Grand Lodge, and immediately before putting it to vote shall ask: "*Is the Grand Lodge ready for the question?*" Should no member rise to speak, and a majority indicate their readiness, he shall rise to take the question; and after he has risen, no member shall be permitted to speak upon it. He shall pronounce the votes and decisions of the Grand Lodge on all subjects. His decisions on questions of order shall be without debate, unless, entertaining doubts on the point, he invite it; and he shall have the privilege of speaking only on such questions from the chair. When his decision has been appealed from, the question shall be put thus: "*Will the Grand Lodge stand by the Chair in its decision?*"

IV.—Of Debate.

1. Every member, when he speaks or offers a motion, shall be standing, and shall respectfully address the Chair, and when he has finished, shall sit down. While speaking, he shall confine himself to the question, avoiding all personality and indecorous language, as well as any reflection upon the Grand Lodge or its members.

2. Should two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the Chair shall decide which shall be entitled to the floor.

3. No member shall disturb another in his speech, unless to call him to order for words spoken.

4. If a member, while speaking, shall be called to order, at the request of the Chair he shall cease speak-

ing and take his seat until the question of order is determined, when, if permitted, he may again proceed.

5. No member shall speak more than once on the same question until all the members wishing to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so, nor more than twice without permission from the Chair; but no member shall have the privilege of speaking more than once on a question of order after appeal from the decision of the Chair.

V.—Of Questions and Votes.

1. When any communication, petition or memorial is presented, before it is read, or any vote taken on it, a brief statement of its contents shall be made by the introducer or the Chair; and after it has been read, a brief notice of the purport shall be entered on the journal.

2. No motion shall be subject to action until stated by the Chair, and at the desire of any member shall be reduced to writing.

3. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall be taken first upon the highest sum or number, and the longest or latest time proposed.

4. Any member may call for a division of a question when the sense will admit of it.

5. When a question is before the Grand Lodge, no motion shall be received unless *to adjourn*, *the previous question*, *to lay on the table*, *to postpone indefinitely*, *to postpone to a certain time*, *to refer*, or *to amend*, and shall have precedence in the order herein arranged; the first three of which shall be decided without debate.

[See § 84 of this Digest. The rule of the G.L.U.S. agrees with Cushing on this point.]

6. After any question, except one of indefinite postponement, has been decided, any two members who voted in the majority may, at the same or next succeeding meeting, move for a reconsideration thereof.

7. The previous question can be called for by two members, if seconded by a majority, and shall be put in this form: "*Shall the main question be now put?*" If carried, the question shall first be taken upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question.

8. All questions of order not fixed by these rules shall be decided by parliamentary practice.

VI.—Of Committees' Reports.

1. Every report of a committee shall be addressed to the Grand Lodge by its appropriate style and title (omitting, if seen fit, the words 'of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows'), and shall be signed by all the members of the committee who concur in the report; and the printed Journal shall show all the names of signers to reports.

2. A report of the minority of a committee shall not be received or entertained until after that of the majority shall have been presented and accepted.

3. No report of a committee shall be considered at the same 'meeting' of the session at which it may have been presented unless by 'general consent', or, upon vote taken, two-thirds of the members voting agree to consider the report at time of presentation.

VII.—Amendments, etc., to Rules.

These Rules may be amended, altered, or rescinded, only after a proposition therefor has been offered at least one day previous to action thereon.

APPENDIX II.

I.—Constitution of Subordinate Lodges in Illinois.

PREAMBLE.

For the purpose of effecting as much uniformity as possible in the administration of the privileges, honors and benefits of the Order within this jurisdiction, the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois (the supreme tribunal of Odd-Fellowship within its limits, without whose sanction and control no Lodge can exist) ordains the following articles as the Constitution of Subordinate Lodges.

ARTICLE I.—Title, etc.

This Lodge shall be constituted by at least five members, including one qualified to preside at its meetings, and shall be hailed and entitled ..... Lodge, No. ....., I.O.O.F., of the State of Illinois, and shall possess the full powers and privileges of a Subordinate Lodge holding a legal, unreclaimed and valid charter, duly granted and formally presented by the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois.

ARTICLE II.—Of Membership.

§ 1. The candidate shall be a believer in a Supreme Being, Creator, Preserver and Governor of all things. He shall not be under twenty-one years of age. He shall be a white male person, of good moral character and industrious habits, having some respectable known means of support, and exempt from all infirmities which may prevent his gaining a livelihood.

§ 2. The name of a person offered for initiation must be proposed by a member, in writing, at a regular meeting, stating his age, residence, and business, with good reference, which must be entered upon the record, and the subject referred to the committee for investigation, who shall report in writing at the suc-

ceeding regular meeting, when the candidate may be balloted for, with ball ballots; and if not more than two *black* balls appear against him, he shall be elected; but if three or more appear, he shall be rejected, and so declared. No proposition shall be withdrawn without consent of the Lodge.

§ 3. A brother of the Order wishing to become a member shall present his card from the Lodge of which he was formerly a member, which shall be referred to the committee of investigation, and in other respects disposed of as provided by section two for other applicants; and, on being admitted, shall pay a sum of not less than two dollars if of the Scarlet Degree, or if of a lower grade not less than one dollar. A brother applying for admission on a dismissal certificate must be proposed in the same manner as other applicants, and the application shall be referred to a committee as prescribed in section two of this article; and he shall pay a sum not less than the fee required for initiation.

§ 4. An Ancient Odd-Fellow, whose card is out of date, or which may have been lost, can be admitted by referring his application to the investigating committee, and disposing of it in other respects as is provided for other applicants in the foregoing sections, and on his paying into the Lodge fund a sum of not less than five dollars.

§ 5. When a candidate has been rejected, notice thereof shall be sent, without delay, to all the Lodges in the same place; and no person rejected shall again be balloted for in any Lodge for the space of six months.

§ 6. No person shall be initiated in this Lodge who lives in the immediate vicinity of another Lodge.

ARTICLE III.—Officers.

§ 1. The elective officers of the Lodge shall consist of a N.G., V.G., Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall serve a regular term each; however, when deemed necessary, the Lodge may elect a Permanent Secretary in addition, to serve twelve months.

§ 2. The appointed officers shall consist of a W., C.,

I.G., O.G., R.S.N.G., L.S.N.G., R.S.V.G., L.S.V.G., and R. and L.S.S., who shall serve a regular term each; and the N.G. may appoint, at his option, a Chaplain for a similar term.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of the N.G. to preside in the Lodge, and enforce a due observance of the Constitution and laws, and a proper respect for the authority of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois; see that all the officers of the Lodge and members of committees perform their respective duties, as enjoined by the several charges and the constitution and by-laws; to appoint all officers and a majority of all committees not otherwise provided for; to give the casting-vote, only, on all matters or questions before the Lodge, except in the election of officers, when he shall be entitled to vote. He shall inspect and announce the result of all ballotings or other votes by the Lodge; have charge of the charter, which he must always have in the Lodge while in session; draw upon the Treasurer for all sums that have been voted by the Lodge, or that may be necessary to pay the benefits provided for by the by-laws; convene special meetings, and perform such other duties as appertain to his office. He shall not make or second any motion, neither shall he take part in any debate while in the chair.

§ 4. The V.G. shall assist the N.G. in presiding in the Lodge. He shall appoint his own supporters, and a minority of all committees not otherwise provided for, and have special charge of the door, under the N.G. In case of the absence of the N.G. he shall preside, and perform all other duties required by the charges and usage of the Order.

§ 5. The Secretary shall keep an accurate record of the proceedings of the Lodge. He shall write all communications, fill up all certificates and cards granted by the Lodge; issue all summonses or notices required; attest to all moneys ordered paid at regular meetings, and none other. He shall make out at the end of his term, for the Grand Lodge, a full report of the Lodge during the term, and perform such other duties, appertaining to his office, as may be required

of him by the Lodge and his charge, and have his books written up for the Finance Committee within twenty-four hours after the last meeting in each term; and deliver up to his successor all books, papers or other properties belonging to his office; perform the duties hereinafter prescribed for Permanent Secretary, if none be chosen by the Lodge, and be exempt from all dues.

§ 6. The Permanent Secretary shall be elected annually, and it shall be his duty to keep just and true accounts between the Lodge and its members; enter the charges as they become due, credit the amounts as paid, giving his receipt to the Recording Secretary for all moneys he may receive from him, and paying over to the Treasurer all sums in his hands immediately, taking his receipt for the same. He shall, at the close of each term, notify all members who are in arrears for thirteen weeks' dues of the amount due by them to the Lodge: and also make out for the Lodge a statement of all moneys received and paid to the Treasurer; have his books written up for the Finance Committee within twenty-four hours after the last meeting in each term, and deliver up to his successor, at the end of his official term, all books, papers, etc., appertaining to his office, in his possession, and be exempt from all dues.

§ 7. The Treasurer, prior to his installation in office, shall give a joint and several bond to the Trustees of the Lodge, with two sureties to be approved by the Lodge, with such penalties and conditions as from time to time may be prescribed by the Lodge. His duties shall be to keep the funds of the Lodge; to pay all orders drawn on him by the N.G., and if not for benefits provided for by these laws, attested by the Secretary, and none others; to keep a full and correct account of all moneys expended; to give the Lodge a monthly statement of its funds; to furnish the Lodge, at the last meeting in the term, with a full report of the receipts and disbursements of the term, with vouchers; and to have his books written up for the Finance Committee within twenty-four hours after the last meeting in the term; and to deliver up,

when legally called upon, all moneys, bonds, papers, books, etc., belonging to the Lodge, to his successor in office, or to whom the Lodge may especially appoint.

§ 8. It shall be the duty of the Junior P.G. of this Lodge to act in the capacity of P.G., and to deliver the charge of that office to candidates, and perform all other duties appertaining to the office. Any P.G. may act as N.G. or V.G., when called thereto, and do all the duties of the same.

§ 9. All other officers shall perform such duties as are prescribed for them by the regulations and charges of their offices, and the by-laws of the Lodge.

ARTICLE IV.— ELECTIONS, ETC.

§ 1. No brother shall be eligible to the chair of the N.G. unless he has served a regular term as V.G., nor shall any brother be eligible as V.G. unless he has served one semi-annual term (twenty-six nights) in some inferior office.

§ 2. All elective officers and the W. and O.G., shall have attained to the Scarlet Degree previous to installation.

§ 3. Nominations for elective officers may be made on the two meetings immediately preceding that of the election, and at any time on the night of the election, previous to the election being gone into.

§ 4. Officers shall be elected at the last regular meeting in each term, and shall be installed at the first meeting in the succeeding one; the election shall be by ballot, except in cases where there is but one candidate for an office, when the election may be by acclamation.

§ 5. Any officer absenting himself for more than three successive meetings, his seat may be declared vacant by a vote of the Lodge. And all vacancies shall be filled in the manner of the former selection, to serve the residue of the term; and the officers so serving shall be entitled to the full honors of the office.

ARTICLE V.— DUES AND BENEFITS.

§ 1. No person shall be initiated in the Lodge for a less sum than five dollars.

§ 2. No degree shall be conferred for a less sum than two dollars.

§ 3. The regular contributions to the Lodge fund shall not be at a less rate than six and one-fourth cents per week, to be determined by the by-laws.

§ 4. The Lodge may, by by-laws, require such further contributions, for an education fund, a widows-and-orphans' fund, and funeral benefits, or either or all of them, as the Lodge shall determine.

§ 5. Every *bona fide* member, who shall be qualified as required by the by-laws, shall, in case of sickness or disability, be entitled to and receive from the funds of the Lodge such weekly benefits as may be fixed by law: *provided, nevertheless*, that the Lodge may provide, in its by-laws, for the payment of only half the regular benefits to any brother who is simply disabled from attending to business, and not confined to his room.

§ 6. In case of the death of a brother entitled to benefits, there shall be allowed a sum not less than twenty dollars as a funeral benefit, to be disposed of as the Lodge may determine.

ARTICLE VI.—Penalties and Trials.

§ 1. Any member who shall violate any of the principles of the Order, or offend against these articles, or the by-laws, shall be subject to be fined, reprimanded, suspended, or expelled, as the by-laws may direct, usage require, or the Lodge determine.

§ 2. If any member of the Lodge shall violate any of the principles of the Order, or commit offense against these articles, or the by-laws, or the rules of the Order, it shall be the duty of any other member, who shall come to a knowledge of the same, immediately to give notice of such violation or offense, in writing, to the N.G. The N.G. shall forthwith refer a copy of such written communication (concealing the name of the informant) to a special committee of three members; which committee shall proceed, without delay, to investigate the matter therein stated; and if, in their opinion, there is just ground therefor, they shall, as early as practicable, prefer a

charge or charges against the member so accused, specifying therein the particular matter of offense with which he is charged; and the committee shall have charge of the prosecution on the part of the Lodge.

§ 3. Whenever a charge or charges are preferred against a member, they shall be read in open Lodge, at the next stated meeting thereafter; and the Secretary shall immediately furnish a copy thereof, under the seal of the Lodge, to the member so accused, and at the same time cite said member to appear before the Lodge at the second stated meeting thereafter, to answer thereto; at which said meeting an investigation or trial shall be had, unless then postponed to some future meeting. It shall also be the duty of the Secretary, upon receiving from the committee a list of the names of the witnesses required to sustain the complaint, to cite them to appear before the Lodge, as also those who may be required by the accused, to give testimony at the time of trial, provided said witnesses be members of the Order; but if such witnesses are not members of the Order, the N.G. shall appoint one or more members having the Scarlet Degree as a committee, whose duty it shall be to take the testimony of such witnesses, and return the same, in writing, to the N.G. or Secretary by the evening set for trial; the accused member being first notified of the time and place of taking such testimony.

§ 4. The Lodge, at said second stated meeting, or at such other time as may be fixed, shall proceed with the investigation or trial of the case, and, after a full hearing of all testimony and the defense of the accused member, shall proceed to vote upon the charge or charges preferred; but no member shall be entitled to vote unless he were present during the whole of the trial. If they be sustained, in whole or in part, by a vote of two thirds of the members voting, the accused shall retire to the ante-room. The Secretary shall then read to the Lodge the charge or charges or parts thereof that have been sustained, when the N.G., without motion, shall proceed to put to vote the highest order of punishment—expulsion; and if that be

not agreed to, he shall put the next—suspension; and shall so proceed until some order of punishment is agreed to by a vote of two thirds of the members present.

§ 5. Whenever the Lodge shall determine upon suspension, a motion may be made to fix the time, and two amendments may be offered thereto, which shall be decided without debate. The N.G., shall put them to vote, commencing with the longest period of time therein named; and if all of them be rejected, a second motion may be made, and two amendments permitted thereto, which shall be put to vote in like manner; and the Lodge shall so proceed until some period for suspension is agreed to. But suspension of membership shall work no suspension of dues and arrearages, but they shall run on during the time of suspension. If the Lodge shall decide to punish by fine, the same course shall be adopted in determining the amount thereof as is above provided in fixing the time of suspension; and in either case, of fixing the time of suspension or amount of fine, the majority of the members present shall decide the period of time or amount.

§ 6. If any such accused member shall evade the receiving of a citation, or, after receiving the same, shall neglect or refuse to attend the Lodge at the time therein fixed, and there remain throughout the investigation or trial of his case, the Lodge may proceed in his absence to expel him for contempt: *provided* that, if such absence should have been produced by unavoidable circumstances, or injustice be otherwise done thereby, the accused shall be entitled to a rehearing of his case; and he shall at all stages of the proceedings have every opportunity afforded him to vindicate himself against the accusation.

§ 7. Any member feeling aggrieved by the decision of the Lodge against him shall be entitled to an appeal to the Grand Lodge, which appeal must be entered according to the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge on the matter of appeals; and, on command of the Grand Lodge, the brother may be tried anew for the same offense.

§ 8. No person shall be suspended or expelled for non-payment of dues; but all persons becoming in arrears for dues and assesssments accruing during a period of twelve months shall be dropped from membership. Any person dropped from membership may, within one year after he is dropped, be reinstated upon payment of one year's dues, by vote of a majority of the members present at any regular meeting; and if his application be denied, he may ask a reconsideration of the same at any time within two months, and the Lodge shall grant such reconsideration; but thereafter the reconsideration shall be at their option. If a dropped person shall not apply for reïnstatement until one year after he is dropped, reïnstatement shall require the payment of not less than one year's dues and a two-thirds majority of the members present at a regular meeting, and the same regulations shall govern the matter of reconsideration. But a dropped person may be reïnstated at any time, upon payment of all dues which had accrued prior to his being dropped and also of all dues which would have accrued against him up to the time of such payment. The provisions of this section respecting the reïnstatement of members dropped for non-payment shall apply to all persons heretofore suspended or expelled for non-payment. *Provided, nevertheless*, that no person who shall have been suspended, expelled or dropped for non-payment of dues, shall be reïnstated except upon vote of a majority of the members of the Lodge present, upon ballot had.

§ 9. Any brother having been suspended or expelled, notice thereof shall be sent to all the Lodges in the same place; and a brother who has been legally expelled shall not be admitted to membership again without consent of the Grand Lodge.

§ 10. If any member of the Lodge shall make to the N.G. any accusation against a brother, under section two of this article, which shall be proven to be unfounded, or false and malicious, it shall be the duty of the N.G. to deliver up the name of the informant to the Lodge, on demand of a majority of the mem-

bers thereof present, that he may be dealt with accordingly.

§ 11. The Lodge shall have a black-book, in which shall be entered the names of all persons rejected, suspended or expelled by this Lodge, or any other Lodge, of which they may have received due notice, with the date and cause of such suspension or expulsion.

§ 12. All votes taken under the provisions of this article shall be by ballot with balls.

§ 13. If three members of a Lodge in which charges may be preferred against a member are of opinion that the accused will not receive an impartial trial at the hands of the Lodge, and present such opinion in writing, then, when the register of evidence is reported by the committee, the trial shall be removed to the nearest convenient Lodge, a transcript of all letters relating thereto being sent with the original papers of the case; and such Lodge shall proceed to the hearing, scrutiny and decision as if the accusation had been first therein preferred.

§ 14. When there are several Lodges in the immediate vicinage, the majority shall direct to which the removal shall be made.

§ 15. If any member of the Order residing near the removing Lodge, who can not attend the trial after the removal, be summoned as a witness on either side, his testimony may be taken in the manner above provided respecting the testimony of persons not members of the Order, and may be made a part of the register of evidence; and all oral evidence taken at the trial shall be reduced to writing and added to the register of evidence transferred by the removing Lodge.

§ 16. Upon such removal, the prosecuting committee, or some advocate appointed by the N.G. of the removing Lodge, may present the case, and the accused may appear by himself or attorney, as if no such removal had taken place.

§ 17. When the matter has been determined, a copy of the record of the proceedings had thereon, with the register of the evidence, shall be returned to the

removing Lodge; and the same shall be filed in its archives, and the judgment entered upon its records.

§ 18. When the misconduct is confessed by the accused brother, the Lodge to which such case is referred may proceed to vote upon his punishment without the formula of a trial.

§ 19. An appeal to the Grand Lodge may be had in case of a removed trial, as in other cases.

ARTICLE VII.— Terms and Returns.

§ 1. Regular quarterly terms shall commence on the first meetings in July, October, January, and April. Regular semi-annual terms shall commence on the first regular meetings in July and Jannary only, and regular annual terms on the first meeting in July.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the last past officers to prepare and forward to the Grand Lodge, immediately, the result of the elections, and a regular report of the work of the term, including those initiated, admitted by card, suspended and expelled (and the cause thereof), rejected, withdrawn by card, reïnstated, and deceased, together with the whole number of degrees conferred, the whole number in membership, the amount of receipts, and the result of the election of officers, accompanied by whatever amount may be due to the Grand Lodge.

§ 3. This Lodge shall forfeit its charter if it fails to comply with the requisitions and laws of the Grand Lodge; and in such case it shall be the duty of the last past officers to comply with the provisions of the first and second sections of article two of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE VIII.— Degrees.

§ 1. Brothers who have been in membership one month shall be eligible for degrees, but not more than three degrees shall be conferred on a brother at the same meeting, unless the most urgent necessity be proven.

§ 2. No person shall be initiated, nor any member have any degrees conferred upon him, until he has paid the amount required therefor by the by-laws.

§ 3. A member desiring to obtain any of the degrees

shall make known his wish to the Secretary, who, after having received the proper fee therefor, shall, at the proper time, make application for the same in open Lodge, at a regular meeting thereof, giving name of applicant and degree or degrees applied for, which must be entered upon the records and the subject referred to degree session; whereupon the Lodge shall, after having been closed in the Initiatory Degree, be opened in the degree or degrees applied for, when the application or applications shall be balloted upon in the respective degrees; and such ballot shall be had in all things according to § 2 of Article II of this constitution; but the conferring of the degrees may be done at special meetings called for that purpose.

ARTICLE IX.—NON-BENEFICIAL MEMBERS.

§ 1. Any person who has been regularly initiated into the Order, and retained membership therein for at least ten consecutive years, and who may have lost his membership by resignation from the Order or expiration of withdrawal card—or who may have lost membership in another jurisdiction on account of non-payment of dues, and may be entitled to admission in this jurisdiction under regulations of the Grand Lodge of the United States—and who may be over fifty years of age, may be admitted to membership in this Lodge as a non-beneficial member.

§ 2. Such person must make application in writing, stating age, residence and occupation, and the same must be referred to a committee for investigation, and shall be disposed of by ballot, etc., in all respects as other applications for membership under Article II of this constitution; and if elected, such person shall pay an admission fee of not less than five dollars.

§ 3. Any person who may have been in membership in the Order for ten consecutive years, and thereafter have lost his standing in this Lodge by suspension, expulsion or dropping for non-payment of dues, and who may be over fifty years of age, may be reïnstated in membership as a non-beneficial member. Such person must apply for reïnstatement in writing, stating age, residence and occupation, and the amount he

is willing to pay on reïnstatement, and the application must be referred to an investigating committee, and disposed of in the same manner as an application for membership by initiation; and if the ballot result in favor of reïnstatement, such person shall pay such sum as may have been offered by him, but not a less sum than five dollars.

§ 4. Every person admitted or reïnstated as a non-beneficial member shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges and advantages of membership except benefits, and shall be subject to penalties and disabilities as other members. And no benefits shall be allowed to any non-beneficial member, nor shall any pecuniary relief be extended to such member from the funds of the Lodge except in case of extreme necessity and upon the recommendation of some committee.

ARTICLE X.--AMENDMENTS, ETC.

§ 1. When doubts arise of the true meaning of any of these articles, it shall be determined by the N.G., his determination being subject to an appeal to the Lodge, and its determination being subject to an appeal to the Grand Lodge, whose decision shall be final in all cases.

§ 2. These articles, or any part thereof, shall not be altered, amended, suspended, or annulled, except on motion made in the Grand Lodge, at a regular session.

§ 3. This Lodge shall stand fully invested with power to adopt such by-laws and rules of order, from time to time, as may be deemed expedient, provided they do not in any wise contravene any of these articles, the laws and Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Illinois and of the United States, or the principles of the Order; a copy of which shall be sent to the Grand Lodge for its approval at its next regular session.

II.—Rules of Order Appended to the Model Code.

[Recommended, but not prescribed.]

RULE 1. When the presiding officer takes the chair, the officers and members shall take their respective seats; and at the sound of the gavel there shall be a general silence.

2. The presiding officer shall preserve order and decorum, and pronounce the decision of the Lodge on all questions. He may speak on points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose. He shall decide all points of order without debate, unless he entertain doubts on the point, subject to an appeal to the Lodge by any two members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once.

3. No member shall speak to another, or otherwise interrupt the business of the Lodge, while the minutes are being read, or while any member is addressing the Chair.

4. No member shall disturb another while addressing the Chair, unless to call him to order. No member shall rise from his seat while another member is speaking, nor on any pretense whatever shall one pass between the speaking member and the presiding officer.

5. No member shall speak on any question before the Lodge unless he rise from his seat and respectfully address the Chair. A member speaking shall confine himself to the subject under debate, and shall use no personal, indecorous or sarcastic language, to reflect on the Lodge or its members; and when his speech shall have been concluded, he shall resume his seat.

6. If two members, or more than two, rise at the same time to speak, the Chair shall decide which is entitled to the floor.

7. No member shall speak more than once on the same subject unless all the members present wishing to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so, nor more than twice without permission from the Chair;

and no member while speaking shall name another except by the appropriate title designating his rank in the Order.

8. Whenever a member while speaking shall be called to order, he shall resume his seat until the question is settled and leave is given him to proceed.

9. No motion shall be debated until the same is seconded and put to the Lodge by the Chair; and all motions shall be reduced to writing on the request of any member.

10. When a question is before the Lodge, no motion shall be in order except the motion to proceed with the regular order of business (or, if the order be finished, to proceed to close); for the previous question; to lay on the table; to postpone indefinitely; to postpone to a certain time; to divide; to commit; or to amend; and these motions shall be privileged, and have precedence in the order in which they are made to succeed each other by this rule; and motions to proceed with the regular order, to proceed to close, for the previous question, and to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate. [See § 84 of the Digest.]

11. The previous question shall not be put unless it be called for by five members and sustained by a majority of the Lodge. It shall always be put in these words: "Shall the main question be now put?" and until it is decided, all amendments to the question and all debate shall be precluded.

12. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums, numbers or times shall be proposed, the question shall be first put on the highest sum or number, and on the longest and latest time.

13. If any question be lost by the closing of the Lodge, and it be revived at a subsequent meeting, no member who shall have spoken thereon at the previous meeting shall be entitled to speak again until all the members wishing to address the Chair shall have done so. Any member who may have spoken twice on the preceding occasion shall not again do so without permission from the Chair.

14. Any member may call for a division of the

question when it can be divided; but a motion to strike out and insert shall be indivisible, except at the option of the mover.

15. If the reading of any paper be called for and it be objected to by any member, the question shall be determined by a vote of the Lodge without debate.

16. Every member present shall vote on all questions before the Lodge, unless the Lodge excuse him from so doing for special reasons.

17. On a call for the yeas and nays by a majority of the Lodge, the name of each member voting shall be entered on the minutes.

18. All communications to the Lodge shall be presented by a member, and the Secretary shall enter a brief statement of their contents on the minutes.

19. Previously to taking the vote on any subject, the Chairman shall rise, and in an audible voice ask, "Is the Lodge ready for the question?" after which, if no member rise to speak, the question shall be put.

20. When a question is postponed indefinitely, it shall not be again acted on during that or the next succeeding meeting.

21. No motion shall be heard for a reconsideration of any vote of the Lodge unless the same shall be made by a member who voted with the majority in the first instance.

22. Before any communication, petition, or memorial, shall be received and read by the Secretary, a brief statement of its contents shall be made verbally to the Lodge, either by the member presenting the same or by the presiding officer.

23. On application to the Chair, any member may be excused from serving on a second committee, at the time of his appointment thereon, if the duties of the first committee remain unperformed, and the applicant be not discharged therefrom.

24. The person first named on a committee shall act as chairman thereof, unless the committee select a different member for that office. The mover and seconder of a resolution referred to a special committee are usually the first named thereon.

25. No committee can be finally discharged until all debts contracted by it shall have been paid.

26. The consequences of any measure may be reprobated in strong terms; but to arraign the motives of those who propose or advocate it is a personality and against order.

27. When a member shall be called to order for words spoken, the objectionable words shall (if required) be taken down in writing by the Secretary.

28. No motion can be made by one member while another is speaking, and no motion shall be received unless the member making it shall rise and address the Chair.

29. The affirmative of a question is first put, then the negative; but in matters of form or of course, such as reading reports, petitions, memorials, or other papers, withdrawing motions, etc., to save time, the Chairman usually assumes the assent of the Lodge, when, on inquiry, no objection is expressed.

30. The Chairman, or any member, doubting the decision of the Lodge, may call a count or a division of the votes.

31. All questions not herein provided for shall be decided upon the principles laid down in Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Practice.

APPENDIX III.

Acts of Incorporation of Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments.

I.—AN ACT FOR THE INCORPORATION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS, AND THE SUBORDINATE LODGES THEREUNTO BELONGING.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That Charles H. Constable, F. Scammon, John M. Law, Stephen A. Corneau, Herman E. Blakeley, George W. Woodward, Henry Marfield, William Kearns, H. Foster, H. E. Roberts, and William M. Parker, the present officers in the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and their successors, be, and they are hereby, declared to be a community, corporation, and body-politic, by the name and style of the '*Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows*'; and by that name they and their successors shall, and may, at all times hereafter, be capable in law to have, receive and retain, to them and their successors, property real and personal, also devises or bequests of any person or persons, bodies corporate or politic, capable of making the same, and the same at their pleasure to transfer or dispose of in such manner as they may think proper: *Provided, always*, That the said corporation, or body politic, shall not at any time hold or possess property, real, personal, or mixed, exceeding in annual value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

§ 2. That the said corporation and their successors, by the name, and style, and title aforesaid, shall be for ever hereafter capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all and any Courts of

Justice, and before all and any Judge, officers, or persons whatever, in all and singular actions, matters, or demands whatsoever.

§ 3. That it shall be lawful for said corporation to have a common seal for their use, and the same at their will and pleasure to change, alter and make anew from time to time, as they may think best; and shall in general have and exercise all such rights, and privileges, and immunities, as by law are incident or necessary to the corporation herein constituted.

§ 4. That the Subordinate Lodges which are now belonging to, and which may hereafter be instituted by, the said corporation and their successors, by the name and number of their respective Lodges, of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows in the State of Illinois, shall be declared to be a community, corporation, and body politic, and to be at all times hereafter capable in law to have, receive and retain, to them and their successors, property real and personal, also devises or bequests of any person or persons, bodies corporate or politic, capable of making the same, and the same at their pleasure to transfer or dispose of, in such manner as they may think best: *Provided, always*, That either of the said Subordinate Lodges shall not at any time hold or possess property, real or mixed, exceeding in annual value the sum of ten thousand dollars.

§ 5. That each of the said Subordinate Lodges which now are, and which may hereafter be, instituted by the aforesaid corporation, shall, from and after the passage of this Act, elect or appoint annually five Trustees, and certificate of the appointment of said Trustees shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder [of the county] in which said Subordinate Lodges are situated; and that the said Trustees and their successors shall be for ever thereafter capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all or any Courts of Justice, and before all and every Judge, officers, or persons whatever, in all and singular actions, matters or demands whatsoever.

§ 6. That it shall and may be lawful for either and

all of the said Subordinate Lodges, to have a common seal for their use, and the same at their will and pleasure to change, alter and make anew, from time to time, as they may think best; and shall in general have and exercise all such rights, privileges and immunities as by law are incident or necessary to corporations, and what may be necessary to the corporations herein constituted.

§ 7. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Z. CASEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM McMURTRY,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—FEB. 8TH, 1849:
AUG. C. FRENCH.

[NOTE.—The Act of Incorporation of the Grand Encampment is the same as the foregoing, with the necessary changes, to wit:
For Lodge and Lodges, put Encampment and Encampments, wherever Lodge and Lodges occur.
For the names of the corporators, substitute the names of the G.E. officers of 1856-7, viz., Charles Trumbull; H. G. Anderson, Augustus C. Marsh, G. G. Low, Samuel Willard, Amasa Barry, N. H. Dearborn, and S. B. Stoddard.
For the signatures, put Samuel Holmes, Speaker of the House of Representatives; John Wood, Speaker of the Senate; with the date "Approved, Feb. 18, 1857," and the Governor's signature, WM. H. BISSELL.]

II.—AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT FOR THE INCORPORATION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS, AND THE SUBORDINATE LODGES THEREUNTO BELONGING".

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That said corporation, and each of said Subordinate Lodges, shall have power to loan money belonging to the same respectively, and take promissory note or other evidence of debt for the money so loaned or any property sold, which may be recovered in the corporate name aforesaid, in all courts or places where judicial proceedings are had.

§ 2. In case any Subordinate Lodge under the jurisdiction of said Grand Lodge shall cease to exist, or

forfeit its charter, then all the estate, real and personal, together with all the records, books, papers, vouchers, furniture, jewels, seals and fixtures, belonging to such Lodge, shall immediately vest in said Grand Lodge, and all personal property, books, records, papers, vouchers, jewels, seals, furniture, deeds, money, evidences of debt, leases or mortgages belonging to said Lodge, so forfeiting its charter or ceasing to exist, shall be delivered over by its last Secretary, Treasurer, or Trustees of the same, or other person or persons having custody of them, to the proper officer or agent of said Grand Lodge, on demand; and the person or persons holding or having in their possession such funds or property failing to do this, each and every such person shall be liable to the said Grand Lodge in an action of debt for the value of the same.

§ 3. This act shall be deemed a public act, and take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Speaker of the House.

WILLIAM BROSS,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—FEB. 16TH, 1865:

RICHARD J. OGLESBY.

[This was accepted by the Grand Lodge at its session in 1865.—Jour. G.L. Ill. Vol. III, p. 561. The amendatory act does not apply to the Grand Encampment and its subordinates.]

APPENDIX IV.

Forms.

[Some of the follwing forms are those prescribed by competent authority; these are called in their titles 'Prescribed form', etc. Others are selected by the compiler; still others are composed by him; these last are designated by the initial of his surname, thus, (W.); and the selected ones are marked (S.) This is done that persons using the forms may know whether they are authoritative or optional, and whether they are at liberty to vary from them.]

FORM 1.—Petition for Warrant of a Subordinate Lodge.

(Varied from G.L.U.S. form, to suit the state jurisdiction.)

To the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the I.O.O.F. of the State of Illinois:

The Petition of the undersigned, holding Withdrawal Cards from Lodges legally recognized by your R.W. Body, respectfully represents that it would be consistent with the advantage of the Order to establish a Subordinate Lodge to be located at....., in the County of..... and State of Illinois, to be known and hailed as ..... Lodge, No..... Wherefore your petitioners pray that a Warrant may duly issue in pursuance of the laws of your R.W. Body.

Dated at ....., this ..... day of ..... 18.....

[Signed]..... .....,
....,
...., etc.

*** See §§ 166-171 in this Digest.

FORM 2.—Petition for Warrant of a Subordinate Encampment. (S.)

(Varied from G.L.U.S. form, to suit the state jurisdiction.

To the Grand Patriarch, Officers and Members of the Grand Encampment of the I.O.O.F. of the State of Illinois:

The Petition of the undersigned, Patriarchs holding

Withdrawal Cards from Encampments [or instructed in the Encampment Degrees by a Dispensation of the M.W.G. Patriarch, as the case may be], respectfully represents that it would be consistent with the advantage of the Order to establish a Subordinate Encampment to be located at ....., in the County of ..... and State of Illinois, to be known and hailed as ..... Encampment, No .... Wherefore your petitioners pray that a Warrant may duly issue, in pursuance of the laws of your R.W. Body.

Dated at ....., this ..... day of ....., 18.....

[Signed]..... .....,
....,
...., etc.

*** See § 968 in the Digest. The petition, cards and fee should be sent to the Grand Scribe. §§ 167, 168, 171 will apply in this case. Certificates of standing of all petitioners, Form 9, below, should accompany this.

FORM 3.—PETITION FOR A DISPENSATION FOR THE CONFERRING OF ENCAMPMENT DEGREES. (S.)

To the M.W.G. Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of the I.O.O.F. of the State of Illinois:

The Petition of the undersigned, members of ..... Lodge, No....., of the Scarlet Degree and in good standing, respectfully represents that they are desirous of being exalted to the Royal-Purple Degree, in order to petition for the institution of a new Encampment, to be located at ....., in the County of ..... and State of Illinois. Wherefore we pray that a Dispensation may be issued authorizing the conferring of the Patriarchal Degrees upon us.

Dated at ....., this ..... day of ....., 18.....

[Signed]..... .....,
....
....,
...., etc.

*** See § 966 of this Digest. This petition should be sent to the Grand Scribe, with $30, charter fee for the new Encampment, and with certificates of standing of the petitioners, Form 9, below.

An accompanying letter should give the proposed name and location of the intended Encampment. These all being sent, the G.P. and G.S. can make all further arrangements.

FORM 4.—Petition for Warrant for a Rebekah-Degree Lodge. (W.)

To the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the I.O.O.F. of the State of Illinois:

The Petition of the undersigned, legally-qualified members of Lodges legally recognized by your R.W. Body, respectfully represents that it would be consistent with the advantage of the Order to establish a Rebekah-Degree Lodge to be located at ....., in the County of ..... and State of Illinois [to be known and hailed as ..... Rebekah-Degree Lodge, No .....]. Wherefore your petitioners pray that a Warrant may duly issue in pursuance of the laws of your R.W. Body.

Dated at ....., this ..... day of ....., 18 .....

[Signed]..... .....,
....,
...., etc.

*** Charter fee, $10,00. Five signers of each sex, having Rebekah Degree; or ten signers, if there be already a R.D.L. in the same place. See laws, § 585, and Chapter XIX generally. Certificate, as in Form 5, should accompany this.

FORM 5.—Certificate for applicants for a Rebekah-Degree Lodge Charter.

Hall of ..... Lodge, No....., I.O.O.F.
....., Ill., ..., 18.....

This certifies that A—— B——, C—— D——, and E—— F—— are members in good standing in ..... Lodge, No....., of ....., in ..... county; and that they and the ladies, M—— B——, N—— D——, and O—— F——, joining in the petition for a Rebekah-Degree Lodge, have the Rebekah Degree.

[Lodge Seal.] R—— S——, Sec'y.

FORM 6.—PETITION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN A SUBORDINATE LODGE, BY INITIATION. (S.)

To the Officers and Members of ..... Lodge, No....., of the I.O.O.F. of the State of Illinois:

The Petition of the subscriber respectfully represents that he is desirous of becoming a member of your benevolent and honorable Order: he has examined your Constitution and By-Laws, and is willing to yield obedience thereto: his age is ..... years; his occupation is .....; and his residence is ..... Fee required by the By-Laws is inclosed, $.....

Recommended by ....

Refers to ....

Dated at ....., this ..... day of ....., 18.....

[Signed] ....

FORM 7.—PETITION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN A SUBORDINATE ENCAMPMENT, BY INITIATION. (S.)

To the Officers and Members of ..... Encampment, No....., I.O.O.F. of the State of Illinois:

The Petition of the subscriber respectfully represents that he is desirous of becoming a member of your exalted branch of our Order: he is a member of ..... Lodge, No....., held at ....., in the County of ..... and State of ....., and has attained to the Scarlet Degree; he has read your Constitution and By-Laws, and is willing to yield obedience thereto: his age is ..... years, his occupation is ...., and his residence is ....., County of ....., State of ..... Initiation and Degree Fees required by the By-Laws inclosed, $.....

*** One payment includes the initiation and all degrees. See § 1064. Certificates of standing, Form 9, should accompany this.

FORM 8.—PETITION FOR ADMISSION BY CARD INTO A LODGE OR ENCAMPMENT. (W.)

To the Officers and Members of ..... Lodge [or Encampment], No....., I.O.O.F. of the State of Illinois:

The subscriber respectfully asks admission as a member of your Lodge [Encampment] by deposit of

his card, which is sent herewith. My age is ..... years; I am by occupation a .....; and my residence is ..... Admission fee inclosed, $.....

Recommended by ....

Refers to ....

Dated at ....., this ..... day of ....., 18.....

[Signed] ....

*** For admission as an Ancient Odd-Fellow, omit the words 'by deposit of card, which is sent herewith', and insert 'as an Ancient Odd-Fellow'. In that case, the expired card or other evidence of former membership should still accompany the petition. If the petition be addressed to an Encampment, a certificate of standing, Form 9, should accompany it.

FORM 9.—CERTIFICATE OF STANDING FOR APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO AN ENCAMPMENT. (W.)

HALL OF ..... LODGE, NO....., I.O.O.F.,
AT ....., ILL., ..., 18.....

This certifies that Brother .... is a member of this Lodge in good standing, and of the Scarlet Degree.

....,

[Lodge Seal.] Sec'y of ..... Lodge, No...

*** This certificate is given without a vote of the Lodge, § 277: it is given as a matter of course to any brother who asks it for its proper purpose. By § 1010, either Secretary of a Lodge may give this certificate in the absence of specific law; but if attested by the seal, it should not be given by the Permanent Secretary, as that is not in his keeping.

FORM 10.—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION UPON AN APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP. (W.)

To the Officers and Members of ..... Lodge [Encampment], No. ....., of the I.O.O.F. of the State of Illinois:

The undersigned, Committee of Investigation on the application of Mr. [*or*, Bro.] .... for membership by initiation [*or*, by deposit of card], respectfully report that they have inquired into his standing and character, and believe him ..... worthy to become a member of our Lodge [Encampment]. We therefore recommend that he be ..... elected.

Dated at ....., this ..... day of ....., 18.....

[Signed] ....,
....,
....,
} Committee.

FORM 11.—Order for the A.T.P.W. (Prescribed form.)

(This form is given in § 497 in the Digest. It is kept for sale by the Grand Secretary: see § 874.)

FORM 12.—Order for the S.A.P.W., within the State only. (S.)

..... Lodge, No. .....
of ....., State of Illinois.
..... day of ....., 18.....

To the Noble Grand of any Lodge of the I.O.O F. in the State of Illinois:

The bearer, Bro. ...., is a member of this Lodge in good standing, and entitled to the S.A. P.W. for the current term, which you will please communicate to him after due examination, whereupon you will retain or destroy this letter.

[Place for Seal.] ...., N.G.
Attest, ..., Secretary.

[This is kept for sale by the G. Sec'y: see § 874.]

*** Before communicating the P.W. on such an order, any officer to whom it is presented (under § 488) should be fully satisfied of the identity of the person presenting it.

FORM 13.—Certificate for Past-Official Degrees. (W.)

Hall of ..... Lodge, No. ....., I.O.O.F.
at ....., Ill., ..., 18.....

This certifies that Bro. [P.G.] .... has served a legal term [or the remainder of a term, filling a vacancy] to the close thereof, as N.G. [V.G. *or* Sec'y] in this Lodge, and is therefore entitled to the Past-Official Degree[s] of the Office[s] named.

[Lodge Seal.] ...., N.G.
Attest, ..., Secretary.

*** No vote of the Lodge is allowed on this certificate: see § 310 of this Digest: it is given in due course. A Permanent Secretary gets no degree. §§ 309, 312 must be very carefully observed. The several offices filled by the brother may be included in one certificate.

FORM 14.—CERTIFICATE OF REPRESENTATIVE TO GRAND LODGE. (Prescribed form.)

(This form is given in the Digest, § 72.)

FORM 15.—CERTIFICATE FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT. (Prescribed form.)

(This form is given in the Digest, § 930, or By-Laws G.E. 5.)

FORM 16.—CERTIFICATE FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE GRAND LODGE. (W.)

HALL OF ..... LODGE, NO. ....., I.O.O.F.
AT ....., ILL., ..., 18.....

This certifies that Bro. .... is a Past Grand in good standing in this Lodge.

[Lodge Seal.] ...., N.G.

Attest, ..., Secretary.

FORM 17.—COMMISSION OF DEPUTY OF GRAND MASTER. (Prescribed form.)

I.O.O.F.—FRIENDSHIP, LOVE, AND TRUTH.

I. ....., Most Worthy Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows of the State of Illinois, to our well-beloved Brother ....., Past Grand, and to whom it may concern, Greeting:

KNOW YE, That, reposing special confidence in your knowledge and discretion, I do, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, hereby appoint and commission you, the said ....., our Worthy Deputy Grand Master for ..... Lodge, No. ....., at ....., in ..... county.

And, as our Deputy for said Lodge, you are empowered and directed to act as the special agent of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in relation to matters herein specified, to wit:

To act for the Grand Master, and, by his direction, to do and perform whatever may have been ordered to be done and performed by the Grand Lodge of Illi-

nois, in said Lodge. To act as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and to do and perform all such matters relating to the Order in said Lodge as the Grand Master may direct. You shall obey all special instructions of the Grand Master in relation to any thing which that officer is required to do.

You are to act as the agent of the Grand Secretary, and obey the special instructions of that officer.

You have concurrent power with the Grand Master, where it does not conflict with his opinion, in granting all dispensations relating to the above-named Lodge and its work, if allowed by usage or express law, and not reserved by the Grand Master, but not otherwise. It is your duty to confer Official Degrees on Past Officers; to install the officers of the Lodge, or cause it to be done by a qualified Past Grand, whose authority must be in writing and presented to the Lodge upon his visiting it for installation. It is your duty to visit the Lodge at least once in each month, maintaining a general supervision over the Lodge, seeing that the work is done correctly, and the laws of the Grand Lodge strictly adhered to; and you must set aside any decision or action of the Lodge not in accordance therewith. It is your duty to see that the special instructions of the Grand Secretary respecting the returns of the Lodge are carefully observed and complied with.

In all cases of doubt you must consult the Grand Master, or the Grand Secretary when the matter relates to the business of his office. You must immediately report to the Grand Master the regular installations of your Lodge, and, at least four weeks before the annual session of the Grand Lodge, you must report to him the condition of the Lodge, and all your acts not previously reported. You are carefully to observe the laws regulating your office, and are not permitted to transcend the powers herein set forth.

This commission is to be read in the Lodge on your first visit thereto, which fact is to be entered upon the records of the Lodge. This commission is to be in force through the year 18..... (or such part of it as may remain unexpired at the date herein below set

forth) and until the appointment of your successor; unless it be sooner revoked by the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, this ..... day of ....., 18.....

...., Grand Master.

By the Grand Master:

...., Grand Secretary.

*** The Commission of a D.D.G.P. of the G.E. is the same, with the proper changes of titles, etc.

FORM 18.—Installation Report. (Prescribed form.)

Office of Deputy of ..... Lodge, No..... } at ....., 18.....

To the M. W. Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Illinois:

The undersigned reports that the officers of the above-named Lodge, No....., were duly installed on the evening of the ..... of ....., to wit:

...., N.G. ...., V.G.

...., Sec'y. ....., P. Sec.

...., Treas.

These officers were installed by me after ascertaining that the reports to the Grand Lodge then due had been made out, and the assessment due the Grand Lodge had been drawn from the treasury of the Lodge, and both were ready to be forwarded or had been forwarded by the Secretary to the Grand Secretary. Yours in F., L. and T.,

...., Deputy.

*** This form is sent by the Grand Secretary with the blanks for reports of the Lodge: instructions for use accompany it. See them in full in Jour. G.L. Ill. 1857, 190. In this Digest they are in sundry chapters.

FORM 19.—Form for Petition for Dispensation. (W.)

(Given in § 154 of this Digest.)

FORM 20.—Form for Dispensations by Deputy. (W.)

(Given in § 154 of this Digest.)

FORM 21.—Introduction of a Visiting Brother. (W.)

The mode of examining a visiting brother before introduction is given in §§ 538, 542, 544, 545, 546; but both the committee and the presiding officer often feel the lack of proper words to complete the introduction. The compiler suggests the following:

The committee, having announced themselves as 'the committee with a visitor', are admitted, and, after the salutations, the chief of the committee says—

"Noble Grand, [Worthy Chief Patriarch,] I have the pleasure of introducing to you and to the Lodge [Encampment] Bro. [P.G., *or* Patr., *or* P.C.P.] ...., of ..... Lodge, [Encampment,] No....., of the jurisdiction of ....., who has this evening honored us with a visit."

The N.G. [C.P.] calls up, rises, and says—

"Bro. [P.G., Patr., *etc.*] ...., we thank you for the honor of your visit this evening, and extend you a fraternal greeting. We trust you will visit us as often as convenient during your stay in our town. The committee will conduct Bro. .... to a seat."

The chief of the committee, who should still retain the card, now takes it to the Secretary, who indorses on it "Visited ..... Lodge, No....., at ....., Ill., ..., 18..... ...., Sec'y." This should be written in a couple of neat lines near the top of the card: it saves the necessity of another examination (§ 542). During the evening, the Warden takes the card from the Secretary and hands it to the visitor. The indorsement is regular usage, and not the suggestion of the compiler.

FORM 22.—Introduction of a Member elected on Card. (W.)

No form or ceremony for introduction of a member elected on deposit of card has been adopted in this state, but the member is to be introduced by a com-

mittee (§§ 373, 374). The compiler suggests the following form:

After the examination provided in § 344, by the N.G. [C.P.] or by a committee under his order, the committee conducts him into the Lodge like a visitor; and its leading member says—

"Noble Grand, [W.C.P.,] I have the pleasure of introducing to you and to the Lodge, [Encampment,] as one of our own number from this time, Bro. [P.G., P.C.P., *or* Patr.] ...., whom the brethren have elected a member of this Lodge [Encampment] upon deposit of card."

The N.G. [C.P.] calls up, rises, and says—

"Bro. ...., in the name of this Lodge, [Encampment,] I welcome you as henceforth a member of ..... Lodge, [Ecampment,] No..... The confidence of the brethren has given you admission; and we trust that your membership with us will prove mutually pleasant and profitable. The committee will conduct Bro. .... to the Secretary [Scribe] to sign the constitution; after which, he will be seated as one of us."

FORM 23.—CARD FOR A BROTHER'S WIFE. (Prescribed form.)

FRIENDSHIP, LOVE, AND TRUTH.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

This certifies that ...., whose name is indorsed on the margin of this card in her own proper handwriting, is the wife of our well-beloved brother ...., who [is] a member of ..... Lodge, No....., held at ....., and working under authority of a charter duly granted by authority of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the .... We therefore recommend her to your friendship and protection wherever she may be, throughout the world, for the space of ....., and no longer.

In witness whereof, we have subscribed our names and affixed the seal of our Lodge, this ..... day of ....., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and .....

*** The above form, which is that given by the G.L.U.S. (§ 536), is issued by the G.L. Ill. in a handsome card, varied also for a Widow's Card. (§ 874.)

FORM 24.—CARD FOR LADY HAVING THE REBEKAH DEGREE. (Prescribed form.)

I.O.O.F.—FRIENDSHIP, LOVE, AND TRUTH.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that Mrs. ...., whose name, written by herself, is situated on the margin of this Certificate, is the wife of Bro. ...., a member of our Lodge, and has been duly initiated and instructed in the Degree of Rebekah, and is entitled to be recognized as a sister of that degree so long as her husband remains in good standing in the Order. And we specially request the N.G. of any Lodge to which she may apply to instruct her in any part of the work of said degree which she may at any time have forgotten, due evidence appearing of her husband's good standing as aforesaid.

This Certificate is issued by ..... Lodge, No....., working at ....., in ..... county, under the jurisdiction of the R.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois.

In witness whereof, we have signed and sealed this Certificate, this ..... day of ....., A.D. 18.....

[L.S.]

...., N.G.

...., Secretary.

*** The issue of the above was authorized in 1857 (§ 536); and it is sold by the Grand Secretary (§ 874), who also has the same Form varied for widows who have the Rebekah Degree.

FORM 25.—CERTIFICATE OF TRUSTEES, FOR RECORD IN COUNTY RECORDER'S OFFICE. (E.A. RUCKER.)

To whom it may concern:

This Certifies, That on the day of the date hereof, at a regular meeting of ..... Lodge, No....., of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows in the State of Illinois, located at ....., in the County of ....., and being one of the Subordinate Lodges belonging to

the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, the following-named persons were, by the said Subordinate Lodge, duly elected Trustees thereof, to continue in office as, such Trustees, for one year, and until their successors are elected, to wit:

....
....

Given under our hands and the seal of the said
[L.S.] Subordinate Lodge, this ..... day of ....., A.D. One thousand eight hundred and ...., N.G.
Attest, ..., Sec'y.

*** For laws on the election of Trustees see §§ 825, 826.

FORM 26.—CIRCULAR OF GRAND MASTER AUTHORIZING APPLICATIONS FOR PECUNIARY ASSISTANCE. (Prescribed Form.)

WHEREAS, ... Lodge, No. ....., of the State of ....., is under the necessity of appealing to the sister Lodges for pecuniary aid in consequence of ....., the Grand Lodge of ..... recommends to her Subordinate Lodges to contribute to the aid of said Lodge.

[SEAL.] ...., G.M.

*** From Journal G.L.U.S. pp. 860, 906. See § 198.

FORM 27.—PETITION FOR REMOVAL OF LODGE FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER.

To the M.W. Grand Master, Officers and Members of the R.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, I.O.O.F.:

The undersigned members of ..... Lodge, No. ....., now located at ....., in ..... county, respectfully represent that it will be for the advantage of said Lodge in particular, and of the Order in general, that said Lodge be removed to ....., in

.... county; wherefore they ask warrant for such removal.

A——— B———,
C——— D———,
E——— F———, etc.

Approved in Lodge meeting this ..... day of ....., 18.....

[Place of seal.] M——— T———, N.G.
R——— S———, Sec'y.

*** A remonstrance may be made in the same form by inserting *not* after *will*, and omitting the request. With the petition should go evidence to the G.M. showing why the petition should be granted, and why any members have not signed it.

FORM 28.—Petition for Revival of Defunct Lodge.

To the M.W. Grand Master, Officers and Members of the R.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, I.O.O.F.:

The undersigned petitioners respectfully represent that they were formerly members of ..... Lodge, No. ....., at ....., in ..... county, which surrendered its charter and effects and is now defunct; that they are not now connected with any other Lodge, and are in good standing in the Order or are ready to pay dues according to law; that they believe it to be for the good of the Order that said Lodge be now revived; wherefore they ask that the charter and effects of the Lodge be restored to them, pledging their hearty efforts to sustain and maintain the Lodge hereafter; and they ask that the Grand Master, by himself or Deputy, shall duly reöpen said Lodge No. .....

Dated at ....., this ..... day of ....., 18.....

*** See the chapters on Defunct Lodges, and N.P.D. If any of the petitioners hold withdrawal cards, these should accompany the petition. The petitioners should be five for a Lodge, seven for an Encampment. If less than five (or seven), the law of § 885 must be observed: the petition must state that one or more was a former member of the defunct Lodge; that a quorum can not be obtained of former members; 'and effects' must be be left out; for 'restored' put 'given'.

FORM 29.—An Information, or Complaint. (W.)

[Note.—All the following forms relating to Trials are from a

carefully-considered series of articles contributed by the compiler to *The Memento* in 1857, and to be found in Vol. III, pp. 76, 111, 139, 169, and 367. Although a few points have been changed by later decisions, the compiler recommends the series to those that have access to them.]

To the N.G. of ..... Lodge, No. .....

I have reason to believe that our Bro. A—— B—— has been guilty of conduct unbecoming an Odd-Fellow, and desire that the matter be referred to the Lodge for examination and judgment.

He is charged with [—here state the particular offense or offenses; but the details of the evidence need not be given.]

Witnesses are Bros. C. D. and E. F., and Messrs. G. H. and I. J.

[Signed] ....

*** The law requires the information to be signed; it is to be handed privately to the N.G., and should be kept secret by all parties, unless the brother giving information gives it openly, as he is allowed to do. See §§ 659, 660–663. The N.G. should not refer *this paper* to a committee, but a *copy* of it.

FORM 30.—CHARGES.

To the Officers and Members of ..... Lodge, No. ....., I.O.O.F. of the State of Illinois:

The undersigned, your committee appointed to investigate the complaint against Bro. A.B., a member of this Lodge, respectfully report that we have made due investigation as to the matter complained of, and find from the evidence that A.B. may be and probably is guilty of conduct unbecoming an Odd-Fellow. We therefore prefer the following charges:

CHARGE I.—We charge Bro. A.B. with [—here insert the offense: thus, for example, 'with intoxication.']

Specification 1. [That he was intoxicated at Long Point, May 7th.]

Specification 2. [That he was intoxicated at the celebration of the 4th of July last.]

CHARGE II.—We charge Bro. A.B. with [—fraud.]

Specification 1. [That he obtained goods of Mr. G.H. on false representations of his ability to pay, etc.]

Witnesses on the part of the prosecution, C.D., E.F., G.H., and I.J.

[Signed] ....,
....,
....,
} Committee.

*** The *Charges* should state the offense, and the *Specifications* give a sketch of the particular things done, as in the above examples.

FORM 31.—CITATION OF ACCUSED, WITH CHARGES.

HALL OF ..... LODGE, NO....., I.O.O.F.,
AT .....,ILL., ..., 18.....

To MR. A——— B———

Dear Sir and Bro.: At the regular meeting of the Lodge held this evening, the following charges against you were presented; and you will please take notice that you are by law required to appear and answer to them at the second stated meeting hereafter, under penalty for contempt if you fail thereof.

Fraternally yours,

[Seal.] R——— C. S———,
Secretary ..... Lodge, No....., I.O.O.F.

*** In the same letter or on the same paper put the charges and specifications in full. If the brother holds a Withdrawal Card, the Lodge should annul it when the charges are brought in (§ 680), and the following should be added to the above citation:

"And you are further notified that the Lodge has annulled the Withdrawal Card heretofore granted you, which annullment brings you into temporary membership again."

FORM 32.—CITATION TO A WITNESS WHO IS AN ODD-FELLOW.

HALL OF ..... LODGE, NO....., I.O.O.F.,
AT ....., ILL., ..., 18.....

To BRO. C———D———

You are hereby notified to appear at the Hall of this Lodge on ..... evening, ..., 18..., to give testimony in case of an accusation against Bro. A.B.; and herein you will not fail, under such penalty as our laws provide. Our Lodge meets at ..... o'clock.

Fraternally yours,

[Seal.] R——— C. S———,
Secretary of ..... Lodge, No....., I.O.O.F.

FORM 33.—Invitation to a Witness who is not an Odd-Fellow.

Hall of ..... Lodge, No....., I.O.O.F.,
at ....., Ill., ..., 18...

To Mr. G——— H———

Dear Sir: A charge of misconduct has been preferred against Bro. A——— B———, member of our Lodge, and it has been suggested that your testimony will be important in the scrutiny of it: the Lodge therefore respectfully requests that you will meet Bro. M——— P———, committee to take testimony, at [the Lodge-room], on ..... evening, ..., 18....., at ... o'clock, to give your evidence: or, if you can not do so, that you will agree with the committee and the accused upon some other time and place.

On behalf of the Lodge,
Yours respectfully,
[Seal.] R——— C. S———,
Secretary of ..... Lodge, No....., I.O.O.F.

*** The accused should always be notified of the time and place of taking *all* testimony. If a witness be a lady, the above invitation should be varied thus:

Strike out all after 'respectfully requests that you will' and insert—"inform Bro. M——— P———, committee to take testimony, at what time and place he and the accused brother may call upon you to receive your evidence. Please name an early time."

FORM 34.—Obligation of Witness,—Verbal Testimony.

You solemnly promise, upon your honor as a man [and as an Odd-Fellow], that the testimony which you shall give respecting matters in question in this trial shall be the truth, the whole truth so far as known to you, and nothing but the truth.

FORM 35.—Certificate of Witness,—Written Testimony.

I hereby certify, upon my honor, that the foregoing statements, constituting my testimony in the matter of an accusation against Mr. A——— B———, before

..... Lodge, No..., I.O.O.F., are true, the whole truth in the case so far as known to me, and nothing but the truth. G——— H———

Attest: M———P———, Committee.

FORM 36.—Claim of Change of Venue.

....., Ill., ..., 18.....

To ..... Lodge, No....., I.O.O.F.

Officers and Members: The undersigned, three members of the Lodge, are of opinion that Bro. A—— B—— will not receive an impartial trial in this Lodge, and claim removal of the trial to another Lodge, according to law.

[Signed] ....
....
....

*** The law does not prohibit the accused himself from being one of the three. (§ 702.)

FORM 37.—Dismissal Certificate. (Prescribed form.)

(Given in § 744 of this Digest.)

FORM 38.—Treasurer's Bond. (E. A. Rucker.)

Know all Men by these Presents, That I, ..., as principal, and we, ..., ..., as securities, are held and firmly bound unto the Trustees of ..... Lodge, No....., of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, organized as a Subordinate Lodge under a warrant granted by the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, in the sum of ..... Dollars, for the payment of which well and truly to be made to the Trustees of the said Lodge, No....., we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this ..... day of .... , one thousand eight hundred and seventy .....

Whereas, the said ...., principal, has been

elected Treasurer of the said ..... Lodge, No....., held at ....., in the State of Ilinois, for the term commencing on the first day of ....., 187..., and ending on the last day of ..... in the same year. Now the condition of this obligation is such, that, if the said Treasurer shall faithfully and honestly perform the duties of his office, according to the constitution and by-laws of said Lodge, and the Laws of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, I.O.O.F., and of the Grand Lodge of the United States, then this obligation shall be void: otherwise, it shall be in full force.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

.....
.....
.....

.....[SEAL.]
.....[SEAL.]
.....[SEAL.]

[This bond must be executed and approved by the Lodge before the Installing Officer takes his place. If a Treasurer is re-elected, a new bond must be given by him. Two securities are required. §§ 281, 282, 303.]

APPENDIX V.

I.—Form of Dedication of an Odd-Fellows' Hall or Lodge-Room.

[This ceremony may be performed in presence of a general audience, or in a Lodge-room, with closed doors. If others than members are present, the honors will be omitted, and the Grand Officers will enter in due procession, and take their appropriate seats. If admission is restricted to members of the Order, a Lodge will first be opened in due form and Guardians stationed at the doors. The Grand-Lodge Officers, properly clothed, will form in another apartment, and approach the outer door, at which the Grand Herald will give the usual alarm.]

O. G. Who comes there?

G. H. The M. W. Grand Master and other officers of the R. W. Grand Lodge of ....., who desire to be admitted, in the name of Friendship, Love, and Truth, for the purpose of dedicating this Hall to the use of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and the diffusion of Benevolence and Charity.

O. G. Enter, in the name of Friendship, Love, and Truth.

[The same dialogue will occur at the inner door, with the Inside Guardian, after which the Grand-Lodge Officers will enter the room and take their respective seats, the four brethren appointed as Heralds having seats in front of the Grand Master, when the grand honors will be given. The building will then be delivered to the Grand Master, as follows, by the Noble Grand, or Chairman of the Building Committee, who deposits the keys of the same upon the pedestal. The Grand Officers occupying their appropriate seats, the exercises proceed as follows:]

G. Chaplain. Direct us, O Lord, in all our doings, with thy most precious favor, and further us with thy continued help; that in all our works begun, continued, and ended in thee, we may glorify thy holy name, and finally, by thy mercy, obtain everlasting life. Amen.

[The Lodge being called up, the brethren will unite in singing the following ode:]

Brethren of our friendly Order,
Honor here asserts her sway,
All within our sacred border
Must her high commands obey.
Join, Odd-Fellowship of brothers,
In the song of Truth and Love;
Leave disputes and strife to others,
We in harmony must move.

Honor to her courts invites us,
Worthy subjects let us prove;
Strong the chain that here unites us,
Linked with Friendship, Truth, and Love.
In our hearts enshrined and cherished,
May these feelings ever bloom—
Failing not when life has perished,
Living still beyond the tomb.

Grand Marshal. Is it the will and pleasure of the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows of the State of ..... that the ceremony of dedicating this Hall to the business and purposes of Odd-Fellowship do now proceed?

Grand Master. Such is my will and pleasure.

[The Noble Grand, President of Hall Association, or Committee, will then say:]

N. G. Most Worthy Grand Master: We meet you here to-day to announce that the work in which we have been engaged is finished, and our temple is at last ready to shelter us within its walls. It is not the business of the committee to allude to their own labors nor the manner in which these labors have been performed; nor would good taste permit them to descant on the fitness of our edifice for the sacred purpose to which it is designed. It is capable of speaking for itself through its proportions and its style. If these fail to impress you, any words of mine would prove worse than useless. I have only to repeat that our work is finished, and, in behalf of ..... Lodge, No....., and of the Order in this place, I make request that this Hall be set apart and dedicated to the business and purposes of Odd-Fellowship.

Grand Master. Noble Grand [or, Mr. President of Odd-Fellows' Hall Committee]: In the name and in

behalf of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows of the State of ....., I accept, for dedication to the uses of Odd-Fellowship, this Hall, which has been constructed under your supervision. To you and your associates the present must be an occasion especially gratifying. To-day you witness the consummation of that for which you have ardently toiled and hoped; to-day you hail the completion of that for which you have zealously and faithfully labored, and to-day you behold the recognition by your brethren from the North, the South, the East, and the West, of this the result of your efforts, as a temple devoted to the service of those whose vocation it is to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, educate the orphan—duties which neither interfere with nor supersede the discharge of any other, social, moral, or religious.

Brethren, I congratulate you upon the completion of this beautiful Hall, which we are about to dedicate to those cardinal virtues which should adorn and elevate humanity, and the names of which we have selected as the motto and watchword of our beloved Order. Beneath this roof you are to encourage one another in the duties of benevolence and charity; before this altar the good works of Friendship, Love and Truth are ever to be presented as the only acceptable sacrifices. From hence, as from a perennial fountain, are to flow the gentle streams of true Friendship to gladden and make green many waste places. In this quiet retreat are to be cultivated those flowers that Love unfeigned shall scatter on the rugged pathway of life under many bleeding feet. Here is to be sown the good seed of Truth in many hearts, to spring up and yield its hundred-fold harvest. It is, therefore, not so much this temple made with hands that should occupy our attentien at present as the great principles that are here to be disseminated. I hope and trust, brethren, that our united efforts with those of our brethren throughout the globe may lead to the raising and adorning of a still nobler Temple, which shall be consecrated by the approval of the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe, without the in-

vocation of whose blessing no work should be undertaken.

Grand Chaplain. Almighty God: the maker of all worlds; whom we are taught to approach and call by the tender name—Father; we would humbly draw near and beg thy blessing on the work in which we are engaged; whatever is amiss in us do thou make right by thy Divine Power, and in all things do thou overrule our thoughts and deeds to thy greater glory and the good of our fellow men.

[The members of the Order called up.]

Grand Master. I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord.

Response. Our feet shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem!

G.M. Jerusalem is built as a city that is compact together (at unity in itself).

R. Whither the tribes go up, the tribes of the Lord, unto the testimony of Israel, to give thanks unto the name of the Lord.

G.M. For there are set thrones of judgment, the thrones of the house of David.

R. Pray for the peace of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that love thee.

G.M. Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces.

R. For thy brethren and companions' sakes I will now say, Peace be within thee!

G.M. Because of the house of the Lord our God, I will seek thy good.

R. So be it.

G.M. Hear, hear, hear, all men: By authority and in the name of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows of the State of ....., I dedicate this Hall to the business and purposes of Odd-Fellowship, to disseminate Friendship, Love, and Truth, and to diffuse Benevolence and Charity in their fullest extent to all its worthy members; and by this solemn act I hereby declare it duly dedicated.

The Grand Marshal will please cause this dedication to be appropriately proclaimed.

Grand Marshal. Brothers, Grand Heralds of the North, of the South, of the East, and of the West: By the solemn act of the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of ....., this Hall is duly dedicated to the business and purposes of Odd-Fellowship, to disseminate Friendship, Love, and Truth, Faith, Hope, and Charity, in their fullest extent, to all its worthy members. It is his will and pleasure that the same be proclaimed, which duty you will perform.

Herald of the North. Hear, all men: By command of the M. W. Grand Master, and in the name of Friendship as pure, refreshing and life-giving as is this water [sprinkling it], I dedicate this Hall to the practice of that ennobling virtue which, uniting men as brethren, teaches them to sustain that relation at all times, each in his turn helping and helped, blessing and blessed.

Response. Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity, for these the Lord commanded the blessing, even life for evermore.

Herald of the South. Hear, all men: By command of our M. W. Grand Master, I proclaim this Hall dedicated to Love, world-wide and ever-enduring [lights the fire on the altar]; and may the fire that is this day kindled upon the altar of our hearts be as perpetual as that which burned upon the altar in the secret tabernacle of the Most High, of which this is but a feeble emblem.

Response. Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal: Charity never faileth.

Herald of the East. Hear, all men: By command of our M. W. Grand Master, I proclaim this Hall dedicated to the inculcation and cultivation of Truth [scattering wheat]; and may the good seed here sown, of which this is the emblem, like the grain sown broadcast on the earth, spring up again an hundred fold for future use and blessing; and may that ennobling virtue which lies at the foundation of all other virtues, and which is devoid of guile and hypocrisy,

teach us sincerity and plain dealing in all our communications, and earnestness in the inculcation of whatever is good and true.

Response. He that walketh uprightly, and worketh righteousness, and speaketh the truth in his heart, O Lord, shall abide in thy tabernacle and shall dwell in thy Holy Hill.

Herald of the West. Hear, all men: By command of our M.W. Grand Master, I proclaim this Hall dedicated to Faith, Hope, and Charity. Those graces, like these flowers [strewing flowers], fill the common air with fragrance, beautify and adorn all on whom they fall. The practice of these highest virtues is in itself the fulfilling of that law which commands us to visit the sick, bury the dead, and educate the orphan.

Response. A good man showeth favor and lendeth; he will guide his affairs with discretion; he hath dispersed; he hath given to the poor; his righteousness endureth for ever; his horn shall be exalted with honor.

Grand Marshal. Most Worthy Grand Master: Proclamation has gone forth to the four quarters of the globe, that all men may hear and know that the principles of Odd-Fellowship have here a dwelling-place.

Grand Master. The Grand Chaplain will now address the Throne of Grace.

Grand Chaplain. We humbly beseech thee, O God, to bless the work in which we have now been engaged. Let the lessons we have received sink deep into our hearts, so that this shall have been to us no idle ceremony, but a means of edification in righteousness, and truth, and humanity. May we all leave this place with our good resolutions strengthened, our charities enlarged, and our hearts expanded in all-embracing love toward our brethren of every tongue and clime. Bless, O Heavenly Father, the Order of which we are members; aid us in the good work of Benevolence and Charity to which we are pledged, and give direction and success to our efforts. Bless this edifice in the promotion of the good objects to which it has this day been set apart. Let thy protecting care be over the brethren who here shall meet togeth-

er; keep their feet upon the right path, and guide them by thy power in the way everlasting; make them faithful to their duties and zealous in every good word and work, so that, when the solemn close of life comes, the soul of each may be stayed on thee; and unto thee, our God and Father, be ascribed glory and dominion and power, world without end. Amen.

Grand Master (*first calling down the Lodge*). My brethren: I trust that the solemn ceremonies of this occasion may not be lost upon our hearts. In setting apart this Hall for its noble purposes, we have renewed our vows to practice conscientiously the lessons of our beloved Order. Let us never forget the imperative command of our laws 'to visit the sick, to relieve the distressed, to bury the dead, and educate the orphan'. Let us not forget, moreover, that, besides good works of charity, Odd-Fellowship has high and important lessons to inculcate; lessons that, if attentively listened to and practiced by all, would elevate the character of man, and hasten the coming of the promised day of universal peace and love.

Brethren of ..... Lodge, we now again deliver into your hands this beautiful temple you have elevated to our Order. Joy be within its walls, and peace a constant guest! May these walls never echo with the sound of an angry or unkind word. May all the influences that flow hence be good and for good, now and for ever. Amen.

[Calls up the Lodge.]

Grand Chaplain. Now, unto him who is able to keep you from falling, and to present you before the presence of his glory with exceeding joy, I commend you and the whole family of man; and to him, the only wise God, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, now and for ever. Amen.

[Here follows oration.]

II—Ceremony of Laying the Corner-Stone of an Odd-Fellows' Hall.

If practicable, this ceremony should be performed by the Grand Master, or some Grand Officer duly commissioned by him for that purpose.

Should a Grand Officer not be present, the ceremony may be performed by the Noble Grand, or some Past Grand appointed by him.

When the Grand Master or other Grand Officer officiates, he, with the other Grand Officers and members of the Grand Lodge present, shall assemble with the brethren in the regular Lodge-room, or some appropriate place adjacent to the site of the new building, and proceed in procession, in regalia, to the place of ceremony in the following order:

Grand Marshal of Grand Lodge.
Music.
Marshal of Lodge.
Escort—Lodge Banner—Escort.
Outside Guardian, with drawn sword.
Scene Supporters, with white rods.
Members of the Initiatory Degree, in order of juniority, two abreast.
Members of the White, Pink, Royal-Blue, Green and Scarlet Degrees, respectively, in like order.
Inside Guardian, with drawn sword.
Secretaries and Treasurer.
Vice Grand, supported by his R. and L. Supporters, each bearing his wand of office.
The Chaplain, wearing a white scarf, and supported by the Warden and Conductor, each bearing his wand of office.
The Noble Grand, supported by his R. and L. Supporters, each bearing his wand of office.

Marshal of Encampment.
Escort—Encampment Banner—Escort.
Outside Sentinel, with drawn sword.
Members of Patriarchal, Golden-Rule and Royal-Purple Degrees, in order of juniority.
Inside Sentinel, with drawn sword.
Scribe and Treasurer.
Senior and Junior Wardens, each with crook.
High Priest, supported by Guards of the Tent, each with a spear.
Chief Patriarch.

Marshal of Grand Encampment.
Escort—Banner of Grand Encampment—Escort.
Grand Sentinel, with drawn sword.

Members of Grand Encampment, in order of juniority.
Grand Senior and Junior Wardens.
Grand Scribe and Grand Treasurer.
M.E. Grand High Priest, supported by two Past High Priests, carrying crooks.
M.W. Grand Patriarch.

Escort. { Banner of Grand Lodge, carried by Grand Herald. } Escort.
Grand Guardian, with drawn sword.
Members of Grand Lodge, in order of juniority.

Grand Secretary, with documents, etc., for deposit in box.	Grand Treasurer, with copper box to be deposited in corner stone.

Grand Chaplain, with open Bible, on which is laid a wreath of flowers, supported on the right by the Grand Warden, carrying a silver vessel containing water, and on the left by the Grand Conductor, carrying a silver vessel containing wheat.
Deputy Grand Master and Orator.
M.W. Grand Master, with gavel.

[NOTE.—If no Grand Officer is in attendance, and the ceremony is to be performed by the N.G., or a P.G. by him appointed, the members of the Encampment take their place in the procession immediately after the Scarlet members — then follow the P.G's, then the Secretary and Treasurer — the former carrying the documents, etc., to be deposited in the box, and the latter carrying the copper box to be placed in the corner-stone; then the V.G., with his supporters; then the Chaplain, with Bible and wreath of flowers laid thereon, supported by the Warden on the right, carrying a silver vessel containing water, and on the left by the Conductor, carrying a silver vessel containing wheat; then a P.G. with the Orator of the day; then the N.G., with gavel, attended by his proper supporters. Should the Grand Sire perform the ceremony, and the Grand Lodge of the United States join in the procession, the Grand Marshal of that body (with his aids) takes position at the head of the column, and has charge of the procession: in which case, the Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction will take position in front of his Grand Lodge, which shall be formed as directed, except that the officers named (Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, etc.,) shall appear without the articles to be used in laying the corner-stone. The Grand Lodge of the United States will take position immediately after the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction, in the following order:]

Escort. { Banner of Grand Lodge of the United States, carried by Grand Messenger. } Escort.
Grand Guardian, with drawn sword.
Representatives and P.G. Representatives, according to juniority of jurisdictions.

G. C. and R. Secretary, with documents, etc., for deposit in box.	Grand Treasurer, with copper box to be deposited in corner-stone.

Grand Chaplain, with open Bible,
on which is laid a wreath of flowers, supported on
the right by a Grand Representative, carrying a silver vessel containing water, and on the left by a Grand Representative, carrying a silver vessel containing wheat.
Deputy Grand Sire and Orator.
M.W. Grand Sire, with gavel, supported by two P.G. Sires.

The procession, on reaching a convenient distance from the place of destination, will halt and open to the right and left, so as to allow the principal officers to pass through; the remainder of the brethren, closing up in reversed order, will pass three times around the site of the building (if convenient), while the officiating officers take their places on a raised platform, erected contiguous to the northeast angle of the building, where the corner-stone is to be laid.

**Grand Master.* My brethren, we have assembled on this occasion to perform an interesting and important ceremony; one which, we trust, will have its proper influence upon your hearts and minds. The spot on which we stand has been selected upon which to erect a Temple to be consecrated to the great principles of our Order; and we are here to-day to inaugurate the enterprise by laying the first foundation, or corner-stone, in the structure with the solemn ceremonies befitting such an occasion.

The work so auspiciously begun can be consummated only by persevering effort and patient industry; and we should enter upon it with a determination to carry it forward to completion, until its cap-stone shall be brought with rejoicings, and the edifice shall present beauty, symmetry and proportion every way adapted to the uses and purposes for which it is designed.

Before proceeding to the immediate duties of the occasion, it is right and proper that we invoke the Divine blessing, without which no good work can succeed. Our Grand Chaplain will now address the Throne of Grace.

[The Grand Master gives three raps with the gavel.]

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*Should the ceremony be performed by the Grand Sire, the title of that officer should be substituted for that of Grand Master. A Grand Officer, or a P.G. acting for and under commission from the Grand Master, shall be addressed by the title of Grand Master. If the ceremony is performed by the N.G., or a P.G. by him appointed, the title of N.G. shall be used.

Grand Chaplain. O Thou who didst lay the foundations of the earth, and in whom alone we live and move and have our being, we beseech thee, of thy great goodness, to command thy blessing to rest upon the work which we this day begin: honor it with thine approving smile, and prosper it to its final accomplishment, and to the glory of thy great name, and the happiness of all mankind. Amen.

Response by the brethren. So may it be!

[The Grand Secretary will then read the record to be deposited in the stone, with a list of the documents, coin, etc., and hand the list, with the articles to be deposited, to the Grand Treasurer, who will place the same in the box. The Grand Master, accompanied by the Grand Warden, Grand Conductor, Grand Chaplain, and Grand Treasurer, will then descend to the stone. The Grand Treasurer will then present the box to the Grand Master, who will place it in the cavity prepared for it, and adjust the lid. The stone will then be fitted accurately to its place.]

Grand Master (*receiving from the Grand Warden the vessel containing water*). In the name of Friendship as pure as this water [sprinkling it three times upon the stone], I lay this corner-stone; and, as it here forms the basis of this edifice, binding together in harmony and consistency the component parts of its superstructure, so may true Friendship ever constitute the foundation of our social fabric, and unite the family of man in one fraternal brotherhood.

Response by the brethren. So may it be!

Grand Master (*receiving from the Grand Chaplain the wreath of flowers*). In Love, symbolized by these flowers [strewing them three times over the stone], I lay this corner-stone: and, as it underlies and supports this material temple, so may Love ever be the chief foundation-stone of the moral Temple of our Order, and the divine sentiment of Love ever animate the hearts of all its votaries.

Response by the brethren. So may it be!

Grand Master (*receiving from the Grand Conductor the vessel containing wheat*). In Truth, represented by this wheat [strewing it three times over the stone], I lay this corner-stone; trusting that Truth may ever prevail over error; and that its good seed, sown in our

hearts, may bring forth its peaceful fruits in our lives. May the building here to be erected for the inculcation of Truth ever remain unshaken by the storms of time; and our beloved Order ever rest securely upon the Rock of Ages.

Response by the brethren. So may it be!

Grand Master (*giving three blows of the gavel upon the stone*). In Benevolence and Charity, I lay this corner-stone, earnestly praying that, as it is firmly fixed in this solid foundation, so may those cardinal virtues immutably repose in our organization, and be the constant practice of our Order.

Response by the brethren. So may it be!

[The Architect will then deliver a trowel, with mortar, to the Grand Master, who shall spread it upon the corner-stone, and fix thereon a corresponding stone.]

Grand Master. As this cement binds together the stones of the wall, so may the cement of brotherly affection bind us together during all the days of our lives here below; and so may the cement of Divine Love, in our Father's own good time, unite us as living stones in the Temple above, the 'house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens'.

Response by the brethren. So may it be!

[The Grand Master and other officers will then return to the platform.]

Grand Master. The Deputy Grand Master will now make the proper proclamation.

Deputy Grand Master. By direction of the Most Worthy Grand Master, I declare this corner-stone duly laid according to regular and ancient form; and the building that is to rise upon it devoted to the principles and work of Odd-Fellowship.

Grand Master. The Grand Chaplain will now address the Throne of Grace.

[The Grand Master gives three blows with the gavel.]

Grand Chaplain. Almighty Architect of the Universe, who spake, and it was done; who commanded, and it stood fast; accept, we humbly pray thee, the work of our hands this day performed, and strengthen

us by thy blessing to build upon this corner-stone a Temple in which shall be taught the great principles of Friendship, Love, and Truth, and where Benevolence and Charity shall ever exercise their kindly offices, and be a safe refuge from the deluge of man's passions and the discordant elements of faction and selfishness.

Let thy blessing abide with those who have zealously undertaken the work of building this edifice, and may they be enabled by thy good providence to carry it forward to entire completion. Bless, we pray thee, those who are engaged in the construction of the building; preserve them by thy mighty power from danger and accident while thus employed. Surround them with thy protecting care, and may their health and lives be precious in thy sight and keeping.

We earnestly invoke the continued smile of thy approving countenance upon our wide-spread and beneficent Order. Give to it, we beseech thee, the guidance of thy Holy Spirit, and prosper it in the thing whereunto thou hast ordained it. Give it success in all its aims and efforts to benefit mankind. May it ever build upon the sure foundations of Truth and Righteousness; and ever exert a moral influence over the minds and consciences of its entire membership.

Command thy rich blessing upon the poor, the needy, the friendless, and the destitute, and open up the way and the means for their relief. Bless the widow and the orphan in their affliction, and give unto us sympathizing hearts and open hands to aid them and provide for their wants.

And we pray thee, God of Love, that the period may soon come when discord and strife and war shall cease from the face of the earth, and the reign of peace shall be universally established; when the law of Love shall control all hearts, and the nations, tribes and kindreds of the earth shall be united together as a band of brothers, and shall acknowledge thee as their Father; and to thee we will ascribe all majesty, power and dominion, now and for ever. Amen.

Grand Master. Brethren of ....., the duty as-

signed us has been performed. We have begun a good work, which it remains for you to finish. Having entered upon so important an enterprise, fail not in carrying it forward to success, which I am confident you will achieve. I trust you will here erect a Temple worthy of being dedicated to the great cause of Humanity, and which will reflect honor upon your zeal in its behalf

[The Grand Master gives three blows with the gavel.]

Grand Chaplain. *The Lord bless you and keep you; the Lord make his face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you; the Lord lift up his fatherly countenance upon you, and give you peace. Amen.

Oration.

[The procession will then re-form in the same order and return to the place of starting.]

III.—Ceremony to be observed in Laying Corner-Stones.

The following ceremony can be performed at the laying of the foundation-stone of a public structure, whenever requested by the proprietors, but not for buildings intended for the purposes of the Order.

On the day appointed, the Lodge will be opened in due form, and the procession, formed after the following order, proceed to the foundation of the building:

Outside Guardian.

Two and two. { Initiate Members. } Marshal.
First Degree.
Second Degree.
Third Degree.
Fourth Degree.
Fifth Degree.

Four P.G's bearing stone on hand-barrow.

Scene Supporters. { Treasurer, with deposits. } Scene Supporters.

* The benediction of the Grand Chaplain may be pronounced *after* the oration, if desired.

Warden. { Secretary, bearing copper plate. } Conductor.

Supporter to V.G. { Vice Grand, with Holy Bible. } Supporter to V.G.

Past Grand. { Banner, borne by a P.G. } Past Grand.

Supporter. Noble Grand. Supporter.

Ass't Marshal.

Inside Guardian.

On arriving at the foundation, the procession will open to the right and left, and change the rear to the front. The Noble Grand will, with his Vice Grand and Supporters, take his position on a platform, to be previously prepared for the purpose, near the stone—the Treasurer and Secretary immediately by the stone. A piece of music may be performed, or an ode sung, after which the principal workman will address the Noble Grand as follows:

Principal Workman. Most Noble Sir: Being desirous that the foundation-stone of this building should be laid with appropriate ceremonies by your honorable Order, I have, therefore, solicited your attendance upon the present occasion, and hope that it may now be your pleasure to proceed in the performance of that service: the necessary preparations are all made, and now await your directions.

Noble Grand. In compliance with your request, so politely tendered, I now proceed to discharge the duty desired, hoping that the building which will arise upon this foundation may reflect credit upon your skill, and be completed with satisfaction to the owners and profit to the workmen.

[The Treasurer will then present to the Noble Grand the things to be deposited (gold and silver coin, laws of the Order, and other things); the Noble Grand, receiving them, shall direct the Treasurer to deposit them in the stone, naming them aloud. The Secretary will then present to the Noble Grand the copper plate, upon which must be engraven the purpose for which the building is intended, the name and officers of the Lodge by whom the stone is laid, the day of month and year, together with the name of the then Grand Sire of United States, Grand Master of State, President of United States, and Governor of State. The Noble Grand will then direct the Secretary to put it in its place, after having read aloud the inscription. The stone is then let down into its place, the Noble Grand proclaiming:]

Noble Grand. In the name of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and the Grand Lodge of the State of ....., I pronounce the first stone of this building, intended for [here state its object], to be laid in regular form and order.

Brethren. So be it.

Music.

An Oration.

The procession will then return to the Lodge-room, and the Lodge will be closed in due form.

APPENDIX VI.

Funeral Ode.

[The following highly appropriate Ode is often sung at funerals of members of our Order. It is the production of Rev. Bro. J.G. FORMAN, and is copied from that excellent book for Odd-Fellows, Grosh's *Odd-Fellows' Manual.*]

TUNE, *Pleyel's Hymn.*

1 Brother, to thy grave we come,
As thy earthly course is run:
Hearts with silent grief opprest
Bear thee to thy home of rest.

2 Voices from the sighing breeze,
From the woods and leafy [leafless] trees,
*And the faded Autumn leaf,
Will remind us of our grief.

3 Though in the Grand Lodge above,
We remember thee in love:
Yet our Lodge has lost thee here;
'T is for this we shed the tear.

4 In the earth we lay thee low:
Yet upon thy grave shall grow
Evergreens, like these we bring
As our last sad offering.

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* This line may be varied to suit the season, thus:

And the springing Vernal leaf;
Or And the fading Summer leaf;
Or And the Winter-searéd leaf.

APPENDIX VII.

Beerdigungs-Ceremonie.

(Von J. H. Gerlach von der Lincoln-Park Loge, No. 437, Chicago, Ill., für dieses Werk übersetzt.)

Anrede.

Meine Brüder, wir sind versammelt, den letzten Dienst, welchen der Lebende dem Todten erweisen kann, zu vollziehen. Der Mensch ist znm Sterben geboren. Der Sarg, das Grab, die Gruft spricht zu uns in einer Sprache, die nicht mißverstanden werden kann, wie sorglos man auch über das letzte Ende des Menschen sein mag. Die Jugend in ihrer Harmlosigkeit und vergleichsweisen Unschuld und die Mannheit mit ihrer gewöhnten Kraft und ihrem Stolz der Stärke, sind nicht mehr als das schwache und wankende Alter von dem bestimmten Gesetze des Seins, welches Alles, was sterblich ist, dem Verfall und Tode weiht, ausgenommen.

Diese Wahrheit ist in dem großen Buche der Natur auf jeder seiner Seiten eingeschrieben. Das Schöne und Erhabene, welches die Werke des Schöpfers nm uns überall entfaltet, vereinigt furchtbar die untrügliche Gewißheit von dem Ende aller Dinge, inmitten der Lebhaftigkeit der Moral, die sich stets dem betrachtenden Gemüthe aufdrängt.

Tag auf Tag werden wir aufgefordert, unsern Nebenmenschen nach der Grenze, wo kein Reisender znrückkehrt,

zu begleiten; aber wir gehen vom Trauerhause, uns wieder in die geschäftige Welt zu mischen, sorglos vielleicht um den ungewissen Lebenssitz und der Gewißheit des Endes, welchem alles Fleisch schnell zueilt. Er, welcher Kraft dem Körper giebt, ohne Warnung das starke Herz lähmt und die athletische Gestalt niederschlägt, die Lebenden von heute, werden morgen die Todten.

Die Menschen erscheinen und verschwinden von der Bühne des Lebens, wie bei dem unruhigen Gewässer eine Welle die andere trifft und sich wieder von ihr scheidet In der Mitte des Lebens sind wir dem Tode verfallen. Derjenige, dessen Lippen dieser Töne feierlicher Warnung jetzt weiter bringen, wird ebenfalls in dem kalten und freudenlosen Trauerhause still sein, und Gottes Vorsehung kann Keiner entrinnen.

Laßt uns denn, so weit die Lehren daraus nehmen, für diesen Wechsel, welcher uns in's ewige Leben bringt, vorbereitet sein.

Worauf der Kaplan folgendes vortragen mag:

Gebet.

Unser Vater und unser Gott! welcher die Auferstehung und das Leben ist, in welchem, wer immer glaubt, leben wird, obgleich er stirbt; und wer immer lebt und an dich glaubt, nicht sterben soll: höre — wir bitten dich — die Stimmen deiner hier versammelten Geschöpfe und wende dich nicht von unseren demüthigen Bitten ab. Wir bitten dich demüthigst, uns mit einer Ueberzeugung von unserer gänzlichen Hülfslosigkeit und Abhängigkeit von dir zu erfüllen, daß wir über die Ungewißheit des Lebens und die Gewiß-

heit des Todes zum Nachdenken kommen mögen. Nach der Bestimmung deiner Vorsehung hast du unsern Bruder von uns abgerufen, und wir, die überlebenden Denkmäler deiner Barmherzigkeit, sind versammelt, um seine Ueberreste der Erde anzuvertrauen. Gieb uns, o Gott — wir bitten dich — deinen heiligen Geist, welchen du ausgießest; vermehre unser Wissen und bestätige unsern Glauben an dich für immer. —

(Segne und tröste — wir bitten dich — diejenigen, welche du der Zahl der Betrübten hinzuzufügen für gut befunden hast, richte sie auf von diesem schweren Schlage, halte sie gegen Verzweiflung aufrecht. Ach! möchtest du ihr Vater und ihr Gott sein, und von deiner Höhe deine Segnungen über ihre Häupter ausgießen!) Segne, o himmlischer Vater, die Brüder, welche hier versammelt sind; erfülle sie mit der Weisheit deiner Gesetze und ziehe sie zu dir, durch die Bande deiner unschätzbaren Liebe; präge ihnen die Pflichten ein, die sie als Brüder gegen einander haben und ihre Obliegenheiten in den verschiedenen Verhältnissen des menschlichen Lebens; und segne endlich unsern geliebten Orden über den ganzen Erdball. Bewahre seine Grundsätze und seine Zwecke vor Neuerungen; erhalte ihn vor den Pfeilen der Feindschaft; beschütze ihn vor Selbstaufopferung und schirme ihn gegen alles Uebel. Und dir werden wir Lob darbringen immerdar. Amen.

APPENDIX VIII.

Information respecting the Grand Lodge of the United States and the Grand Bodies of Illinois.

Introductory Note.—The first permanent and successful organization of the I.O.O.F. in the United States was effected by the efforts of Thomas Wildey, when Washington Lodge, No. 1, was formed at the Seven Stars Tavern, Second Street, Baltimore, Md., April 26, 1819. Wildey, with John Duncan, John Welch, John Cheatham, and Richard Rushworth, formed this first Lodge. A 'Grand Lodge of Maryland and of the United States' was organized Feb. 22, 1821, with Thomas Wildey as Grand Master. The 'Grand Lodge of the United States' was organized January 15, 1825, with Thomas Wildey as M.W. Grand Master; but a year later the title was changed to Grand Sire, by general consent. Four Grand Lodges, to wit, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, were represented in this organization.

I.—GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Grand Sires of the G.L.U.S.—From 1825 to 1833, Thomas Wildey, of Maryland, the founder. He was born in London, Jan. 15, 1783, and died at Baltimore, Oct. 19, 1861.

Elected in 1833, James Gettys,* D.C. Geo. 1835, Keyser,† Md. 1836, James L. Ridgely, Md., who declined. 1837, Samuel H. Perkins, Pa. 1839, Zenas B. Glazier,‡ Del. 1841, James L. Ridgely, who declined again; John A. Kennedy, N.Y. 1843, Howell Hopkins,‖ Pa. 1845, Thomas Sherlock, Ohio. 1847, Horn R. Kneass,⁋ Pa. 1849, Robert H. Griffin,¶ Ga. 1851, Wm. W. Moore, D.C. 1853, Wilmot G. DeSaussure, S.C. 1855, Wm. Ellison, Mass. 1857, Geo. W. Race,

La. 1859, Samuel Craighead, O. 1861, Robert B. Boylston,** S.C. [Prevented by the war from serving, his duties were performed by the D.G. Sire, Milton M. Herndon, Ind.] 1863, James B. Nicholson, Pa. 1865, Isaac M. Veitch, Mo. 1867, James P. Sanders, N.Y. 1869, Edward D. Farnsworth, Tenn. 1871, Frederic D. Stuart, D.C.

* Died August 15, 1844.
† Died September 19, 1837.
‡ Died November 11, 1858.
‖ Died July, 1858.
§ Died December 12, 1861.
¶ Died December 14, 1865.
** Died September 5, 1865.

Grand Secretaries G.L.U.S.—At organization in 1825, William Williams. 1828, John J. Roach. 1829, John Starr, *pro tem.;* Augustus Mathiot, elected. 1833, Samuel Pryor. 1835, Robert Neilson. 1838, Wm. G. Cook. 1840, Wm. G. Cook, Recording Sec'y, and James L. Ridgely, Cor. Sec'y. 1841, James L. Ridgely, Cor. and Rec. Sec'y, and the present incumbent.

Places of Meeting.—In Baltimore regularly, unless otherwise ordered. Sessions elsewhere: Philadelphia, June, 1833; Washington, Jan'y, 1834; New York, Aug., 1834: these three were special sessions. In Philadelphia, 1839, 1853; Cincinnati, 1850; Nashville, 1860; Boston, 1864; New York, 1867; San Francisco, 1869; Chicago, 1871.

II.—GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

The First Lodge in Illinois was Western Star, No. 1, at Alton, organized Aug. 11, 1836. The next, Alton, No. 2, at the same place, organized by P.G. Sire Wildey, July, 1838. Prior to the organization of the Grand Lodge, P.G. Sire Wildey granted warrants for Lodges Nos. 3, 4, and 5, and organized Nos. 4 and 5. He returned to Alton, and organized the Grand Lodge there on Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1838. By neglect of its members and the defunction of subordinates, the Grand Lodge was virtually dissolved in 1840, the last obtainable record of its existence dating May 14, 1840, when it granted a dispensation for Sangamon Lodge, No. 6.

In 1842, by act of the Grand Lodge U.S., it was removed to Springfield and reörganized, March 16th, 1842, since which it has remained at work regularly.

MEETINGS.—Until 1847, the Grand Lodge held regular quarterly meetings, having the annual communication while at Alton in August, 4th Monday. In 1846, the constitution was amended to require semi-annual meetings, with the annual meeting on the 2d Monday of July. The constitution of 1847 provided only for one regular annual session, in July, 4th Tuesday. In 1850, the time was altered to the 2d Tuesday of October.

PLACES OF MEETING.—Before 1842, at Alton. From 1842, at Springfield. until the location was changed to Peoria. At Peoria in 1848, 1849, 1850. Removed back to Springfield, 1851. Made movable: sessions at Pekin, 1852; Chicago, 1853; Quincy, 1854; Jacksonville, 1855; Peoria, 1856; Decatur, 1857; Freeport, 1858; then fixed at Springfield. In 1863 made movable again, going in 1864 to Chicago; 1865, Bloomington; 1866, Galena; 1867, Centralia; 1868, Alton; 1869, Quincy; 1870, Mattoon; 1871, Ottawa; 1872, Rock Island.

GRAND MASTERS.—1838, Samuel C. Peirce,* No. 1. 1839, Alex. Botkin,† No. 2. 1842, Eli Cook,† No. 6. 1843, Thos. J. Burns,* No. 6. 1844, J. C. Doremus,† No. 6; J. L. Peake,* No. 6, to fill vacancy. 1845, Thos. Alsop, No. 6, now of 307. 1846, Stevens S. Jones, No. 14. 1847, Wm. M. Parker,† No. 7, afterward, No. 119. 1848, Chas. H. Constable,* No. 35, afterward, No. 64. 1849, Geo. W. Woodward, No. 17, now No. 148. 1850, D. P. Wilbanks,* No. 19; Isaac G. Wilson,† No. 47, fills vacancy. 1851, Henry L. Rucker,* No. 11. 1852, John W. Davenport,* No. 38. 1853, Wm. Rounseville,† No. 14, afterward, Nos. 163 and 14. 1854, Jas. E. Starr, No. 2, now No. 1. 1855, Perry A. Armstrong, No. 75. 1856, Augustus C. Marsh,* No. 36. 1857, Willis Duff Green, No. 13. 1858, Harrison W. Griswold,† No. 30. 1859, B. J. F. Hanna,† No. 57. 1860, Jeremiah Griswold,† No 250. 1861, Henry S.

Austin,† No. 109. 1862, Harman G. Reynolds, No. 6. 1863, John G. Rogers, No. 22. 1864, Amasa Stetson Barry, No. 2, now No. 1. 1865, Joseph R. Scroggs,* No. 30. 1866, Henry S. Herr, No. 77. 1867, Jediah F. Alexander, No. 3. 1868, J. Ward Ellis, No. 22. 1869, Ellis, reëlected. 1870, Thomas B. Needles, No. 37. 1871 John C. Smith, No. 17.

* Deceased. †Not now members in Illinois: some of these may be deceased.

D.G. Masters.—1838, Alex. Botkin;* 1839, A. W. Chenoweth; 1842, short term, Wm. D. Mitchell; 1842, Christopher Giles Yates Taylor;† 1843, Joseph Sturgis; 1844, J. L. Peake,* and M. F. Wickersham; 1845, H. Gooding, Stevens S. Jones;*† 1846, Thos. Elmes; 1847, W. J. Taylor; 1848, F. Scammon; 1849, D. P. Wilbanks;* 1850, Isaac G. Wilson;*† 1851, Isaac S. Hicks;‡ 1852, John Filkins; 1853, Chas. P. Dunbaugh; 1854, Allen C. Lewis;‡ 1855, B. J. F. Hanna;*† 1856, Gustavus A. Smith; 1857, Geo. F. Croker; 1858, O. P. Hatheway; 1859, John P. Foss;† 1860, Joel W. Smull; 1861, A. B. Austin; 1862, J. R. Scroggs;*† 1863, W. W. Winter; 1864, John Lake; 1865, J. F. Alexander;*† 1866, Edward A. Rucker;† 1867, Amos Watts; 1868, T. Warren Floyd; 1869, Thomas F. Mitchell; 1870, Richard H. Jordan; 1871, Samuel A. Flagler.

*Afterward Grand Master. †Also has been G. Rep. ‡G. Rep. of G.Encampment.

Grand Wardens.—1838, David P. Berry; 1839, Dan'l Ward; 1842, Michael Rapp; 1843, J. L. Peake;* 1844 and '45, M. F. Wickersham; 1846, W. M. Parker;* 1847, Morris Lindsay; 1848, John M. Law; 1849, J. J. Lescher; 1850, H. A. Foster; 1851, David B. Jackson; 1852, John W. Shinn; 1853, Albert G. Wolford; 1854, R. Lockwood; 1855, Tyler J. Irish; 1856, H. W. Griswold;* 1857, W. R. Weld; 1858, C. E. R. Winthrop; 1859, A. H. Marschalk; 1860, Lewis W. Smith; 1861, Albert G. Lull;† 1862, W. W. Winter; 1863, A. J. Sprague; 1864, Isaac W. Baldwin; 1865 and '66, John A. Bush; 1867, W. F. Kelsch; 1868, T. B. Needles;* 1869, F. Bross; 1870, Charles W. Heaton; 1871, James H. Miller.

*Afterward Grand Master. †G. Rep. in 1867.

GRAND SECRETARIES.—1838, Samuel L. Miller;† 1839, Alfred Shannon;† 1842, Thos. J. Burns;* 1843, Lucien B. Adams;‡ 1846, John F. Ruhe;† 1847, Stephen A. Corneau,* serves *pro tem.* and is elected; 1856, Samuel Willard; 1862, James E. Starr, P.G.M.; 1864, Samuel Willard; 1869, Nathaniel C. Nason.

* Dead. † Not now members in Illinois.

GRAND TREASURERS.—1838, John M. Krum; 1839, John R. Woods; 1842, Morris Lindsay; 1844, P.G.M. Eli Cook; Jotham S. Rogers; C. G. Saunders; 1845, P.G.M. John L. Peake; 1846, N. W. Matheny declines; J. L. Peake again; 1848, Herman E. Blakeley; John G. Ives to fill vacancy; 1849, John G. Ives; 1855, James Jackson; 1864, P.G.M. James E. Starr; 1867, P.G.M. Amasa S. Barry.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.—Elected 1839, Samuel Pryor, proxy; 1840, Augustus Mathiot, proxy; 1842, James Earnest, proxy; 1843, same; 1844, Wm. S. Stewart, proxy; 1846, Thomas Alsop;* 1847, S. S. Jones;* 1848, H. E. Roberts, Wm. M. Parker;* C.G. Y. Taylor‡ *vice* Parker resigned; 1849, C. H. Constable,* John G. Potts† *vice* Roberts resigned; 1850, G. W. Woodward;* S. A. Corneau (G. Sec'y)‡ *vice* Constable; 1851, I. G. Wilson,* Horace F. Ash; Wm. Rounseville‡ went *vice* Wilson; Ash resigned; 1852, H. L. Rucker,* Wm. Rounseville *vice* Wilson; but the G.L.U.S. gave the seat to Wilson; 1853, H. S. Austin; 1854, William Rounseville;* 1855, Jas. E. Starr,* Geo. W. Woodward* *vice* Rounseville; 1856, P. A. Armstrong;* 1857, A. C. Marsh;* 1858, W. Duff Green;* 1859, H. W. Griswold;* 1860, B. J. F. Hanna;* 1861, Jeremiah Griswold;* 1862, E. A. Rucker; 1863, Jere. Griswold;* 1864, John P. Foss; 1865, J. Griswold; 1866, J. R. Scroggs,* A. G. Lull‡ *vice* Griswold resigned, Samuel Willard‡ (G. Sec'y) *vice* Scroggs deceased; 1867, John G. Rogers* *vice* Scroggs deceased, H. S. Herr;* 1868, J. F. Alexander;* 1869, John G. Rogers,* resigned; Daniel L. Shorey;‡ 1870, J. Ward Ellis* (2 years); Louis Furst; 1871, Thomas B. Needles.*

* Past Grand Master. † P.G.M. of G.L. of Pennsylvania. ‡ Appointed, not elected.

CHARTERS GRANTED.—At or before Annual Meeting of 1838, Nos. 1–5; 1840, No. 6; 1842, Nos. 7 and 8; 1844, No. 9; 1845, Nos. 10–14; 1846, Nos. 15–20; 1847, Nos. 21–31; 1848, Nos. 32–42; 1849, Nos. 43–56; 1850, Nos. 57–76; 1851, Nos. 77–98; 1852, Nos. 99–114; 1853, Nos. 115–134; 1854, Nos. 135–162; 1855, Nos. 163–189; 1856, Nos. 190–215; 1857, Nos. 216, 244, 246; 1858, Nos. 245, 247–265; 1859, Nos. 266–280; 1860, Nos. 281–291; 1861, Nos. 292–297; 1862, Nos. 298–303; 1863, Nos. 304–306; 1864, Nos. 307–311; 1865, Nos. 312–321; 1866, Nos. 322–339; 1867, Nos. 340–356; 1868, Nos. 357–378; 1869, Nos. 379–407; 1870, Nos. 408–440; 1871, Nos. 441–466.

Greatest number in any one year, 33 in 1870; next greatest, 30 in 1857. Least since 1844, three (3) in 1863.

MEMBERSHIP IN SUCCESSIVE YEARS, AS REPORTED TO THE G.L.U.S.—1838, No. 1, 47; 1839, G. Lodge, 97; 1840, 1841, no reports; 1842, 143; 1843, 190; 1844, no reports; 1845, 223; 1846, 690; 1847, 1,004; 1848, 1,720; 1849, 2,518; 1850, 3,291; 1851, 4,035; 1852, 4,787; 1853, 5,205; 1854, 6,676; 1855, 8,308; 1856, 9,832; 1857, 11,044; 1858, 10,549; 1859, 10,562; 1860, 9,810; 1861, 8,031; 1862, 6,248; 1863, 6,836; 1864, 7,390; 1865, 8,553; 1866, 10,512; 1867, 12,191; 1868, 14,407; 1869, 15,040; 1870, 16,887; 1871 (June 30), 18,566; 1871 (Dec. 31), 19,287.

DIGESTS.—The first Digest ordered by the Grand Lodge was ordered in 1852, to be made by the Grand Secretary; but that officer, S. A. Corneau, took one made by Rep. Willard, of 43, which was appended to the Journal of 1852, and is now in the Revised Journal, Vol. I, without change except in its references to the Journals. This is the work referred to as the *Illinois Digest* in Journals of 1853 and 1854.

A revision of this was, by order of the Grand Lodge, appended to the Journal of 1854, made by the same person. This is the one referred to in the Journal of 1855. It is not now to be had.

The Constitution having been considerably amended in 1855, Rep. Willard prepared another revision of the first Digest, which was appended to the Journal of that year. This is the one referred to in Journals

of 1856 to 1863 inclusive. The edition of the Journal of 1855 was long ago exhausted, and this digest can not be had.

In 1857, P.G. Edward L. Norton, of No. 163, prepared a more extensive work, known as the *Odd-Fellows' Code*, or *Norton's Code*. The edition of this was exhausted within two years. It is referred to in the Journals of 1857 and later. It was not an official work, but a private enterprise.

In 1863, G. Sec'y Starr proposed that the Grand Lodge have a new and very elaborate Digest prepared by Past Grand Sec'y Samuel Willard, the same who prepared the others, and that it be issued in book form, for sale. This being enacted, the Digest was prepared during the following year, and presented at the session of 1864; it is referred to in the Journals of 1864 and later years as the *Illinois Digest*, or *Willard's Digest*. Its title is "Digest of the Laws of the I.O.O.F., for Illinois." An edition of 1500 (beside a copy to every Lodge in the Journal of 1863) was completely exhausted in October, 1869. Sundry movements for a new edition resulted, in 1870, in an agreement of the Grand Lodge with P.G. Rep. Edward A. Rucker for the preparation and publication of another Digest. The fatal illness of that eminent brother prevented his writing the book; and a committee, Past Grand Masters Rogers, Ellis, and Needles, empowered by the Grand Lodge in 1871, employed P.G. Sec'y Willard to prepare this volume.

A table by which the sections of the Digest of 1864 can be compared with this volume will be found just before the Index.

Volumes of the Journal.—The Journals of the Grand Lodge from organization to 1852 inclusive were revised and reprinted, by order of the Grand Lodge, in 1860: these form Vol. I.

The Journals of 1853–4–5–6–7 are not yet revised and reprinted; but, in anticipation of such action, they are reckoned as making Vol. II, but not referred to as such in the Digest.

Vol. III, uniform in style with the reprinted Vol.

I, begins with the Journal of 1858, and ends with that of 1865.

Vol. IV began with the Journal of 1866, and ended with 1870.

Vol. V, began with the Journal of 1871, and will end with that of 1875. See § 871.

A table showing how the pages of the Journal correspond with the years of the sessions is given hereafter, p. 352.

III.—GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF ILLINOIS.

The Grand Encampment of Illinois was organized in Peoria, July 24, 1850, by D.D. G. Sire Charles H. Constable; Encampments Nos. 1, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15 and 16 were represented. The first Subordinate Encampment, Wildey, No. 1, was established at Alton by P.G. Sire Wildey, during his visit in 1838; Chosen Friends, No. 2, at Galena, was also established by P.G. Sire Wildey, the same year. Lebanon, No. 3, at Springfield, and Illinois, No. 3, at Chicago, both having the same number by mistake, arose soon after the revival of the Order in the state.

G.E. Meetings.—Annual sessions only, and always at the times and places of the regular sessions of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

Grand Patriarchs.—Elected in 1850, Charles H. Constable; 1851, James E. Starr; 1852, Thos. J. Burns; 1853, N. H. Dearborn;* 1854, B. J. F. Hanna; 1855, John W. Shinn; 1856, Charles Trumbull; 1857, Horace G. Anderson;* 1858, Nicholas P. Iglehart;* 1859, Henry S. Herr;* 1860, John Carson Smith;* 1861, David Simms;* 1862, Allen C. Lewis;* 1863, Robert Dodds Landers;* 1864, Albert S. Babcock;* 1865, Samuel Willard;* 1866, Rev. Charles Perkins;* 1867, Dr. J. O. Harris;* 1868, James S. Ticknor;* 1869, Louis Furst; 1870, D. W. Jacoby; 1871, Abram H. Lichty.

* Also, G. Rep. of G.E.

Grand Scribes.—1850, Stephen A. Corneau, elected; 1856, Samuel Willard; 1862, James E. Starr; 1864, N. C. Nason.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES. (Attendance in G.L.U.S. is always the year *after* election, but is always *on* the year of appointment. G.E. Ill. had but one representative at a time prior to 1857.) Elected 1850 and 1851, P.G.M. John G. Potts; 1853, Isaac S. Hicks; 1854, A. S. Barry, *vice* Hicks, resigned; 1855, N. H. Dearborn;* 1857, Samuel Willard, G. Scribe, appointed to new seat, gained by increase of membership; A. S. Barry, elected for 2 years; W. W. Danenhower, for 1 year; 1858, Horace G. Anderson;* 1859, Nicholas P. Iglehart;* 1860, Henry S. Herr;* 1861, John C. Smith;* 1862, David Simms;* at this time the G.E. Ill. was not entitled to a second representative, from loss of membership; but, Smith being in the army, Simms appeared as the representative; 1863, John P. Foss was appointed, *vice* Smith, resigned; A. C. Lewis,* elected; 1864, Robert D. Landers;* 1865, A. S. Babcock;* 1866, John C. Smith;* 1867, Chas. Perkins;* 1868, J. O. Harris;* 1869, J. S. Ticknor;* 1870, J. F. Alexander; 1871, J. S. Ticknor.*

* Previously G.P.

ENCAMPMENTS INSTITUTED.—Reported in or chartered at the session of 1850, Nos. 1–16; 1851, Nos. 18 and 19; 1852, Nos. 17 and 20; 1853, Nos. 21–24; 1854, Nos. 25–6–7; 1855, Nos. 28–9; 1856, Nos. 30–36; 1857, Nos. 37–45; 1858, Nos. 46–7; 1859, none; 1860, Nos. 48–50; 1861, none; 1862, Nos. 51–2; 1863, No. 53; 1864, Nos. 54–5; 1865, Nos. 56–60; 1866, Nos. 61–69; 1867, Nos. 70–80; 1868, Nos. 81–92; 1869, Nos. 93–103; 1870, Nos. 104–111; 1871, Nos. 112–126.

MEMBERSHIP AS REPORTED TO THE G.L.U.S.—1851, 221. 1852, 39. 1853, 334. 1854, 371. 1855, 499. 1856, 627. 1857, 1034. 1858, 1081. 1859, 1143. 1860, 1028. 1861, 1009. 1862, 962. 1863, 1006. 1864, 1215. 1865, 1376. 1866, 1809. 1867, 2253. 1868, 2911. 1869, 3168. 1870, 3336. June 30th, 1871, 3639. Dec. 31st, 1871, 3945.

JOURNALS OF THE G.E.—Volume II begins with the Journal of 1866. The Journal for 1871 ends with page 196: it contains the G.E. and Subordinate Constitutions as most recently revised.

APPENDIX IX.

Reference Tables.

I.—TABLE SHOWING THE RELATION OF PAGES OF THE JOURNAL G.L. ILL. TO THE YEARS OF THE SESSIONS.

As the references in the Digest are generally by volume and page, the date of any law or decision does not appear; but by this table it may be found, unless it be in the Constitutions, By-Laws, or Rules of Order. For instance, by this table it appears that the laws of § 200 date in 1864, being on pages III, 507, 512, and IV, 313, according to the references.

Year.	Volume.	Pages.	Year.	Volume.	Pages.
1838	Vol. I, pp.	1 to 4	1856	Vol. II, not reprinted.	
1839	" "	4 " 9	1857	" "	"
1842	" "	15 " 23	1858	Vol. III, pp.	1 to 72
1843	" "	25 " 31	1859	" "	73 " 148
1844	" "	31 " 36	1860	" "	149 " 228
1845	" "	36 " 46	1861	" "	229 " 288
1846	" "	46 " 77	1862	" "	289 " 416
1847	" "	78 " 112	1863	" "	417 " 480
1848	" "	113 " 156	1864	" "	481 " 544
1849	" "	157 " 188	1865	" "	545 " 652
1850	" "	189 " 230	1866	Vol. IV. "	1 " 120
1851	" "	231 " 268	1867	" "	121 " 184
1852	" "	269 " 319	1868	" "	185 " 268
1853	Vol. II, not reprinted.		1869	" "	269 " 372
1854	" "	"	1870	" "	373 " 500
1855	" "	"	1871	Vol. V. "	1 " 124

II.—TABLE SHOWING THE RELATION OF THE JOURNAL OF THE G.L.U.S. TO THE YEARS OF ITS SESSIONS.

This table will show the date of all U.S. enactments and decisions, excepting those of the Constitution and By-Laws. Thus, § 335 is from U.S. 3739: this table shows that p. 3739 is in the journal of 1865, which is the date of that decision. The laws combined in § 371, pp. 1391, 2146, 3234, are of the years 1849, 1853, and 1860.

Year.		Page.		Page.	Year.		Page.		Page.
1821	from	41	to	49	1847	from	1007	to	1136
1822	"	49	"	51	1848	"	1137	"	1382
1823	"	51	"	61	1849	"	1383	"	1538
1824	"	62	"	73	1850	"	1539	"	1682
1825	"	74	"	78	1851	"	1683	"	1824
1826	"	79	"	83	1852	"	1825	"	1980
1827	"	84	"	90	1853	"	1981	"	2202
1828	"	90	"	95	1854	"	2203	"	2394
1829	"	96	"	105	1855	"	2395	"	2546
1830	"	106	"	111	1856	"	2547	"	2690
1831	"	112	"	117	1857	"	2691	"	2848
1832	"	118	"	121	1858	"	2849	"	3020
1833	"	121	"	152	1859	"	3021	"	3164
1834	"	152	"	181	1860	"	3165	"	3304
1835	"	182	"	210	1861	"	3305	"	3406
1836	"	211	"	226	1862	"	3407	"	3506
1837	"	227	"	261	1863	"	3507	"	3610
1838	"	262	"	294	1864	"	3611	"	3728
1839	"	295	"	332	1865	"	3729	"	3866
1840	"	333	"	363	1866	"	3867	"	4058
1841	"	364	"	426	1867	"	4059	"	4230
1842	"	427	"	516	1868	"	4231	"	4438
1843	"	517	"	604	1869	"	4439	"	4698
1844	"	605	"	720	1870	"	4699	"	4964
1845	"	721	"	840	1871	"	4965	"	5270
1846	"	841	"	1006					

III.—TABLE FOR COMPARING WILLARD'S ILLINOIS DIGEST OF 1864 WITH THIS VOLUME.

The first column shows the numbers of the sections in the Digest of 1864: opposite each number is the number of the section which contains the same law in the new Digest, added to or altered as may be required by the newer enactments or decisions. Many sections are, of course, identical in the two works; but this table does not discriminate those that have been changed. Thus, opposite old § 263 is put for the new numbers §§ 531, 532; but very considerable addition has been made in the rewriting. If a law was temporary and has expired, it is marked *Dead*, or *Dropt;* if repealed, *out.* § 350 is noted with '645 *and out*'; part was carried into new § 645, and part repealed. § 368 is noted 'Out; see 669': in new § 669 it will be seen that old § 368 is repealed. § 415 is noted '749, 742'; one of these shows that a part old 415 is re-

tained; the other, that another part is repealed. § 579 is noted '994, out': the new 994 shows the repeal of old 579. § 221 is noted '352 and refs': old 221 was not carried to any sections of the new Digest in recognizable form; but new 352 and its references will show where to find all that is retained of it.

The Supplement of 1868 to the Digest of 1864, §§ 671–799, is included therein. For other comparison, use the Indexes. The reason for inserting this table is that references to the Digest of 1864 may be made intelligible by the new Digest. Thus, Jour. G.L. Ill. V, 90, refers to Willard's Digest § 210: this table refers the reader at once to § 332 of this volume.

1 .. 1, 2
2 .. 6, 7, 13
3 .. 10, 19
4 .. 11, 12
5 .. 14
6 .. 16
7 .. 18, 17
8 .. 20
9 .. 10, 28, 556
10 .. 3
11 .. 4. 24
12 .. 34, 308
13 .. 37
14 .. 48
15 .. 52
16 .. 38
17 .. 45
18 .. 46
19 .. 19, 165, 57
20 .. 65
21 .. 61
22 .. 63
23 .. 47
24 .. 9
25 .. 64
26 .. 66
27 .. 67
28 .. 68
29 .. 70
30 .. 71
31 .. 72
32 .. 813
33 .. 76
34 .. 77
35 .. 80
36 .. 81
37 .. 87
38 .. 79
39 .. 78
40 .. 74, 75
41 .. 60, 73
42 .. 88
43 .. 96
44 .. 97
45 .. 101, 102
46 .. Out
47 .. 103
48 .. 104
49 .. 105
50 .. 107
51 .. 108
52 .. 109
53 .. 110
54 .. 873
55 .. 129, 130
56 .. 89
57 .. 91, 92
58 .. 93
59 .. 94
60 .. 95
61 .. 111
62 .. 112
63 .. 113, 114
64 .. 115, 213
65 .. 116
66 .. 120
67 .. 117
68 .. 121
69 .. 122
70 .. 123
71 .. 124
72 .. 131
73 .. 133, 134
74 .. 135, 136
75 .. 138
76 .. 132
77 .. 141
78 .. 178, 179
79 .. 183, 184
80 .. 185, 187
81 .. 59, 186
82 .. 188
83 .. 189
84 .. Dead
85 .. 181
86 .. 182
87 .. 161
88 .. 192, 193
89 .. 194, 195
90 .. 196
91 .. 198
92 .. 201
93 .. 203
94 .. 208
95 .. 207
96 .. 143
97 .. 144
98 .. 145 and out
99 .. 149
100 .. 150
101 .. 151
102 .. 152

103 .. 153
104 .. 155, 156, & out
105 .. 154
106 .. 157
107 .. 164
108 .. 166
109 .. 167
110 .. 168
111 .. 170
112 .. 171
113 .. 172
114 .. 175
115 .. 174
116 .. 176
117 .. 214
118 .. 216. 217
119 .. 218. 219
120 .. 220; see 230
121 . 221
122 .. 222
123 .. 223
124 .. 227
125 .. 228
126 .. 226
127 .. 241
128 .. 229
129 .. 224
130 .. 225
131 .. 233, 234, 235
132 .. 236, 237
133 .. 239
134 .. 240
135 .. 243
136 .. 242
137 .. 244, 245
138 .. 246
139 .. 247
140 .. 248, 256
141 .. 250, 251
142 .. 252, 253
143 .. 254
144 .. 255
145 .. 257
146 .. 260
147 .. 261
148 .. 262
149 .. 263
150 .. 265
151 .. 266
152 .. 267, 269
153 .. 270
154 .. 271
155 .. 272
156 .. 273
157 .. 274
158 .. 275
159 .. 276
160 .. 278
161 .. 281
162 .. 287
163 .. 288
164 .. 290, 289
165 .. 291
166 .. 292
167 .. 294
168 .. 295
169 .. 296
170 .. 302
171 .. 304
172 .. 305, 306
173 .. 307
174 309. 312
175 .. 313
176 .. 314
177 .. 310, 312
178 .. 315, 316
179 .. 317
180 .. 318
181 .. 825
182 .. 826. 827
183 .. 828
184 .. 829
185 .. 383
186 .. 384
187 .. 388
188 .. 389
189 .. 392
190 .. 393
191 .. 395, 396
192 .. 397
193 .. 398, 399
194 .. 400
195 .. 401, 402
196 .. 403
197 .. 404, 407, 415
198 .. 417
199 .. 418, 419
200 .. 420
201 .. 421
202 .. 423
203 .. 424
204 .. out, 212
205 .. 319
206 .. 320
207 .. 324, 328
208 .. 329, 330
209 .. 331
210 .. 332
211 .. 334
212 .. 336
213 .. 338
214 .. 341
215 .. 342, 343
216 .. 344
217 .. 345
218 .. 346
219 .. 350
220 .. 347, 348
221 .. 352. and refs
222 .. 354
223 . 355
224 .. 357. 358
225 .. 359
226 .. 360
227 .. 362
228 .. 364
229 .. 367
230 .. 369
231 .. 658, 371
232 .. 370, 373
233 .. 376
234 .. 372, 374
235 .. 380
236 .. 484
237 .. 486, 487
238 .. 488, 489
239 .. 491
240 .. 492
241 .. 493
242 .. 494
243 .. 496
244 .. 497
245 .. 498, 499
246 .. 500
247 .. 504
248 .. 506, 507
249 .. 510
250 .. 512
251 .. 513
252 .. 515
253 .. 516, 518
254 .. 519
255 .. 520

256 .. 521, 522
257 .. 523
258 .. 524
259 .. 526
260 .. 527
261 .. 528
262 .. 529, 530
263 .. 531, 532
264 .. 533
265 .. 534
266 .. 535
267 .. 536
268 .. 537
269 .. 538
270 .. 542
271 .. 543
272 .. 544, 545
273 .. 546
274 .. 547, 548
275 .. 549
276 .. 552
277 .. 553, 554
278 .. 557
279 .. 558
280 .. 559 and out
281 .. 563
282 .. 564
283 .. 565
284 .. 566
285 .. 567, 808
286 .. 568
287 .. 569
288 .. 571
289 .. 572
290 .. 575
291 .. 578, 235
292 .. 582, 581
293 .. 580, 595, & out
294 .. 577
295 .. 596, 597
296 .. 598
297 .. 601
298 .. 602
299 .. 603
300 .. 604, 605
301 .. 606-7-8-9
302 .. 610, 611
303 .. 612
304 .. 613
305 .. 615, 616
306 .. 617
307 .. See 620
308 .. 622, 623
309 .. 624
310 .. 625
311 .. 626
312 .. 628
313 .. 431
314 .. 435, 436
315 .. 437
316 .. 439, 440
317 .. 441
318 .. 442
319 .. 443
320 .. 444
321 .. 446
322 .. 447
323 .. 448
324 .. 451
325 .. 452
326 .. 453
327 .. 457
328 .. 461
329 .. 465
330 .. 472
331 .. 473
332 .. 474
333 .. 477
334 .. 478
335 .. 479
336 .. 480
337 .. 481
338 .. 482
339 .. 483
340 .. 629
341 .. 630, 631
342 .. 634, 635
343 .. 636, 637
344 .. 638
345 .. 639
346 .. 640
347 .. 641
348 .. 642, 643
349 .. 644
350 .. 645 and out
351 .. 646
352 .. 649
353 .. 651
354 .. 653
355 .. 652
356 .. 655
357 .. 659
358 .. 660, 661
359 .. 663 and out
360 .. 665
361 .. 666
362 .. 668
363 .. 670
364 .. 671
365 .. 673, 675
366 .. 674
367 .. 676
368 .. Out; see 669
369 .. 677
370 .. 678
371 .. 679
372 .. 680
373 .. 681
374 .. 682
375 .. 684
376 .. 686
377 .. 690
378 .. 692, 695
379 .. 693
380 .. 694
381 .. 696
382 .. 697
383 .. 698
384 .. 700
385 .. 702
386 .. 675, 703
387 .. 704
388 .. 705
389 .. 706
390 .. 707
391 .. 708
392 .. 664
393 .. 709
394 .. 710
395 .. 711
396 .. 713
397 .. 714-5-6, & out
398 .. 717
399 .. 718
400 .. 719
401 .. 720
402 .. 721
403 .. 722
404 .. 723
405 .. 726
406 .. 727
407 .. 729
408 .. 731

409 .. 734
410 .. 745
411 .. 747
412 .. 746
413 754
414 .. 740
415 .. 749, 742
416 .. 753
417 .. 752
418 .. 757
419 .. 758
420 .. 759
421 .. 760
422 .. 762
423 .. 763
424 .. 764
425 .. 767
426 .. 765
427 .. 768
428 .. 769
429 .. 770
430 .. 773.
431 .. 774
432 .. 775
433 .. 776
434 .. 777, 778
435 .. 779
436 .. 780
437 .. 781
438 .. 782
439 .. 783
440 .. 784
441 .. 785
442 .. 790
443 .. 791
444 . 792
445 .. 290
446 .. 793
447 . 794
448 .. 795
449 .. 796
450 .. 797
451 .. 799
452 .. 800
453 .. 258
454 .. 801
455 .. 802
456 .. 803
457 .. 804
458 .. 805
459 .. 807
460 .. 809, 811
461 .. 810
462 .. 812
463 .. 815
464 .. Out by 817
465 .. 818
466 .. 819
467 .. 820
468 .. 821
469 .. 822
470 .. 830
471 .. 831-3-4
472 .. 836
473 .. 837
474 .. 838
475 .. 840
476 .. 841
477 .. 843
478 .. 844
479 .. 849
480 .. 850
481 .. 852
482 .. 853
483 .. 854
484 .. 855
485 .. 856
486 .. 857
487 .. 858
488 .. 859
489 .. 860
490 . 861
491 .. 862
492 .. 863
493 .. 864
494 .. 865
495 .. 866
496 .. 867
497 .. 868
498 .. 869
499 .. 875
500 .. 872
501 .. 874
502 .. 875
503 .. 878
504 .. 212 and out
505 .. 879
506 .. 880
507 .. 881
508 .. 882. 883
509 .. 886
510 .. 887
511 .. 888
512 .. 889
513 .. 890, 891
514 .. 891
515 .. 894
516 . 895
517 .. 896
518 .. Dead
519 .. 900
520 .. 901
521 .. 904
522 .. 905
523 .. 906
524 .. 405
525 .. 908
526 .. 909
527 .. 919
528 .. 910
529 .. 386
530 .. 911
531 .. 912
532 .. 916
533 .. 913
534 .. 915
535 .. 914
536 .. 928
537 .. 929
538 .. 930
539 .. 931
540 .. 932. 937
541 .. 934
542 .. 935. 936
543 .. 939
544 .. 940
545 .. 943
546 .. 946
547 .. 947
548 .. 948
549 .. Out
550 .. 951
551 .. 952
552 .. 953
553 .. 954
554 .. 955
555 .. 958
556 .. 959
557 .. 960
558 .. 961, 926
559 .. 962
560 .. 963 and out
561 .. 964

562 .. 966
563 .. 967
564 .. 968
565 .. Dead
566 .. 971-2
567 .. 973
568 .. 1050, 976
569 .. 978
570 .. 981
571 .. 983
572 .. Dead
573 .. 988
574 .. 990
575 .. 993, 1003
576 .. 996
577 .. 997
578 .. 1004
579 .. 994, out
580 .. 1005
581 .. 1079, 1084
582 .. 1085
583 .. 1086
584 .. 1006
585 .. 1007, 1008
586 .. 1009
587 .. 1010
588 .. 1013
589 .. 1014
590 .. 1024
591 .. 1017
592 .. 1016
593 .. 1025, out
594 .. 1027–8
595 .. 1029
596 .. 1030
597 .. 1035, 1037
598 .. 1062
599 .. 1064, 1066
600 .. 1049
601 .. 1071
602 .. 1072–3
603 .. 1075
604 .. 1078
605 .. 1059
606 .. 1060
607 .. 1061
608 .. Dead
609 .. 1040
610 .. 1046
611 .. 1045
612 .. 1041
613 .. 1042
614 .. 1043
615 .. 1047
616 .. 1048
617 .. 494
618 .. 49
619 .. 56
620 .. 74
621 .. 204, 205
622 .. 986
623 .. 425
624 .. 426
625 .. 427
626 .. 428
627 .. 147
628 .. 161
629 .. 230
630 .. 283
631 .. 293
632 .. 233, 235
633 .. 826
634 .. 634
635 .. 424
636 .. 212
637 .. 330
638 .. 377
639 .. 366
640 .. 368
641 .. 378
642 .. 351
643 .. 350
644 .. 381, 1023
645 .. 353, and out
646 .. 567
647 .. 571
648 .. 430
649 .. 471
650 .. 454
651 .. 470
652 .. 476
653 .. 455
654 .. 450
655 .. 725
656 .. 647
657 .. 665
658 .. 627
659 .. 730
660 .. 748
661 .. 773
662 .. 525
663 .. 811
664 .. 874
665 .. 200
666 .. Dead
667 .. Out
668 .. Out
669 .. 984
670 .. Out
671 .. 90
672 .. 125
673 .. 126
674 .. 114
675 .. 116
676 .. 119
677 .. 118
678 .. 180
679 .. 190
680 .. 158
681 .. 160
682 .. 159
683 .. 162
684 .. 297
685 .. Dropt
686 .. 161
687 .. 167
688 .. 230
689 .. 231
690 .. 268
691 .. 266
692 .. 280 *a*
693 .. 280 *b*
694 .. 282
695 .. 303
696 .. 827
697 .. 394
698 .. 391, 570
699 .. 414
700 .. 404
701 .. 408
702 .. 424
703 .. 327
704 .. 335
705 .. 326
706 .. 337
707 .. 332
708 .. 333
709 .. Out, 330
710 .. 742, 736
711 .. 349
712 .. 353
713 .. 355
714 .. 365

715 .. 367
716 .. 367
717 .. 485
718 .. 496
719 .. 525
720 .. 505
721 .. 517
722 .. 511
723 .. 540
724 .. 541
725 .. 551
726 .. 539
727 .. 576
728 .. 567
729 .. 808
730 .. 594
731 .. 583
732 .. 622
733 .. 434, 435
734 .. 438
735 .. 197, 199
736 .. 656
737 .. Dropt
738 .. 662
739 .. 677, 684
740 .. 691
741 .. 690
742 .. 699, 768
743 .. Out, 747
744 .. 788
745 .. 573
746 .. 210
747 .. 806
748 .. 922, 824
749 .. 823, 846
750 .. 833
751 .. 842
752 .. See 874
753 .. 213
754 .. 918
755 .. 517
756 .. 206
757 .. 209
758 .. 974
759 .. 945
760 .. 991
761 .. 989
762 .. 975
763 .. 998
764 .. 992
765 .. 1071
766 .. 1020
767 .. 1044
768 .. 1022
769 .. 1026
770 .. 1036
771 .. Dropt
772 .. 1045
773 .. 1015
774 .. 942
775 .. 1002
776 .. 1053
777 .. 1054
778 .. 1055
779 .. 1057
780 .. 969
781 .. 1052
782 .. 1082
783 .. 1018
784 .. 1001
785 .. 1039
786 .. 1000
787 .. 1056
788 .. 979
789 .. 1080
790 .. 1012
791 .. 982
792 .. 1067
793 .. 980
794 .. 1033
795 .. 1031
796 .. 1091
797 .. Dropt
798 .. 950
799 .. 1087

INDEX.

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

ABSCONDING of accused, how treated, 674.

ABSENCE. *Of G. Rep.* from duty under laws of his G. Body excusable if at G.L.U.S., 17; from his jurisdiction, liable to penalty of removal, 18; from G.L.U.S. does not of itself forfeit seat, 17.

Absence of Petitioners from institution, 171.

Absence of Officer: excusable when caused by sickness, etc., 239; may not be granted by Lodge, 239, 251; *pro tem.* appointment in case of, 241; proxy filling of office not legal, 250; fine for absence not avoided by proxy, 250; in absence of N.G., the V.G. acts, 263, 265, 266, 267; N.G. gives excuse for absence to Lodge, V.G. presiding, 268; V.G. absent and all P.V.G's, S.D. member fills chair, 270; leave of absence not given by card, 527; not an offense unless with neglect of duty, 651; fining for, 727; attendance on divine service as cause of absence, 728; absence by remote residence not excusable, 729; fine for absence not to be remitted without legal excuse, 730; may be noted and reported by members if no meeting is held, 796.

Absence of Deputy, installation by N.G. or C.P., 289.

Absence of Member, who takes card, order for A.T.P.W. given, 497; absence from ranks of I.O.O.F. at funeral, though in other society, finable, 627; no trial in absence, 673; may be treated as absconding, 674; or expelled for contempt, 675, but not if defense is made in writing, or waived, 676; absent member may elected, 224, or put on committee, 820.

[See ABSCONDING, and NON-ATTENDANCE.]

ABSTINENCE not to be introduced into by-laws of L. in place of temperance, 644, *note.*

ACCLAMATION, election by, 221.

ACCOUNTS. Presented in G.L., 81; Accounts of G.L. kept by G. Sec'y, 113; G. Treas. presents account at session, 116; examined by Com. Finance, 135.

In Sub. L., kept by Per. Sec'y, or Sec'y, 278, 271; error in, to be corrected 280, *b*; Treas. keeps acc't of expenses, 281; acc'ts of financial officer must be settled before W. card can be claimed, 527; accounts and business of members not to be examined by L. in case of controversy, 642, 643.

ACTS OF INCORPORATION, *pages* 300-303. [See INCORPORATION.]

ACCUSED. (Defendant in a trial.) Dep'y may not be attorney for, 163; tried and punished by his own L. only (except change of venue, 701), 630; to be tried, even if dropped for N.P.D. while under charges, 638; outline of trial, 656; accused may be ac-

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

ACCUSED—CONTINUED.
cuser, 661; if acquitted, can not demand name of complainant, 665; if he is officer, is not displaced while under charges, 669; exceptions, 95; must have copy of charges and be cited, 670; when he may and may not be tried, general statement, 672; if he refuses to stand trial, not tried, but expelled for contempt, 673; may be cited by mail or notice left at residence, 674; must attend trial, 675, or otherwise make defense, waiver, or plea 676; if holder of W. card, it is revoked, 680; witnesses for accused summoned, and he notified of taking testimony, 681; to be notified of taking deposition, and may file interrogatories, 682; to have full opportunity for defense, 690; may not vote on his own case, but may in other case, 693; trial only at regular or specially-called meeting, 697; accused confessing, penalty may follow without trial, 698, 702; may not be arraigned for one offense and found guilty of another, 699; may have change of venue if impartial trial can not be had in his Lodge, 702; may appear after change of venue as before, 702; if suspended or dropped or without S.A.P.W., must be admitted for trial, 703; can not be tried twice for same offense, 704; his written defense not a paper of the case unless he makes it so, 708; should have reasonable access to documents, 708; presumed innocent until found guilty, 718; can not be tried anew when acquitted on appeal, 768; may appeal from penalty inflicted after confession, as too severe, 769.

[See CHARGES, TRIAL, OFFENSE, etc.]

ACCUSER. How to bring charges or make complaint, 660, 662; one under charges may be accuser, 661; can not withdraw information unless false, 661; name of accuser concealed, 663; name given to L. if complaint is malicious, 664, 665.

[See TRIAL and related titles.]

ADDRESSES. Of each G.M., G.P., G. Sec'y, and G. Scribe, reported to G.L.U.S. and put into Journals, 62. Address at funerals, 624. Address to chairs, obligatory, with 3 exceptions, 918. Address (that is, *Lecture*) laws governing; restraining, and allowing, 921.

ADJOURNMENT. Is proper in a Lodge, and requires closing the Lodge, 817.

ADMISSION BY CARD. Subject to local law for persons over fifty, 323; applicant for is a *candidate*, 328; L. not obliged to grant, 341; governed by laws of residence, 332, 337, 338, 342, 343; no period of residence required before application, 337; consent of G.M. necessary to obtain, out of State, 338; N.G. examines applicant for, 344; irregular adm. by card not void, 371; person so joining to be introduced and sign constitution, 373; no ceremony of introduction prescribed, 374; one suggested, *page* 313-14; card remains in L. upon admission, 375; but may be withdrawn unless election creates membership, 375; fee for adm. by card, 385; applicant must have A.T.P.W., or is Ancient, 498, 344; if applicant is rejected, card returned as received, 535; adm. by card not revoked by returning card, 658; allowed on Dism. Certif., 744, cl. 9; admission to non-beneficial membership, 323, 381, 382; adm. by card is on written petition, with fee and card, 355; election on verbal application only invalid, 359; but valid if consummated, 359; brother not obliged to reveal bodily defects, 345; a charter member is one admitted by card, 166, 167, 171, 386, 389.

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

ADMISSION, *as member or visitor.* L. may not refuse for immorality or irregularity, 547; but may for violence, insult, disorder, indecency, 547, 548; not obtained otherwise than in regular manner, 545; must be allowed to every brother who is *correct*, and in proper time, etc., and in regalia, 799.

[See VISITING.]

ADVERTISEMENT. Use of name, title, emblems, etc., in advertising is prohibited, 620; advertising times and places of meeting advised, 898.

AFFIDAVIT not to be required of a brother claiming benefits, 451.

AGE. No old age a disqualification by general laws, 324, nor by Illinois law, 328; by-laws may not fix limit, 328; applicant must be 21 yrs, 324; some over 50 may join non-beneficial, 381, 382, 323; left to local law outside N. America, 324; admission under age not void, 371; fraudulent misrepresentation of age may be investigated even after death, and benefits refused, 648, 469, 465; admission by mistake of age without fraud, no action needed, 635.

AID, PECUNIARY. Lodge desiring applies to G.L., 198; G. Master may authorize further application, 98, 198; G. Sire can not authorize Subs. under G. Bodies to ask, 27, 199; circular, form of, 198, and *page* 316; discouraged for loss by fire, and for individual loss, 200; unauthorized application not to be entertained, 199; may be given new Lodge or Reb. Degree L., 417; G. Body may use funds from extinct Subs. for aid, 426. Aid to sick member, even non-beneficial, to be repaid, 473.

[See RELIEF, CHARITY, DONATION.]

ALARM. Bell-ringing or public alarm to call a meeting not allowed, 794.

AMENDMENTS. I. *Of Const. G. Body*, must go to G.L.U.S., and how, 4; not valid until approved, 4; action under amendment before approval is void, 42; adopted legally by specified majority of members present, unless otherwise required, 41; convention may propose, 43.

II. *Of Const. G.L. Ill.* How proposed and acted on, 79.

III. *Of Const. Sub. L. Ill.* Amended at any session of G.L. without notice, 79, 830, but not by L., 830.

IV. *Of By-Laws Subs.* Must be submitted to G.L., 833, except sundry, 834; must be adopted according to law, 839.

V. *Of Records*, how made, and when, 807.

ANCIENT ODD-FELLOW. Defined, 350; may deposit card for membership, 350; or enter on examination, 350; not reïnitiated, 350; holder of current W.C. without A.T.P.W. is A.O.F., 344; members not included in revival of their defunct L. admitted as A.O.F's, 351; fee for adm. of A.O.F. not less than $5, 385; member of extinct Sub. not admitted as A.O.F. without card, 890.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORDER, is April 26th; observance urged, 896; right of subordinate to pay expenses of celebration, 406; right to assess tax therefor denied, 418. No anniversary celebration to held without permission of G.M., 204: this law interpreted, 206.

[See FESTIVAL.]

ANNUL. Annulment of W. Cards partly under local legislation, 65, cl. 8; allowed only for trial, 520; to take place within

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

ANNUL—CONTINUED.
the year, 531; creates quasi-membership for trial only, 532; done when charges are brought before Lodge, 680; surrender of card on demand of L. is same as annulling, 532.
Election of unworthy candidate annulled, 366, 370; or of candidate disabled before initiation, 377.
ANTE-ROOM.—See LODGE-ROOM. (Legally, the ante-room is part of the Lodge-room.)
APPEALS. *To G.L.U.S.* May be submitted to G. Sire by G.M., G.P., or G.R., 20, 772; generally decided according to local laws, 39; repair errors of G. Bodies, 96; protect subordinate, 179; position of Sub. during appeal, 180; by whom legally taken, 770; facts must be settled before coming to G.L.U.S., 773; must be printed, and how, 774; and brought at following session of G.L. U.S., 775; G. Rep. may vote on appeal from his G.L., 787.
To G. Body. Presented in G.L., 81; in recess, decided by G. Master, 97; examined by Com. Judiciary and Com. Appeals, 136, 137; in appeal, error in previous claim may be corrected, 468; appeal for benefits claimed must be taken in legal time, 3 months, 472; on appeal, decision of Sub. L. on claim for benefits not to be reversed unless hasty or improper, 483; appeal allowed on refusal of card, 517; allowed in trial after change of venue, 702; how G. Bodies may entertain, 757; appeal laws of Ill., 758; to be examined by G. Sec'y, returned for correction or forwarded to G.M. for decision, 759; may be demanded by G. Sec'y or G.M., 760; may not be prohibited or conditioned by L., 760; may be taken against action of L. or Dep'y by any party or member, 758; must be taken in time set, 3 mos., 761; must be on suitable grounds, 762; not taken on incidental questions in trial, but on entire case, 764; if appeal avers informality or unfairness, it can be sustained only on that ground, 765; if law of G. Body limits appeal to points of law, regularity, and fairness, facts can not be reviewed, 766; if L. alone has power to fix penalty, G. Body can not disturb its sentence on appeal, 766; appeal confers no privilege, etc., 767; party acquitted by G. Body on both law and facts can not be retried, 768; may be taken against grade of penalty by confessing brother, 769; if appeal is argued before committee of G.L., Sub. L. must have notice, 786.
☞ Action of G.L. Ill. on appeals, and list of most important cases, 771.
To Deputy. Questions of law in L. go by appeal to Dep'y, 158; he decides them officially on appeal only, 159; it may be taken verbally, 160; but in writing, if he is absent, and how, 160.
On Questions of Law, goes from N.G. to Lodge, then to Dep'y, then to G.M., 801.
On Points of Order, etc. How presented in G.L., 83; G. Masters should not deny appeals, 96; in Sub. L., goes from N.G. to Lodge, whose decision is final, 801, 845.
APPELLANT, files notice, 758; who may be appellant, 758; no conditions may be imposed upon by L., 760; should set forth grounds of appeal, 763.
[See APPEALS.]
APPOINTMENT *of Officers*, in G.L.U.S., 19; in G.L. Ill., 88, 95, 97; in Sub L., *pro tempore*, by presiding officer, 241; right of appointment not controlled by Lodge, 241.
Of Committees: see COMMITTEES.

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

APRON. Is worn by initiate, 596; part of Encampment regalia, 1071; history of use and abolishment, 597; reference to G. Sire's power respecting, 24.

[See REGALIA.]

ARMY. Benefits not to be denied to brothers in army, 465, 471; movable Lodges in army not allowed, 183; residence of brother having family is not in army, 655.

ARREARS.—See DUES, NON-PAYMENT, DROPPING.

ASSESSMENT. I. *By G. Body.* Once laid *per capita* by G.L. U.S., 33; within the essential power of G. Bodies, 54.

II. *By Subordinate.* May be made for purchase of regalia, 413; may be levied to carry out purposes of Order, 418; but only when necessary, 413, 418; may be made for funeral expenses, music included, 409; assessment to be made when minimum of cash in treasury is reached, 410; right and necessary, to pay benefits, 419; may be enforced under by-law not sent to G.L., 835; or under one subsequently repealed, 835.

Special assessments or taxes called dues, 383.

ASYLUMS, for orphans and valetudinarians, referred to local legislation, 65, cl. 5; G. Lodges requested in 1870 to provide, 923; Lodges authorized to establish, 923.

A.T.P.W.—See PASSWORDS.

ATHEIST. Not eligible to membership, 324.

ATTORNEY. Deputy may not be for defendant, 163; can not be admitted for defense unless member of the Order, 691.

BALL.—See FESTIVAL.

BALLOT. (Mode of voting by balls on election of candidates and on result of trials: also, elections of officers are said to be by ballot: for ballot in elections, see ELECTION.)

One white or 3 black balls make lawful ballot, 362; every proposition reported on must be balloted on, 362, and separately, 361; L. may postpone ballot some times, 362; ballot examined by N.G. and R.S., and result declared, 255, 362; three black balls reject, 364; ballot must be secret, not exposed by voter, 363, nor inquired into in any way, 363, 651; may be taken over at once, before result is declared, on suspicion of error, 364, or at once after result if challenged for error, 365; new ballot in case of irregularity ordered by L., not by N.G., 366; law for one reconsideration, 367; in case of rejection, voter can not change his ballot, 368; ballot annulled, report awaits action, 369; no ballot on rejected candidate for 6 mos., 380; Deputy may not set aside ballot except for legal reasons, 161.

Ballot necessary on giving W. Card, 517, but not on Vis. Card, 518; had on election to degrees, on evening of application, 559, separately on each candidate, 562; if degrees are refused, no new ballot for 6 mos., 563; no ballot on giving Reb. Degree, 578; nor on admission of members of Reb. D. L., 586, III, 2; but such ballot is legal unless local law forbid, 591; all votes on charges and penalty in trials are by ballot, 694.

BALTIMORE. Place of office of G.C. & R. Sec'y G.L.U.S., and generally of meeting of the G.L.U.S., § 28; place of founding of the Order, *page* 343.

BANNER, see FLAG. Political banner not to be put up on Lodge-room, 208.

BENEFICIAL (that is, entitled to receive benefits). Such only can have funeral benefit, 432; degree rank not necessary to be-

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

BENEFICIAL—CONTINUED.
come beneficial, 443; member may become such during sickness, 449; but can not make himself so during sickness by paying arrears, 448; one suspended for cause is beneficial on reïnstatement, if dues have been paid, 467; bro. ceasing to be beneficial loses all benefits, before and after death, 480; bro. brought into L. by revoking W. Card is not beneficial, 532.

BENEFITS. Payment of weekly benefits a distinguishing characteristic of the Order, 434; largely subject of local legislation, 65, part 5; agreement of candidate not to claim is void, 322; not to be allowed to non-beneficial member, 382, part 4; tax should be levied, if necessary, to pay benefits, 419; unadjusted claim for benefits not to be offset against dues except by L., 423; Subs. are sovereign as to amount and disposition of benefits, *under law*, 430, 442; to be paid to all qualified members, at rates fixed by by-law, 431, 435; half-benefits may be allowed for disability not confining to room, 431; benefits can not be suspended by dispensation, 436; but local legislation determines whether L. with exhausted treasury and not paying benefits can continue, 436; benefits not to be given contrary to by-laws, 437; or to one too much in arrears, 453; rate of benefits being reduced by by-laws during a sickness, G.L. would not order the former rate continued to the sick brother, 438; benefits to be given for every entire week, but not for parts, 439, 440; half-benefits having been paid, the full may be afterward allowed, 441; benefits can not be claimed by holder of W. Card, even by his paying dues in advance, 442; on joining L., right to benefits depends on its laws, 442; L. may not require any degree rank as qualification for benefits, but may give greater benefits to S.D. members, 443; acceptance of benefits not to be compelled, 444; refusal when tendered cuts off claim during that sickness, 444; bro. allowing himself reported out of care resigns claim, and can not renew it, 445; benefits not due to one too much in arrears, unless benefits due balance the arrears, 446; L. must adjust indebtedness with members, and allow benefits if due on adjustment, 446; benefits not due to one guilty of getting them fraudulently, or for sickness caused by immorality, 447; not to be gained by disqualified by paying up arrears, 448; due to one who becomes beneficiary during sickness, 449; deprivation of benefits consequence of N.P.D., and of that only, 722, 754; benefits after reinstatement from dropping for N.P.D., time of fixed by by-law or by Lodge, 450; evidence of sickness may be required of bro. away from home before payment, 451; if by-law requires notice of sickness sent, benefits not cut off from one who can not send, 452; such notice goes to N.G., V.G., Visiting Com., or open L., 454; case of loss of benefits by arrears of brother in army, 455; case of loss by lack of notice, 456; if bro. is brought into arrears by error of officer, he does not lose benefits, 463; to be paid on Vis. Card erroneously given for W.C., 464; decided cases in which L. may not refuse benefits, 465; benefits not to depend on attendance at Lodge-meetings, 650; for illegal refusal, member may appeal to G.L., 465; one suspended for cause, if dues are kept paid, beneficiary on reïnstatement, 466; if benefits are withheld by mistake of law or fact, they must be granted on discovery, 467, and all consequences of error set aside, 467, 280, *b*; benefits lost by fraud in joining Order, etc.,

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

469; benefits forfeited, even after death, from immorality causing sickness or death, 447, 470; disability from army service or change of occupation does not avoid benefits, 471; on refused claim appeal must be taken in due time, or it is forfeited, 472; rate of benefits to be indorsed on Vis. Card, 474; L. issuing Vis. Card bound for benefits, how much, etc., 474; benefits to be paid on certificate of Gen. Relief Committee, 475; amount of benefits, if paid in gold, can be claimed only in legal-tender notes, 476; L. is bound for benefits, but not for other relief, 477; amounts given widows or orphans not *benefits* in law, 479; all benefits cease when member is no longer beneficial, 480; proper claimants of benefits are widows, orphans, dependent relatives, 481, but not legal representatives, creditors, etc., 481; benefits not in all cases accruing to one disabled for usual occupation, 482; benefits not due, *prima facie*, to one able to look after business, though sick, 483; disqualification for benefits may be indorsed on V. Card, 528; benefits not due to one reïnstated after dropping, unless by-law allows them, 752; brother brought into quasi-membership for trial not entitled to benefits, 532; when charges bear on the right to benefits, the payment is suspended till decision, 718; unless by-laws prohibit, N.G. may draw on Treas. for benefits without order of Lodge or attestation of Sec'y, 261.

Funeral Benefit. To be paid from general fund unless special fund is created, 414; and only to beneficial member, 432; not less than $20, to be disposed of by Order of L., 431; distinction between F. Benefit and F. Expenses: the former to family, the latter paid only for actual expenses, 457; F.B. belongs not to dying brother, but is for benefit of family, and not alienable by him, 459; reward offered by L. not to come out of F.B., 460; F.B. may be given for brother's wife, 461; no F.B. for brother's widow, 462.

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. G.L. may not prescribe constitution to voluntary association in the Order, 44; Benev. Assoc'n may be organized of persons having Reb. Degr., 594, 595; but such *voluntary* association can not use the work of the Order, or meet as a Lodge, 594, 595.

BLACK BALL.—See BALLOT.

BLACK-BOOK, to be kept by every L., and how, 711.

BLIND not admissible by initiation, and why, 329.

BOND, given by G. Sec'y and by G. Treas. to G.L. by corporate name, 115, 116; may be required of Per. Sec'y, amount to be fixed by by-law, 279; Treas. gives bond before installation, and how, 281; if not given prior to beginning of installation, he can not be installed: L. can not accept it while installing officer is in chair, 303; bond for one term will not answer for another, 303; an old bond altered over is not allowed, 303; Trustees not named in bond of Treas. nor am't fixed by by-law, 282; blank furnished by G. Sec'y, 282; form given, *page* 321.

BOOKS.—See CHARGE-BOOKS, EFFECTS, WORK OF THE ORDER.

BY-LAWS. I. *Of G. Bodies*, need not be sent to G.L.U.S., 4; By-Laws G.L. Ill. given, *page* 275.

II. *Of Subords.* Constitution empowers to make B.L., 831; this their only legislative power, 179; B.L's and amendments *must* be sent to next regular session of G.L. for approval,

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

BY-LAWS—CONTINUED.
though binding until disapproved or repealed, 833, 835; examined in G.L. by Judiciary Com., 136; G L. not sustained in altering B.L's when they conform to laws already, must approve B.L. on subject over which Sub. L. has by law full authority, 832; B.L's not annulled by amendments of Const. Subs. unless conflicting, 830: G.M. has not the power to approve the B.L's of Lodge, nor can he or Dep'y set them aside in any way, 836; B.L's should not contain superfluities or reënact general laws, 837; may not be set aside, even by unanimous vote, 838; adoption of new code totally repeals the old, despite consent or custom, 840; sundry matters not allowed in B.L's, 841; B.L. requiring use of S**s illegal, 842; no by-law needed for election of Per. Sec., 223; nor filling offices *pro tem.*, 241; B.L's assess fine for absence, 254, 721; may require N.G. to call special meetings for some cases, 263; must fix definite rates of dues, initiation and degree fees, 384, 386, 387; may determine custody of fee deposited before admission, 390; expenditures may be regulated by by-laws, but no B.L. is necessary for expenditure recommended by authority, 412; B.L. fixes rate of benefits, and qualification, 431, 435; B.L's absolutely govern the giving of benefits, 437; B.L. may give benefit on death of wife, 461; B.L. regulates payment to widow or orphan, 479; B.L. pledging funds to certain uses and prohibiting others may prevent donations, 480; B.L.may not provide for charges and trials, 709; B.L's which in any way abridge the privileges and rights of members before trial are illegal, as they suspend without trial, 719; B.L's may provide disability for arrearages, and to fine absentees, etc., 721; B.L's in matter of penalty must conform to G.L. laws, 726: B.L's may be altered on price of cards and evening of meeting without going up to G.L., 834; B.L. may not forbid use of title 'Brother', 911.

III. *Of Reb. Degree Lodge.* May be made by the R.D. Lodge, subject to approval of G.L., 584, part 6; 586, VI; such B.L's prescribe dues, relief, time of meeting, and for dropping for N.P.D., 586, IV and VI.

BROTHER. (Title by which members address or speak of others in the Lodge-room, or among themselves.) Title not to be forbidden in public by by-law, 911. Suspended member, cut off from all privileges (716), loses right to this title for the time. (Jour. G.L. Ill. I, 174.)

"BULL-RING." Use forbidden, 917.

BURIAL. Duty of every L. to bury all (unsuspended) members, and pay funeral expenses, 433, 626; payment of burial expenses beside funeral benefit not illegal, 458; burial of brother away from home, law of claim for expenses, 474; burial by L. required, by committee only forbidden, 626.

BUSINESS. May be transacted under 'Good of the Order', 804; Order of business in Charge-Books not imperative, only its character, 803; G. Bodies of Ill. may authorize Subs. to do business in Scandinavian tongues; G.L. Ill. has so done, 211.
[See OCCUPATION.]

CALIFORNIA. Benefits can not be refused to brothers living in California or in hazardous climate, 465: benefits paid to sick brother from Ill. in Cal. can be claimed of his Lodge in legal-tender notes only, not in gold, 476.

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

CANDIDATE. 1. (One who applies for membership in a Lodge or Encampment.) Is either applicant for initiation or by card, 327; may not be refused for religious belief, 324; may not be initiated except where elected, 335; how to be proposed for membership, 355; elected candidate may be rejected by L. before initiation, 370; not to be examined when presenting himself for admission except as provided in Charge-Book, 372; can be initiated on night of election, 376; disabled candidate need not be admitted, 377; name may be withdrawn before report of committee, 357, 802.

[See MEMBERSHIP, REJECTION, ELECTION.]

2. (Applicant for degree is called candidate, 562.)

[See DEGREES.]

3. (Member voted for for office.) In G.L., must be nominated before election, 89; name having lowest number of votes dropped at each ballot, 89. In Sub. L., candidate must be in nomination, 222; election by acclamation or ballot, 221; may not be required to retire during ballot, 224; may be elected in his absence, 224; must be free from all charges, 233.

[See ELIGIBILITY, ELECTION.]

CANVASSING for votes for office not necessarily an offense, 651.

CAPITATION TAX.—See TAX.

CARD. A certificate of past or present standing in a Lodge or Encamp't, issued by Lodge or Camp, with a recommendation of the holder.

I. *Without distinction of kind.* G.L.U.S. has prescribed forms of Visiting and Withdrawal Cards; none to be used but those sold by that body, 504, 872; countersigned by G.C. and R. Sec'y, not by G. Sec., 504; when issued, signed by N.G. and Sec'y [or C.P. and Scr.], and by holder in presence of one giving A.T. P.W. which goes with it, 504; sealed, 504; rank of holder entered in it, 504; what are *traveling, final, permanent* and *clearance* cards, 504; southern cards issued during war in emergency to be recognized, 505; card is only *prima-facie* evidence of standing, 503; not to be refused to qualified bro. asking it, but not to one suspended, dropped, or under charges, or indebted for dues, 506; not refused to one going into hazardous climate, 506; card granted by L. can not be withheld by Sec'y, if fees are paid, 512; granted by vote only, 516; may be granted at special meeting, 518, 791; holders amenable to the subordinates that issued them, and subject to penal laws, 519; entitled to visit during currency (1 yr. W.C. and specified time, V.C.), 519; no other recommendation to be given by L. but card or certificate in lieu of it, 526; mode of visiting on card, 538; card not conclusive evidence of rank; but P.G. by card is to be recognized as P.G., 539; error of card not to be overlooked or corrected by Lodge to which it is presented, 541; visitor by card may or may not be examined at each visit, 542; card without A.T.P.W. does not admit to visit, 544; application for card lies over during pendency of charges, 680, 718; price of card set by by-law, 834; by-laws may not legislate on cards except on price and payment of it, and delay of W.C. for one week, 841; cards are *supplies*, 872; all void not issued by G.L.U.S., 504, 872; price as sold by G. Sec'y, for cash only, 874, 875; not sold to private parties, and delivered only on order of Lodge or to Reps. at

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

CARD—CONTINUED.
session of G.L., 875, 878; card not given in real name to one who joins by assumed name, 912; order for A.T.P.W., must accompany card sent to absent brother, 497; application for card must not be required to come through a particular officer, 510.

II. *Visiting Cards.* Bro. taking V.C. pays dues in advance for the time for which granted, 398; officer exempt from dues by law pays dues on taking card, 399; time of currency determined by issuing body, 521; V.C. to be returned when expired, 521; can not be recalled or nullified, except for offense, 520; currency of V.C. can not be prolonged, new card in stead, 522; V.C. becomes invalid if Lodge issuing becomes defunct, etc., 523; holder of it may get card from G. Sec'y, 524; holder of V. C. is liable to all assessments levied by Lodge during his absence, 400; if V.C. is given by L. by mistake for W.C. and relief is given on the card, issuing L. must pay it, 464; course to pursue if V.C. is presented without holder's signature, 540; benefits may not be refused to holder of valid V.C. without indorsement of disqualification, 465, cl. 7; beneficiary disqualification is properly certified on V.C., 528; issuing L. or E. responsible for amount of benefits stated in card, 474; L. may not require V.C. to be attached to evidence of sickness and relief, 451; in case of death, relieving L. or committee sends V.C. with evidence and claim, 474; if officer takes V.C. and leaves home avowedly for long time, L. may vacate his office, 247; holder of expired V.C. may be introduced by G. Officer, 129; grant of V.C. to officer is matter of course, and gives no leave of absence, 527; and deprives of no right or privilege, 527; holder of V.C. has right to claim courtesies, and assistance in sickness or distress, 519.

III. *Withdrawal Cards.* Membership in L. lost by taking W. C., ceasing as soon as card is voted by L., 319; membership in Order lasts for a year; holder has good standing, can visit, and is responsible for conduct, 319, 913; he has no claim on issuing L., even by agreement or paying dues, 442; rights in L. joined by deposit depend on its laws, 442; holder of W.C. can not rejoin issuing L. except in usual way, 346; may deposit W.C. with application for charter, 167; or for admission to any L. subject to election thereto, 341; W.C. valid if issuing L. becomes defunct after its date, 523, 341; card of Manchester Unity or other Order of no value in I.O.O.F., 341; Lodge card of no use in Camp, and *vice versa*, 341; card deposited for membership in L. remains there if membership is consummated, 375; is sent in with petition, 355; holder of W.C. is Ancient O.F. on expiry of year of his card, 350.

W.C. should not be granted if there is reason to refuse V.C., 506; W.C. not to be refused to bro. who owes for money loaned on security, 507; may be refused to financial officer who has not settled his official accounts and given up property of L., 527; application for W.C. must be made in person or in writing, 510; W.C. granted on proxy request is void if bro. refuses to accept it, 510; L. may require application for W.C. to lie over one week, 841; under such law, card granted without delay is illegal, and L. may rescind its action, the brother's connection is not severed, 511; otherwise, the vote granting a W.C. may not be reconsidered or rescinded, 533; on regular application,

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

W.C. must be granted in absence of charges, or if refused, a certificate of resignation may be claimed or tendered, 509, 517; member may appeal to G. Body against refusal, 517; vote granting card on conditions is illegal and void, 511; between application and vote, charges may be preferred, arresting action on it, 514; N.G. may not entertain application for W.C. while information is in his hands, 515; ballot vote of L. necessary to grant W. Card, majority granting, 516, 517; application may be withdrawn at any time before vote is taken, 516.

If W.C. is granted to bro. in debt for dues, by mistake on account, etc., L. can not call on him for the amount of debt, unless fraud is shown, 513; but if he has paid in advance, his payments must be refunded, 513; if W.C. is voted but not taken, and bro. still pays dues, he is not member, and dues are to be repaid, 513; legal vote to grant W.C. severs all connection and cuts off all claims on L. or Order, except right to visit and to deposit card, 519; W C. at end of year invalid for visiting, but is evidence of former standing, 529; when W.C. is lost or destroyed, duplicate or certificate of issue may be granted, and how, 529, 530; W.C. may be annulled during year for cause, charges of offense before or after W.C. was granted, 531; annulment brings holder into quasi-membership in L. for trial only, 532; if acquitted, the annulled and surrendered card is returned to brother, 532; or if he is suspended, at end of suspension card returns to him, 532; L. may demand surrender of card, which is same as annulment, 532; but holder may voluntarily surender W.C., which is resignation from the Order, 534; W.C. is property of holder, and may not be marked or indorsed to his discredit by L. to which he offers it on deposit, 535; after application for membership, it is his till membership is consummated, 375, 535.

If wife of O.F. holding W.C. has Reb. Degree, she may sit in Reb. Degree meeting during currency of card, 583; L. granting W.C. must discipline holder for immoral conduct until card expires or he joins other L., 636; card can not be returned and elected brother ejected or dismissed in that way, 658; holder of W.C. may prefer charges during currency of card, 660; W.C. not to be rescinded or grant of it reconsidered when charges come against holder, but card is annulled, 680, 531, 532; how W. C. may be granted to one suspended for N.P.D., 744, cl. 4; W.C. or equivalent paper necessary for reädmission if member expelled in other jurisdiction, 778; W.C. or equivalent may be granted to member of defunct by G. Off's, 889, 890: same to bros. suspended or expelled for N.P.D., 891; holder of W.C. has no right to join a procession of the Order without consent of L. that forms it, 903; bro. may not take W.C. from L. where he lives and join L. elsewhere, except to assist in forming new Lodge, 343.

IV. *Ladies' Cards.* L. may grant card to wife of O.F. for a year, or to widow during widowhood, by two-thirds vote, 536; form therefor by G.L.U.S., 536, and *page* 314. Card for lady having Degree of Rebekah, 536, and form on *p.* 315. Same for sale by G.L. Ill., 874.

[See VISITING, SUPPLIES, ADMISSION BY CARD, AUNULMENT, DEFUNCT, DISMISSAL CERTIFICATES.]

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

CASTING VOTE. Given by G.M. in G.L., 97, and *page* 267; in Sub. L., given by N.G. on questions of policy, 255, 256.
CELEBRATION. Using name of Order and regalia, must have consent of G.M. and pledge of Lodge, 204; what appropriations Lodge may make therefor, 407; may not enforce assessment for expenses, 418.
[See ANNIVERSARY, and FESTIVAL.]
CENSURE. May not be passed by one L. on member of another, 630.
[See REPRIMAND.]
CEREMONIES.—See FUNERALS, and WORK OF THE ORDER.
CERTIFICATE. No certificate to be signed by any officer, unless issued by the G.L.U.S. or under its laws, 654, 873; L. may give no recommendation but a card, or a certificate in lieu of it, 526.
1. *Of Credentials to Rep.* Form prescribed, 72; if for vacancy, that fact to be entered in cert., 71, *note;* no certificate needed at 2d session of Rep.'s term, 70; certificate in duplicate, one copy to G. Sec'y, one to Rep., 72.
2. *To Past Officers.* *Prima-facie* evidence only of qualification, and may be set aside, 35; given in course, without vote, 310; P.O. Degrees given to holders, at home or abroad, 310; to be presented to Dep'y to get P.O.D's. 312.
3. *Trustees.* Form for record of election of Trustees, 826, and *page* 315.
4. *Degrees.* Degree certif. not to be given till fees are paid, 391, 570; to be produced if required by by-law, 564; on presentation to any Lodge, degrees to be conferred on holder, 570; Degree L's can give degrees only on certificates, 577, *note.*
5. *To Members of Reb. D. Lodge.* To be given by Sec'y of L., 585; form, 587; to be presented to obtain membership, 586.
6. *In place of W. Card.* Certif. of resignation to be given to withdrawing member if card is refused, 517, but not to be tendered until card has been refused, 509; certif. may be given in lieu of lost card, 529, 530.
7. *To Members of Defunct Lodges.* Issued by G. Officers in place of regular W. Card, in form made by G. Body, having force of W. Card, 525, 889; member having unexpired V. Card may get such certif., 524; used to rejoin the Order, 354, 381; to be issued on payment of arrears, or one year's dues and evidence of character, 889, 891, 893.
8. *To Obtain Benefits.* Certificate of physician, magistrate or citizen to be sent, 451, 474; or of a Lodge or Relief Committee, 474, 475; the latter held conclusive evidence of payment of benefits on a V. Card, 475.
9. *Of Membership in R.D. Lodge.* Issued by G.L.U.S. and sold as supplies, 874, 875.
10. *To Grand Rep.* Made out in duplicate, etc., 14.
[See DISMISSAL CERTIFICATE.]
CHANGE OF VENUE.—See VENUE.
CHAPEAUX. Use of prohibited in 1870, but next year prohibition removed, 618. See in Encampment Chapter, § 1077.
CHAPLAIN. Office in Sub. L. at option of N.G., 214; L. can not interfere with N.G.'s right to appoint, 215; service as Chaplain does not make brother eligible to office requiring service, 215, *note;* 236; duty at funeral, 623; not imperative upon L. to have Chaplain, or prayers, 904.

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

CHARGE-BOOK (the 'Degree Book' is also a Charge Book: see § 567). Source of law, 8; furnished to new Lodge, 879; Sub. working in 2 languages may have 2 sets, 880; price, 874; C. Books revert from defunct L. to G.L., 187; C.B. requires degree-rank only of elective officers, W., and O.G., 235, *note;* C. Books in keeping of N.G., and not to be taken from the L. room, 259; kept by N.G. until successor is installed, 260; does not give compulsory order of business, 803; no charges to be used but those made by G.L.U.S., 572.

CHARGES. 1 *Parts of the written Work.* None to be used but those ordered by G.L.U.S., 572. [See CHARGE-BOOK.]

2. *Dues etc., charged upon the Ledger of a Lodge.* Officer must be free from all at installation, 233; likewise, member taking W. Card, 509.

3. *A regular accusation made to cause a trial.* (*Charges* is sometimes used for *complaint*, 659: see COMPLAINT.) Must be preferred, setting forth clearly the offense, 656; preferred in Ill. by a committee on an information, 663: no charges pending until committee report them, 666; charges may be preferred (complaint entered) by the holder of a W. Card, or by member of L. against member of other L., and how, 660; brother under charges may complain against other, 661; charges (complaint) against N.G. goes to V.G., 667, 668; officer not suspended, during pendency of charges, from duties of office, 669; Dep'y can not set aside charges, 161; bro. under charges not eligible to office, 233; if elected, Dep'y may not install; card not to be given to one under charges, 506, 509, 514, 680, 718; may be preferred against applicant for card, 514; may be preferred against one offering resignation and arrest it, 554; G. Sire directed to prefer charges against certain offenders, 620, clause 5; only course for L. which regards member of another L. as unworthy is to prefer charges, 631; officer liable to charges for misconduct at same time with trial for official misconduct, 639; indebtedness between brothers is ground for charges if dishonesty or fraud appears, 643; failure to answer charges, if willful, is contempt, 652; a member charged with contempt should appear to answer it, even if L. seems in the wrong, 653; charges to be read in open L. when preferred, 670; copy to be furnished accused party, 656, 670; charges should not be vague, 677; to be spread on records, 677; if vague or not alleging offense, to be dismissed by L., 678; 2d charge may be preferred for other offense during pendency of first, 678; charges dismissed may be revised and preferred anew, 679, 704; charges against holder of W. card require annulment of card, 680; if charge is sustained, penalty to be inflicted, 692; charges to be voted on separately, 699; no by-laws on charges, 709; effect of undecided charges, 718; in returns to G.L., statement of charges to be given with report of suspension or expulsion, 862; Lodge to be tried only on charges, etc., 186.

CHARITY. One of the purposes of the Order, 405; G.L. may limit the expenses of a L. to purposes within the Order, but not make its charities in the Order await approval, 405; Lodges, if allowed by by-laws, may give to worthy objects outside the Order, or make a charity fund, 415; donation to non-beneficiary may be made as charity, 453.

[See RELIEF, DONATION, AID.]

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

CHARTER. I. *Of G. Body.* May be taken away by G.L.U.S., and how, 3; may not be altered without consent, 3; forfeited if less than 5 P.G's remain in membership of G.L. or 7 P.C.P's in G.E., 36; seat of G. Body designated in charter, until legally changed, 38; charter fee, $30, 32.

II. *Of Subordinates, L. or E.* May be taken away during recess by G.M. or G.P. for persistent disobedience, 101: unjust, if legal, to take away without trial, 59; chartered name not to be of living person, 169; expired W. Cards may be received with petition, dismissal certificates not excluded by law, 167; age of cards not limited, 167; residents of one county may ask for subordinate in other county, 168; two charters or a duplicate can not be furnished, except in case of loss, 174; how duplicate is to be made out, 174; charter lost if L. or E. loses membership so as to have less than quorum, 176; can be restored only to one or more of original members, 176, 884, 885.

III. *Of Subordinate Lodges.* May be granted or refused by G. L., 165; granted on petition of 5 or 10, with W. Cards of petitioners, and fee, all sent to G. Sec'y, 166, 170; in G.L. Com. State of Order reports on charters, 134; erasure and change of names in charter not allowed, 174, 175; Dep'y can not take charter from L. without orders, 155; charter designates town or city, but not building in which to meet, 183; loss of charter is penalty for meeting in hotel or tavern, in Ill., 184; charter forfeited by failure to meet or report, 185; charter of defunct or suspended L. reverts to G.L., 187; if 2 L's unite, one charter goes to G. L., 189; L. can not undo the consolidation and reclaim charter, 190; loss of charter a penalty for failing to punish immoral members, 191, 629; charter in custody of N.G., 255; presence of charter in room necessary to legality of proceedings, 788.

IV. *Of Defunct Lodges.* (See No. II under this title.) Restored with all effects, etc., to a quorum of former members, 884; or to one original member under certain circumstances, 885. [See REVIVAL.]

V. *Of Degree Lodge D. of R.* Issued by G.L. on petition of 5 or 10 of each sex, certificate of standing and Ch. Fee, $10, accompanying, 585; G.L's may devise their own form of charter for this, 177.

CHARTER FEE. *Of G. Body*, $30, 32; *of Sub. L.*, $30, sent with petition to G. Sec'y, 166, 170; to be paid by reviving Lodge if only one old member is on petition, 885; *Of D.L. D. of R.* $10, sent as of Sub. L., 585.

CHARTER MEMBERS. (The petitioners to whom the warrant for the Lodge and the charter thereafter are issued.) Must be 5 or more, 166; if 10 are required, 5 must be of S.D., 166; pay regular fees for deposit of card, and credited for advances, 386, 389; no law requires declaration of bodily defects, 345; charter members of D.L. D. of R., how qualified, 585.

CHARTER PLATE, made by G.L. Ill.: impressions sold, 877.

CHINESE. Not eligible as members, 325.

CIRCULARS.—See AID.

CITATION.—See SUMMONS, TRIALS.

CITIZEN. Lodge should not join in public expressions of regret for the death of citizen not an O.F., 628.

CIVIL OFFICER. Whether Lodge may join in obsequies of, 628.

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

CODE. 'Model Code', 848. [See By-Laws.]
COLLARS.—See Regalia, or §§ 596, 598, 603, 613, 614, 1071.
COLORS. In relation to Degrees, 557; in regalia, 596, 598 603, 605, 1071; of Reb. Degree are pink and green, 613.
COMPLAINT. (The information that a brother has been guilty of offense filed as the basis of proceedings against him, in in Illinois: local law.) Complaint privately filed with N.G. in writing, or openly presented in Lodge, 659, 662; may be filed by holder of W. Card, 660; by bro. under charges, 661; by Lodge against member of other Lodge, 662; by member of one L. against member of other. 662; N.G. refers to committee to draw charges if necessary, 663; if complaint is malicious, name of informant given up, otherwise kept secret, 664, 665; L. can take no action on complaint, 666; complaint against N.G. goes to V.G., 667, 668; if complaint is found to be without sufficient evidence, complainant may file again with other evidence, 679. [See Trials, Charges.]
COMMISSION. (A document conveying authority, issued by G. Sire, G.M., or G.P., conveying authority to a regular or special Deputy.) Necessary to make a Dep'y, 145; in force Jan'y 1, and for one year, unless revoked, 145; powers conferred by it, 151; these powers not to be transcended, 151; to be read in Lodge and presentation recorded, 153. Form given in Appendix, *page* 310. [See Deputy.]
COMMITTEE. I. *Of G.L.* May not be appointed under unapproved amendment of Const., 42; convention may be a committee of G.L, 43; list of Standing Com's G.L. Ill., 131; appointed by G.M. at his discretion, though requested to appoint from Rep's last chosen, 132; all committees appointed by him unless otherwise ordered, 97; precedency of reports 81, 131; vacancies on committees filled by new appointments, 132; references to laws to be given in reports when practicable, 141; Standing Com's to meet one day before G.L. for work, 142.
Duties of Com. Credentials, 133; Com. Returns, 133; Com. State of Order deals with legislation on new matters, charters, etc., 134; Com. Finance, 135; Judiciary Com. reports on appeals, by-laws, and all matters bringing questions of law only, 136; Com. Appeals takes all appeals except on mere questions of law, 137; Com. Printing, 138; Com. Mileage and Per Diem reports M. and P.D. due to each officer and Rep., 138; may excuse absences of Rep's in certain cases, 75; Legislative Com. deals with repealing and amending existing laws, 139; Com. Reb. Degree deals with matters of Reb. Degree and D.L's D. of R., 140.
Reports of Com. Credentials take priority of all other business, 81; rules governing the making of reports and consideration thereof, 85.
II. *Of Sub. L.* Com. of Whole may be closed by N.G., 800; Trustees are a standing committee, 826; N.G. appoints all com's not elected by L., except com. on investigating proposals for membership, of which V.G. appoints one, 255, 269, 819; vacancies filled at regular meetings, and how, 819; committee may not add to its numbers, nor assign its duties, 820, nor draw on Treasurer for money, 821; com's on grievance or discipline and on examining visitors to be always special, never standing com's, 822; may not transact secular business on Sun-

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

COMMITTEE—CONTINUED.
day, 824; duties of Finance Com. defined in Model Code, cited, 823; Fin. Com. examine reports of the Treas. of their term before new term begins, 854; by-laws may not require degree rank of committees, 841, cl. 5.

Com. to investigate proposals, special, 360, 822; one appointed by V.G., others by N.G., 819; proposition goes to it in course, 355; N.G. can not be member of it, 360; can not report till next meeting, unless by dispensation, 360: their duties, 360; majority must report; if new members are put on, they must wait a week to report, 360.

Com. to investigate complaint: three members, who may prefer charges and become prosecuting committee, 663; their decisions final on the paper given them, 666; rules about majority and minority report from them, 666; may revise insufficient or defective charges, 679; prosecute in case of change of venue, 702.

Com. to take evidence: N.G. appoints one or more S.D. members, 681; they take and report testimony of witnesses not of Order, 681, summoning all known to be necessary, 681; their necessary expenses to be paid, 684; all reasonable evidence to be taken, irrespective of rules of the civil courts, 684; testimony of ladies, even if they have Reb. Degree, to be taken by such committee, 686.

III. *Relief Committee.* If voluntary, not subject to G.L., 44; to take evidence of sickness of traveling bro. and furnish to his L. or. E., drawing for sums paid out, 474; certificate of General Relief Com. conclusive. 475.

CONFESSION. If an accused confesses his guilt, penalty may be voted without trial, 698, 702; he may appeal from sentence, 769.

CONSOLIDATION. (Union of two or more Lodges.) May be allowed by G.M. on petition of adjacent Lodges: how asked for and granted, 189; history of the law, 189; not dissolved by will of the Lodges, 190; G.L. tax paid after union on all the joint membership, 866.

CONSTITUTION. I. *G.L.U.S.* Supreme law of Order, 2; powers not vested by it in G.L.U.S. reside in G. Bodies, 7; one source of law, 8.

II. *Of G. Body.* To be sent to G.L.U.S. for approval, and how, 4; rules as to its form, not in digest form, 5; may restrict legislation to representatives, 34; must be observed by the G. Body, 39; revised const. or resolution equivalent to an amendment must be dealt with as amendment, 40; new const. may be reported by authorized convention, 43; const. enumerating some methods of raising revenue does not exclude others, 55; const. providing for payment of officers and representatives excludes payment of P.G's, 56; a G.L. is justified in expenditures not forbidden by its constitution, 57; how Const. G.L. Ill. is amended, 79.

III. *Of Sub. L.* G. Body may make, 44; Subs. can not alter, 178; G.L. Ill. has adopted one, 178, 830; in Ill., G.L. may amend at any session, without notice, 79; G. Master may not suspend or set aside Const. Subs., 106; constitution to be signed by person admitted, 373, 508; card to be returned to applicant by card if he does not sign const., 535; name not to be erased from

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

const. if member is suspended or expelled, 784; const. gives power to make by-laws. 831; fixes laws of benefits, etc., 435, 439.
*** Const. Subords. Ill. given, *page* 283.
IV. *Of Relief or Benevolent Association.* May not be prescribed by G. Body when it has not created the body, 44.
V. *Of Rebekah-Degree Lodge.* Uniform Const. adopted by G. L. Ill., 585; same given in full, 586.
CONTEMPT. Lodge may be guilty of, toward G.L.; excepted thereby from protection of rule for delay and trial, 186; Rep. is guilty of, leaving G.L. without leave, 75; willfully refusing or neglecting to answer charges is contempt; penalty, expulsion, 652; so is refusing to pay fine or submit to penalty, 652; so is failing to answer any summons, 653; charge of contempt to be answered even if L. is in error, 653; evading notice formerly ranked as contempt, 673; expulsion for contempt is summary, requiring no delay, charges, or trial, 675; one is not guilty of it who appears by attorney or by written defense or waiver of defense, 676.
[See TRIALS, OFFENSE.]
CONVENTION. Convention may be organized by G.L., as committee to form constitution, but not to do any binding act, 43; except as authorized by G. Body, no convention of past officers or subordinates for legislation or redress of grievances is legal, 43, 181.
CORNER-STONES. Ceremony for Laying, *pages* 330, 336; these forms prescribed, 910.
COVENANT. Name of a degree, 556: *The Covenant and Official Magazine*, a monthly once issued by the G.L.U.S., 897.
CRAZY. Benefits not to be refused to a lunatic brother, 465.
CREDENTIALS.—See CERTIFICATES, Nos. 1, 2, and 10.
CREDITORS. Not to be recipients of benefits, 481.
CROOKS. Use as regalia not legitimate beyond what law directs, 618; added to Flag of Order for an Encampment, 621; suggested use in Encampment procession, 1078.
CUSHING'S MANUAL. Is authority for parliamentary usage, 846. Variation of Rules of Order G.L. Ill. from Cushing on precedence of questions, 84; also, *pages* 281, 297.
DEAF-MUTES. Not admissible by initiation, and why, 329.
DEBT.—See INDEBTEDNESS, DUES, SUING.
DECISIONS. Of G. Sire, binding on parties submitting till reversed, 20, 772, but can not set aside by-law of G.L.U.S., even if approved, 24; decisions of G.M. or G.P. are valid until reversed, 20, 97, 100; and are valid without attestation by the seal of his G. Body, 107; G.M. decides appeals in recess of G.L., 759; Dep'y makes decisions in his district, binding until reversed, 157; Dep'y decides *questions* on appeal, only, 158, 159; appeals from decisions, see APPEALS, and § 801.
DEDICATION. Of Halls: form prescribed by G.L.U.S., 910; Appendix, page 323.
DEFORMITY. Loss, mutilation or disability of right hand does not disqualify for office, even of N.G., 236; eligibility to membership of persons who have lost a limb, 330; deformity or mutilation occurring to candidate after election, what L. may do, 377.
DEFUNCT. (Generally, see Chap. XXXI, *p.* 218.) G. Officer having membership in Sub. that becomes defunct may retain

☞ *The figures refer to the sections,* ☜

DEFUNCT—CONTINUED.
office by rejoining in one month, 16; without 5 P.G's in membership, G.L. becomes defunct, 36; Sub. L. or E. becomes defunct by reduction below 5 or 7, 176, 881; L. defunct failing to meet in 6 mos. or to report for year, 185, 881; members of defunct can not join other L's till they get cards, or dismissal certificates, from L. or G.L., 320, 353, 354, 381; W. Card not invalid by defunction of L. or E. after issue, but V. Card invalid, except as proof of right to certificate from G.L., 523, 524; sundry members of defuncts admissible when unable to get cards, 736, 742; issue of cards to members of defunct Subs., 744, cl. 8; 889 to 893; character of applicant regarded, 889, 891-2-3.

L. extinct by suspension or expulsion also called defunct, 881; name and number to be restored only to one or more members of it, and how, 882, 884, 885; such revival does not restore all former members, 886; G. Sec'y authorized to sell effects, 883; all functions of suspended L. cease, and how resumed, 887; G. Body not liable for debts of defunct Sub. beyond assets received. 888.

DEGREES. *Historical Note on all the Degrees*, 556. I. *Generally.* G. Rep. receives in G.L.U.S. all degrees not already received, 14; Off's G.L.U.S. must have R.P.D. and G.E. Degree, 19; visitors to G.L.U.S. have R.P.D. and G.L. Degree, 29; G.L. knows its own degrees only, and can require no others in officers or members, 50; designated rank in card only shows degrees in which visitor may be tested, 503; visitor examined in degrees, how far, 538.

II. *G.L. Degree.* Visitor to G.L.U.S. must have, 29; G.L's work only in G.L. Degree, except G. Installation may be in Scarlet D., 45, 77; G.L. Degree not necessary qualification for Dep'y of G.M., 148; G.L.D. can be used at session only, and not given elsewhere, 311.

III. *Degrees of Sub. Lodge.* How far under local legislation, 65, 841; names, order and colors, 557; eligibility to degrees in one month, 558; may be given on dispensation, 558; emergency excepted, not more than three given at one meeting, 558; rules of application and ballot, 559, 560; rules of opening and closing Lodge in degrees, 567; ballot on but one applicant at a time, 562; six months after refusal may be new application, 563; arrears and fees paid before ballot, 564; minimum fees, 384; fees must be paid before certificate to receive is given, 391, 570; character at application should govern votes on application, 565; degrees not to be given by 'Degree Committee', but by N.G., 566; when V.G. may confer, 269; S.D. member may not confer, but may assist, 566; degrees of M.U. not degrees of I.O.O.F., 568; no L. confers degrees on member of other L. without consent, except Reb. Degree, 569; fees do not go to conferring L., 391; any L. should confer on certificate, 570; certificate for conferring degrees away from home to be asked at regular meeting, 570; special or regular degree meetings confer, 571; no ceremonies or lectures to be used but those prescribed, 46, 572; rehearsal of other degrees or secret work under color of Odd-Fellowship not allowed, 573; records of degree meetings to be in separate book, 808; by-laws may enact on degrees only fees, and forfeiture for non-usance of election, 841; S.D. and Reb. D. as qualification for office, 235, 241; supporters of N.G. should be of

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

S.D. and of V.G. of R.B.D., 241; no degree qualification may be required for benefits, 443; attendance at L. meetings not to be made by by-law a qualification for degrees, 650; trial for divulging secrets of a degree should be held by those who have it, 688; P.W. in reëntering L. in degrees, 500.

IV. *Scarlet Degree.* (See SCARLET-DEGREE MEMBERS.) G. L. installation may be had in S.D., 45, *note;* 77; necessary qualification for 5 petitioners for L. in place where there is one, 166; S.D. as qualification for office, 235, 241.

V. *Past-Official Degrees.* Given for service as N.G., V.G., or Sec'y, but not as Per Sec'y, 309; conferred at any time or place, on proper certificate, 310; certificate for given without vote, 310; P.O. Degree may be given by G.L. or G.M. to P.G. of other jurisdiction, and how, 310; given by Dep'y or P.G. authorized by him, 144, 312; may be had at end of term of either office, 312; N.G. and V.G. of revived L. or chosen by dispensation may have P.O.D's, 313, but not V.G. promoted in his term to N.G., 314; possession of P.O.D. is legal evidence of office passed, 237, 316; P.O.D's lost by neglectful shortening of service, 318; local legislation on P.O.D's, 65, cl. 6; P.G. joining G.L. Ill. receives P.O.D. if entitled, 67; G.M. confers P.O.D. in person or by Dep'y, 97.

VI. *Royal-Purple and Encampmenl Degrees, as affecting Lodges.* Member of G. Lodge, having R.P.D. may visit G.L. U.S., 29; may not be required as qualification for office in G.L., 48, 50; place of Encampment in procession, 900, 622; G. Rep. must have R.P.D. and membership in Enc't at election, 19.

VII. *Rebekah Degree.* (See, also, DEGREE LODGES D. OF R., CARDS, CERTIFICATES.) Side degree, for S.D. members and wives, 578; is their right, without vote, but not obligatory, 578; given by any L. without consent of recipient's L., 569, 578; given without fee, 569, 578; G.L's not obliged to accept and introduce, 65, cl. 6; 579; conferred in special meeting of Sub. L. or in Degree L. D. of R., 580; rights of widows to Reb. D., 581, 582; L. may confer even in district of Reb. D.L., 589; restrictions on societies formed among those having Reb. D., 594, 595; regalia of Reb. D., 613; use of A.P.W., D. of R., 502; lady having Reb. D. not admitted to Lodge as witness, 686; at funeral of sister of R.D., Lodge may not use funeral service or attend in regalia, 625; R.D. as qualification for office, 233, 235; officer illegally installed without Reb. D. to take the degree and be reïnstalled, 302; Com. on Reb. D. in G.L. Ill., 140.

DEGREE LODGES. Created by G.L's to confer degrees only: origin, history, powers, etc., 65, 577 and *note;* presiding officer is Degree Master, 577. *note;* G.M. may not hold office in D.L., 109; D.L. may not meet on Sunday, 789; D.L's vote as others do, 815.

DEGREE LODGE OF DEGREE OF REBEKAH. Authorized by G.L.U.S., and fundamental law laid down, 584; authority to create accepted by G.L. Ill., 585; G. Master may grant dispensations: ten petitioners, 5 of each sex, of certified standing, with $10 charter fee, 585; Constitution of Reb. D.L's, in full, 586; certificate required, 587; must report annually, and what, 586, 588; Reb. D.L. does not deprive Sub. L. of power to confer Reb. D., 589; members of one joining another without dismission, held that they are members of the latter one, 590; in some

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

DEGREE LODGE OF DEGREE OF REBEKAH—CONTINUED. jurisdictions, not in Ill., a ballot on membership in R.D.L. allowed, 591; time of renewed application left to local law, 592; mode of voting, yes and no, 593; other benevolent societies organized among R.D. members may not use ritual or degree work, or regalia, 594, 595; regalia worn in R.D.L., 614; appropriation by Sub. L. to aid a R.D.L. is legal, 417; each G.L. may make its own charter for R.D.L., 177; committee on R.D.L. affairs in G.L., 140.

DEGREE MASTER. Chief officer of Degree Lodge, 577, *note;* no honors of office or P.O.D., 577, *note.*

DEGREE MEETINGS. (See DEGREES, MEETINGS, BALLOT.) N.G. calls special meetings to confer degrees, 560, 571; degree metings must not interfere with regular meetings, 571; use degree book and opening form, 567; separate records kept, 808; application for degrees not to degree meeting, 570.

DEPOSIT of Cards, see ADMISSION BY CARD.

DEPOSITION, *in trials*, how taken, 682, 702.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER, his powers and duties, 111. [See GRAND OFFICERS.]

DEPUTY OF THE GRAND MASTER. (In Illinois, an office equivalent to the D.D.G.M. of other jurisdictions. Representative of L. becomes Dep'y, G.M. approving, 144; general statement of powers and duties, 144; not Dep'y until commissioned, 145; special Dep'y appointed for L's having no Rep. at session, 144; commission goes into force Jan'y 1st, for one year, 145; G. M. can remove or appoint at pleasure. appointing Rep. or not, 146; L. can not elect or appoint a Dep'y, 147; G.L. Degree not a necessary qualification, 148; instituting officer of new L. is its Dep'y till other is appointed, 149; how removed for neglect, 150, but not for non-residence, 150; powers given by commission, and not to be exceeded, 151, 158; form of commission, *page* 310; record of business to be kept by Dep'y and reported to G.M., 152; commission to be read in L., 153; what dispensations he may grant, and how, with forms, 154; all others reserved to G. M., 154; have duty in installing prescribed by law, 155, 304; but may not take away charter, nor introduce visitors as elective officers may, 155; entitled to honors like G.M. when on official business, 155; may not take control from N.G. nor make appointments of officers, 156; may not install member under charges, 297; nor refuse to install because reports have not been examined, 295; may employ other P.G. to install for him, 292; traveling expenses of Dep'y paid by L. visited, but nothing for visits in his own town, 172, 164; function as instituting dep'y ends with report to G.M., 173; Dep'y gives P.O. Degrees, 144, 312; Dep'y gives S.A.P.W. and A.T.P.W., at installation, 489, 492, 493; may give dispensation for conferring degrees, only after regular application has been acted on, 558, 561; may not set aside by-laws of L., 836; may not give dispensation to admit non-resident, 339; an official instructor has power of Dep'y, 125; instructions of Dep'y yield to those of Grand Instructor, 126; Dep'y, acting for G.M., makes binding decisions, 157; stays illegal or irregular proceedings, 157; decides questions on appeal only, 158, 159; decides verbally if present, or in writing, 160; appeal from his decision goes to G.M. or G.L., 758, 801; Dep'y can not set aside legal charges, 161; Dep'y can not re-

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

move officer, 162, nor set aside ballot except upon legal reasons assigned, 161; Dep'y may not act as attorney for accused in a trial, 163; Dep'y required specially to see law of election and record of Trustees, etc., observed, 826.

DIGESTS. I. *Of G.L.U.S.* The Griffin Digest of 1847, source of law, and why, 8; all others of inferior authority, 8; references to that of 1853, Moore's, 48, 881; to that of 1870, White's, 766, 601; the U.S. Digest of 1864, Ellis's, is not cited nor referred to, this Digest being made from the Journals G.L.U S. and not from the U.S. Digests. Price of Digest, and sale of, 874, 875.

II. *Of Illinois.* Full account, *page* 348. These and Dig. G.L. U.S. to be referred to by committees of G.L. in reports, 141.

☞ Table to compare this and the previous Digest, see *pages* 353 to 359.

DIPLOMA. (A handsome, engraved certificate of memership in the Order.) Included in *supplies;* issued by G.L.U.S. only, 872; one by private hands not allowed on payment of royalty, 22; all officers forbidden to sign any except that of G.L.U.S., 873; price, 874; to whom sold, 875; how signed, 876.

DISABILITY. (A condition into which one is brought by some act or neglect, whereby he loses a right or privilege that would otherwise have been his. Suspension and deprivation of benefits are disabilities.) N.G. enforces by-law provisions of disability for N.P.D., 721; deprivation of benefits is a disability for N.P.D., and for that only, 722, 754; other disabilities for arrearages, 754; former disabilities upon non-reporting Lodges, 868; sundry equivalent to suspension, 719.

DISCIPLINE. (See Chapters XXII, XXIII, and XXIV, generally; specially, see titles CHARGES, TRIALS, PENALTIES.) Discipline never referred to P.G's, or part of L., being right and duty of whole L., 705; 'discipline' in law on intoxication means reprimand, 723.

DISMISSION of charges for insufficiency, 678, 679, 704.

DISMISSAL CERTIFICATES. Issued to member reïnstated from suspension for N.P.D., 744, clauses 5, 6, 7; received on deposit, but not used to visit, 744, cl. 9; 756, 353, 355, 555; to be issued by N.G. and Sec'y on proper application and fee without vote, 755; no law forbids deposit with petition for new Lodge, 167; holders admitted in Ill. on payment of fee equal to initiation fee, 385.

DISORDER. May cause exclusion of visitor or member, when and how, 547, 720.

DISPENSATION. (A permission to do an act forbidden except when allowed by the discretion of a superior officer: also, a warrant for the opening of a Lodge or Encampment.) G. Sire can not suspend law by disp., 24; G.M. or G.P. can not suspend Const. Sub. nor set aside by-law by disp., such authority being void, 106, 836; Dep'y has power to grant sundry, 144, 154, others reserved to G.M., 154; G.M. issues disp. to consolidate 2 L's, 189; disp. for festivals, etc., from G.M. only, 204; disp. not to be issued by installing officer, unless he has authority, 304; disp. of G.L. or G.M. can not shorten term of service, 318; no disp. required by general laws for admission of person 45 years of age or over, 324; disp. can not authorize membership of non-resident, 339; if disp. allows L. to ask aid, it is lawful to give it, 415; disp. can not authorize suspension of benefits, 436; disp.

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

DISPENSATION—CONTINUED.
may authorize a shortening of course of admission, 360, 154; degrees may be given sooner by disp., 558; but disp. may not give degree without legal application in L., 561; disp. not needed for change of hall of meeting, 792; S.D. member may be elected N.G. or V.G. by disp., and when, 240.
See WARRANT.
DISSOLUTION of Lodge, not subject of by-law, 841.
DISTRICTS, not now recognized in Illinois laws, 143.
D.D.G.M. Office not existing in Illinois; but *Deputy of G. Master* is same office in effect, 143; have not right to introduce visitors, 129, *note;* inferior in rank to elective G. Officer, and give way at Pub. Installation, 306; D.D.G.M. proper officer to give P.O. D's 310.
D.D. G. SIRE. Laws respecting apply to Deputies, 143, 156.
DIVULGING matters not private is not offense, 651; trial for divulging degree work, etc., not to be had in presence of brothers of lower degree, 688.
DONATION. Of fees and dues, not allowed, 389, 403; one of the objects of the Order and not subject to G.L. except under general law, 405; may be to objects out of Order, 415; if donation is asked under dispensation, it is legal, 415; may be made to help new subordinate, 416, or Reb.-D. L., 417; donation may be given to non-beneficial, 453; can not be made contrary to by-laws, 480.
DOOR, in charge of V.G. under N.G., 269.
DROPPED. Same as suspended for N.P.D., 744; member one year in arrears dropped, 745, 748; but not if L. owes him, 746; dropped may ask reïnstatement, 744, 749; name not erased from list of signatures, 784; regalia not worn at funeral of dropped, 154; excluded from burial by the Order, 626; reädmitted on proper evidence of connection with Order, 352; connection not entirely severed; trial continues if under charges, 638; if arraigned, must be admitted to Lodge-room, 703.
See DROPPING, and NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.
DROPPING. Same as suspension indefinite for N.P.D., 638; procedure of dropping, 745; notice prerequisite, 747; in Reb. D.L's, 584, 586; may be done at special meeting, 697.
See NON-PAYMENT OF DUES, and DROPPED.
DRUNKENNESS. Discipline for and penalty of, 723, 724, 725.
DUES. Weekly contributions and special taxes are dues, 383; minimum rates, 384: L. must fix rate, 384, 387, 388; accrue weekly, 387, 388; payable at any time, 387; not accrued till period charged for is past, 388; L. can not require in advance, except on V. Card, 388; Secretaries, but no other officers, exempt from, 388, 252, 271, 278; note for dues illegal, 392: payment of dues to Treas. is not payment to L. unless he is Per. Sec. *pro tem.*, 393, 394; dues paid to proper officer between meetings count from payment, 394; if bro. pays all Sec'y asks, even if there is error, he is not liable, 192, 395, and can not be made to pay the deficiency, 396; dues not to be charged during temporary suspension, 397; bro. taking V. Card pays in advance, even if exempt officer, 398, 399; dues run against suspended member, 716, 401; not for time of expulsion if one is reïnstated, 402; but if expulsion is declared illegal, dues accrue *error in text says* 'do not', 402; can not be remitted or donated, 403; of-

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

ficer must be free from at installation, 263; L. must, but bro. may not, offset dues with benefits, 423, 446; holder of W. Card can not pay dues and receive benefits, 442; dues must be paid before vote on card, 511; dues paid in advance to be repaid to one taking W. Card, 513; and to one paying in error after W. Card is granted, 513; if W. Card is annulled for trial, no dues accrue, 532; dues may be required in Reb. D. L., 584, 586; dues may not be increased as penalty, 740; dues to be paid up to get dismissal certificate. etc., 889, 891.

[See NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.]

DUPLICATE. Of charter, not allowed, except for loss, 174; duplicate of W. Card, when allowed and required, 530, 532; duplicate of reports recorded, 858.

EDUCATION. Institutions for recommended, 923.

EFFECTS.—See PROPERTY.

ELECTION. I. *Generally.* No motion to be entertained when tellers have declared result till it is announced, 49.

II. *Of Representative to G.L.* When and how had, 71.

III. *In Grand Lodge.* All P.G's may vote, 34; but not by proxy, 52; but P.G's having voted without election, Rep's only may vote, 52; mode of election, 89; may be referred to P.G's in their Lodges, 90.

IV. *In Sub. L.* At last regular meeting in term, 220; by ballot, never by lot, 221; by acclamation, 221; majority necessary for choice, 222; blank vote counted, one for person not in nomination not counted, 222; Per. Sec'y elected in Dec. if by-law allows, 223; candidates not ordered to retire, 225; no election in revived or new L. with short term, 226; G.L. may not choose sub. officer, 227; no restriction on reëlection, 230; illegal election is void; another to be held in place of it, 243; officer-elect not appearing at installation, vacancy and new election may be had, 244, 245; G. Officer may vote at election held in his own Sub. L., 300; voting for self not punishable, 651.

V. *Of Trustees.* Held annually, in December, 826.

VI. *Of Members.* Is by ballot, and how held, 361 to 365; is a nullity if held without fee or petition sent in, 359; may be annulled, 370; vote in ballot on membership not to be exposed, or inquired into, 363, 651.

VII. *In Degree L. D. of R.* Election of officers, 584, 586; of members, 591.

VIII. *In G.L. U.S.* Election of officers, 19.

[See OFFICERS, BALLOT, VOTE, MEMBERSHIP, ELIGIBILITY.]

ELIGIBILITY. I. *In G.L. U.S.* To office, 19; to membership as G. Rep., 19.

II. *In G. Lodge.* A P.G. of L. in Ill. is eligible to any office except G. Rep., 89; G. Rep. must have R.P.D., be member of Camp, and resident, 19, 89; G.L. may not require Enc't degrees of its officers, 48.

III. *Of Rep. to G.L.* Judged by G.L., 35; Rep. must be member of L. represented by him, and P.G. in good standing, under no charge, 68; Junior P.G. may be Rep., 217.

IV. *Of Deputy.* Dep'y need not have the G.L. Degree, 148.

V. *Officer Sub. L.* One not present may be chosen, if known willing to serve, 224; all past officers reëligible, 230; L. may not make rules on eligibility, 231; kindred may hold office at same time, 232; bro. under charges not eligible, 233; all elect-

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

ELIGIBILITY—CONTINUED.
ives, and W. and O.G., to have Scarlet Degree, and Reb. D., 233; whether others need have these degrees, 235; officer may be elected to higher office, 234; N.G. must have served as V.G., 236; V.G. must have served in inferior office, 236; conditions not to be changed by local law, 236; chaplaincy does not make eligible, 236; deformity does not disqualify, 236; P.V.G., eligible as N.G. any where, 316, 237; bro. is eligible if his required service is complete at time of installation, 238; sickness preventing full service does not disqualify, but voluntary absence does, 239; S.D. member eligible under dispensation, others eligible refusing, 240; supporters should be of S.D. and R.B.D., 241; N.G. can not be Treasurer, 242.

VI. *To Membership.*—See MEMBERSHIP, or §§ 323 to 343.

VII. *To Degrees.* One month's membership required, 558; worthiness of character should be found in candidate, 565; attendance at L. meetings not a condition. 650.

VIII. *To Office in Reb. D.L.* N.G. of R.D.L. must be a P.G., 584, 586; W., O.G. and I.G. must be of S.D., 584, 586; no condition required for other offices, 584, 586.

IX. *To Office in D.L.* Local legislation determines qualifications. 577.

EMBLEMS. Form part of effects, 187; laws defining and prohibiting misuse of, 620; L. may not sell so as to hinder work, 909.

ENCAMPMENT. Place in procession, 900. For other matters, see the Encampment Chapter and Index.

ERASURE. Of name from charter, not allowed, 174, 175; of name from signatures to const., not proper, 784; erasures to correct records, wrong practice, 807.

ERRATA. In this Digest: see note at end of PREFACE.

ERROR. L. has right to correct error committed in ignorance, 192; some exceptions, 192, *note;* L. responsible for mistakes of officers, 193; error suspected in ballot before result is declared, it should be taken again: after declaration, not taken unless error or fraud be shown, 364; ballot reëxamined, unless balls have been mixed, or ballot retaken at once, if doubtful, 365; if bro. pays too little on account by error of officer, his claims against L. are not prejudiced thereby, 395; dues accrue, the text wrongly inserts 'not' in time of expulsion erroneously held valid till appeal, 402; benefits withheld in error to be paid, 467; disability from error of L. to be revoked with all its consequences, 467; Per. Sec'y may enter payment omitted, at its true date, and make member beneficial, 280, *b;* bro. may correct error in claim when appealing, 468: Dep'y sets aside ballot for error or fraud only, 161; sets aside proceedings of L. done in error, 157, 158; if W. Card be granted by mistake, dues not fully paid, L. can not call for balance. 513; L. may not reconsider vote to sustain charges, unless error or fraud be shown, 694; how to correct errors in trials. 707; if L. errs and corrects itself, records should show that. 805; how to correct an error in records, 807.

EVIDENCE. I. *Of Membership.* Card is only *prima-facie* evidence, 503; W. Card, even expired, is evidence of former good standing, 529, 535; card or certif. from G. Sec'y is competent evi-

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

dence, 354; 'satisfactory evidence' defined, 349; person not having to be reïnitiated, 347.

II. *On claim of benefits.* L. may require evidence of sickness, and what, 451; nature and weight of evidence of sickness, 483; evidence of vice or immorality may be adduced against claim, even after death, 470.

III. *On trials.* All testimony to be written down and recorded, 677; taken in presence of accused, except depositions, 656; taking of depositions, 682; taking of evidence of non-members, 681; evidence of lady having Reb. D., 686; evidence of wife against husband not allowed, 686; evidence in case of change of venue, 702; value of *ex-parte* statements, 683; on hearsay and secondary evidence, some times to be received, 681; new evidence may be introduced by either side to close of hearing, 685; trial, in proper sense, begins with hearing of evidence, 689; recorded evidence on a former trial valid in new one, 687.

EXAMINING COMMITTEE *on Card.* Must be special com., 822; of 3, appointed by presiding officer, of highest degree, including V.G., P.G., or N.G. [or C.P., or S.W.], or bro. having A. T.P.W., 538; to examine and introduce visitor, 538; not confined to A.T.P.W. and card, but satisfy themselves, 544.

EXCURSIONS. Treasury funds not to be appropriated for, 404; not to be had on the Sabbath, 922. [See FESTIVAL.]

EXCUSE. For absence, majority vote accepts, 727; excuse of 'out of town' not available to officer residing out of town, 729; L. may not remit fine without legal excuse, 730; N.G. offers excuse to L. and V.G. puts questions arising thereon, 268; excusing physicians, 906.

EX-PARTE statements not evidence, but reason for charges, 683; *ex-parte* examination of conduct of brother, when allowed, 655.

EXPELLED. I. *Lodge.* Can not elect or install officers, 229; all functions cease for all purposes, 887; acts not voidable, but void, and can not be made valid, 887; members, if worthy, can get cards, 889, 893.

II. *Person.* Regalia at funeral disallowed, 154; can be reädmitted to other L. or E. only with consent of expelling L. or E., 321, 777, 778; if expelling L. is defunct, he can rejoin only through his G.L. or G.E., 353; if the L. be revived, he should apply to it, 351; if expelled for N.P.D., he must obtain evidence of former connection, to rejoin, 352; if reïnstated, no dues have accrued, unless illegally expelled, 402; P.G. expelled from G. L. but not from Sub. ranks as P.G., 576; names not reported to G.L.U.S. as formerly, 734; may appeal, 757, 758; if appeal is on unfairness or informality, it must be shown, 765; no right or privilege gained by appeal before decision, 767; expelled in Ill., even illegally so, reïnstated only by G.L. or G.M., 776, 779; not by payment of dues, etc., 776; to rejoin must have card or certif. from expelling L., 778; petitions for reïnstatement must show facts of the original case and evidence of reformation, 782. [See PENALTIES, EXPULSION.]

EXPENDITURE. G.L. limited by its const., 56, 57; may not pay P.G's attending G.L. when const. specifies officers and representatives to be paid, 56; G. Sec'y and G. Tr. show objects of expenditure in reports, 115, 116; legal and illegal objects of expenditure for Sub. L. or E., 404; charitable expenditures al-

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

EXPENDITURE—CONTINUED.
lowed in the Order, 405, and out of it if by-laws allow, 405; expenditures to celebrate anniversary, 406; what part of celebration expenses, etc., L. may pay, 407; all objects recommended by G.L. are legitimate, 412; libraries, 412; organ, 413; regalia, 413; prohibited cases, 411; duty to pay funeral expenses, 433, 626.
See EXPENSES, FESTIVAL.

EXPENSES. Difference between funeral benefit and funeral expenses, and what, 457; payment of burial expenses legal, 458; expenses of opening new L. paid by it, 166; traveling expenses of G.M., etc., for instituting, installing, etc., paid by L. visited, 172; burial expenses to be paid for all *members*, 626; of Committee on Evidence in Trials to be paid by L., 684.

EXPULSION. I. *Of Lodge.* Must be conformable to local law, 59; on expulsion, effects revert to G.L., 185, 187; trial required in Ill., 186.

II. *Of Member.* G.L. may expel from self, not from Sub. L. nor from Order, 60; expulsion vacates office, 147; G. Sec'y to be notified of, at once, 274; Sec'y to notify Scribe, when and how, 275; expulsion in one jurisdiction excludes in another, 321, 777, 778; penalty for using seal or copy of seal on any illegal diploma, etc., 654; penalty for contempt, 673, 675; imposed by two-thirds majority, and first put to vote in trial, 690; voting more than once on expulsion left to local law, 695; can be voted only at regular meeting or one for trial, 697; may be inflicted on confession of guilt, 698; if illegal, may be set aside in Lodge, 707; recorded in black-book, 711; expulsion is highest penalty, inflicted only for criminal offense, 714; penalty for 3d conviction of drunkenness, 723, 725; expulsion not always kept a secret; who may reveal, 733; expulsion for N.P.D. forbidden, 739, 744, 745.

EXTINCT.—See DEFUNCT.

FACTS. To be settled by G. Body in case of appeal to G.L.U.S. before it goes up, 773; findings of fact not to be reviewed on appeal limited to illegality, etc., 766.

FAMILY. Place of family helps show residence, 334; right to funeral benefits is in brother's family, not in him, 457, 459; benefit goes to family of suicide, 465; if benefit be refused for fraud as to age, family of deceased is made party to investigation, 469; benefits go to family of one not accused of misconduct during life, except in case of fraud as to age, 465; family of deceased, not legal representatives as such, have claims upon the Order, 481.
See WIFE, WIDOW, ORPHANS.

FEES. Subject to local legislation, 65, cl. 4; funds from initiations and degrees are fees, 383; lowest fee for initiation $5, and $2 for degrees, 384; no fee for P.O.D's and Reb. D., 309, 384, 569, 578; fee for adm. by card, and for A.O.F. and on Dism. Certif., 385; charter members pay regular fees, 386, 389; fees may not be donated or paid back, 389; fee with petition not part of funds till election, and is in hands of Sec'y, 390; notes for fees not to be taken, 392; bro. not to suffer if he pays required amount, if that be wrong, 395; if L. admits person out of its jurisdiction, it must pay initiation or admission and degree fees to injured Lodge, 332, 338 (except that in Ill. degree fees are not refunded, 340); A.O.F. pays fee of local law, 350; fee accompanies petition, 355; fee returned on rejection, 358; fee for non-

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

beneficial admission, 382; fee to be paid in advance for degrees, and no degree certificate without payment, 560, 564, 570; if L. confers degrees on member of other L., the fees go to his L., 391, 569; persons susp. for N.P.D. reädmitted pay fees of local law, 742.

[See CHARTER FEE, DUES, and *Chapter XIV.*]

FESTIVAL. None may be held in name of Order but by permission of G.M. and on conditions, 204, 205; but L. may join other bodies or citizens in celebration of national festivals, etc., 154, 206; dispensation from Dep'y for, 154; G.L. Ill. requests no festival given to it, 207; L. funds not to be used for festivals, 404, 406, 407, 411; assessments for such purpose not enforced, 418; no intoxicating drinks allowed, 204; not allowed in connection with any regular meeting, 203.

[See ANNIVERSARY, CELEBRATION.]

FINANCE. When constitutionally assigned to management of Sub. L., G.L. may not interfere with by-laws, 832.

[See COMMITTEES, FUNDS, FEES, DUES, etc., and *Chapter XIV.*]

FINE. Fourth punishment in grade, 713; not proper or legal penalty (in Illinois) for violation of principles of the Order, 717; not inflicted by N.G., except in enforcing by-laws about absentees, etc., 721; not to be assessed on one absent from home or sick, 727; unadvisable upon one at divine service, 728; officer liable to, until successor is installed, 729; when legally assessed, fines not to be remitted for other than legal reason, 730; how assessed when no meeting is held, 796; local law decides whether *fines* are *dues*, 65, cl. 4; fine for not learning the Work, 254; allowed penalty for not attending funeral, 626, but not for non-attendance of unofficial members, 650; how assessed as penalty in trial, 696.

FIRE. Case of interruption by fire, 793; insurance against, recommended, 914, 200; asking aid for loss by fire, disapproved, 200.

FISCAL YEAR, of G.L.U.S., 32; of G. Sec. Ill., 115; of G. Tr. Ill., 116.

FLAG. Adopted for the Order, described, 621; to be displayed at sessions G.L.U.S., 23. Political flag not allowed on L. room, 208.

FOREIGN. G.L.U.S. alone introduces Order in foreign countries, 1; foreigner temporarily near L. not to be admitted, 334; member resident in foreign country not deprived of benefits, 465.

G.M's must check introduction of subjects foreign to purposes of Order, 98; new principles (as 'total abstinence') not to be introduced by subordinates, 644, *note; see, too*, 324, 326, 841(1).

FOREIGN LANGUAGE (The Work of the Order is translated into German, French, and Spanish; propositions have been made to translate it into Welsh, Swedish, and Italian.) One case of L. working in 2 languages with 2 sets of officers: not a precedent, 217; L. working in 2 languages may have 2 sets of books, one in each tongue, 880; L. working in foreign tongue is not empowered to work in other, 210; G. Bodies may let Sub's working in F.L's keep records therein, and condition following, 809; all German L's in Ill. have such permission, 811; G. B's in Ill. may permit work in Swedish, without written or printed translation of Charge-books, etc., 211; German may not

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

FOREIGN LANGUAGE—CONTINUED.
join, without consent, a L. using his tongue when other L. is nearer, 333.
FORFEIT. *Forfeiture of Charter* by L., etc.—See CHARTER, SUB. LODGE, SUSPENSION, etc.
Forfeiture of Honors by officer is caused by resignation, 94, 219; caused by absence, 239, 251; compensation not forfeited with honors, 253.
FORMS. G. Bodies may make form of W. certificate for members of defunct, 525; for charter of Reb. D. L., 177; G.L.U.S. gives form for card for lady of Reb. D., not obligatory, however, 536.
FORMS. In Appendix. *References to pages.*
Bond of Treasurer, *p.* 321.
Card: for Wife, *p.* 314; for Lady of Reb. Degree, 315.
Certificate: Dismissal Certificate, *p.* 187, ℔ 744; for P.G. to enter G.L., *p.* 310; for P.C.P. to G.E., *p.* 230, ℔ 930; for Rep. to G.L., *p.* 20, ℔ 72; for P.O. Degrees, *p.* 309; of Standing, to enter Sub. Enc't, *p.* 308; of Standing, to ask for Reb.-Degr. L., *p.* 306.
Circular of G.M. on aid for Sub. L. (or of G.P. for Sub. E.), *p.* 316.
Commission of Dep'y G.M. (or D.D.G.P., names changed), *p.* 310.
Dedication of Hall of Lodge, *p.* 323.
Dispensation of Dep'y of G.M., *p.* 42, ℔ 154.
Funeral Ceremony, *p.* 150, ℔ 624; same in German, *p.* 340.
Introduction of Visitor, *p.* 313; of Member adm. by card, *p.* 313.
Laying Corner-Stones, *pp.* 330, 336.
Order: for A.T.P.W., *p.* 116, ℔ 497; for S.A.P.W., *p.* 309.
Petitions: for Warrant Sub. L., *p.* 306; for Warrant Sub. E., *p.* 306; for Warrant Reb. D.L., *p.* 306; for Disp. of Dep'y, *p.* 41, ℔ 154; for Disp. to receive Enc't Degrees, *p.* 305; for Removal of Sub. L., *p.* 316; for Revival of Defunct, *p.* 317; for Membership, Sub. L. or Sub. E., *p.* 307; for Admission by Card, *p.* 307.
Report: of Dep'y, Installation, *p.* 312; of Com. Investigation, *p.* 308.
Trials: Complaints, Charges, Citations, etc., etc., *pp.* 317–321.
FRAUD. In application for membership, punishable, 371, 635; misrepresentation of age, may be inquired into even after death, 465 (8), 469, 648; fraud by use of S.A.P.W., 478; fraud in getting card warrants revocation, 520; fraud in indebtedness an offense, 643; Treas. refuses to pay draft if fraudulent, 283.
Fraud in ballot, vitiates it, 364; L. decides on its occurrence, 366; causes it to be set aside 364, 694; Dep'y sets fraudulent ballot aside declaring legal reason, 161.
FUNDS. G. Bodies to secure by incorporation, 53; G. Body uses subject to its own laws only, 57; subject to local law, 65(4); Treas. is custodian of funds in every form, 284, 281; special funds may be established by L., 384, but not be merged into general fund after created, 421; fee of candidate not part of L. fund till he is elected, 390; Subord's use funds only for necessary expenses, purposes of Order, beneficence and charity, 404, not to be used for festivals, etc., 404, 407, but for celebration of anniversary, etc., 406, 407; sundry prohibitions of use of funds, 411.
L. need not establish W. and O. fund, but may not use one

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

when made except for its original purpose, 421; special fund set off from collections only, 422; L's may loan funds, 424; funds of Sub's are TRUST FUNDS, to be protected by G. Bodies, 425-6-7-8; surrendered to G. Body if Sub. becomes defunct, 426; returned when L. revives with quorum, 884, but not to less than five, 885; expenditures authorized by G.L. are legitimate uses, 412; purchase of organ, of regalia, allowable; establishment of library; furnishing L. room; 412, 413, 418; donation of fees and other appropriations to aid new L. or Reb. D.L. allowable use of funds, 416, 417: charity outside the Order allowable, under by-laws, 415; reward offered by L. for finding brother's body to be paid from general fund, 460; Reb. D.L. has power to use funds for charity and relief, 584, 586; Trustees can not keep funds, nor draw on Treas., 829; only N.G. can draw funds, 261; G.B. liable for debts of defunct Sub. only to amount of funds surrendered, 888; L or L's may raise and appropriate funds for Asylums, etc., 923.

[See FINANCE, DUES, FEES, REVENUE, etc.]

FUNERALS. How conducted, 622; form of procession, 622; burial ceremonies, 623; address and prayer at the grave, 624; funeral regalia, 615, 616; mourning badge, 617; permission for procession in regalia not needed for funeral, 612; L. may meet for funeral purposes on Sunday, 789; L. may, at option, have music at funeral, and assess for expense of it under by-laws, 409; regalia and funeral service not to be used at burial of sister of Reb. D., or of brother's wife, 625; nor can dispensation be granted for wearing regalia at funeral of suspended, expelled or dropt person, 154; L. should bury all members who die unsuspended, 626; L. must be summoned to attend funeral, 626; burial by committee of L. only not allowed, 626 (Ill. IV, 226); members finable for absence from ranks of L., though otherwise present, 627; is a physician excused? 906; L. not to join in funeral of citizen not member, 628; this held not to apply to obsequies of civil officers, 628, *note*.

[See BURIAL.]

FUNERAL BENEFIT.—See BENEFIT.

FUNERAL SERVICE, given in 624: in German, p. 340, *Appendix*.

GAMBLING, an offense requiring penalty, 647.

GAUNTLETS, not allowable as regalia [or street uniform], 618.

GERMAN.—See FOREIGN LANGUAGE.

GIFT ENTERPRISES, not allowed in the Order, 197.

"GOOD OF THE ORDER." Business may be transacted under this title, 804.

GOOD STANDING, defined, 913; may not be defined by by-laws of L., 841; exists in L., E., or in Order, 913, 319; necessary for membership in G.L., 67; may not be vouched for to obtain admission. 487; member not in good standing whose note is held for dues or fees, 392; 'good standing' for purposes of returns to G.L. Ill. defined, 188; good standing in community to be shown to get W. Card from G. Sec'y, 891.

GRAND BODIES. Exist by warrants of G.L.U.S., 2; only one of each branch in any State, etc. (though formerly two of each in New York), 2; supreme for local legislation, under general laws G.L.U.S., 2; charter of G.B. liable to arrest only for violation of law, 3, and alterable only by consent, 3; constitution of G.B. (but not by-laws) and all amendments must be approved

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

GRAND BODIES—CONTINUED.
by G.L.U.S. before they are valid, 4; all powers not in G.L.U.S. by constitution are in G. Bodies, 7; each G.B. has one G. Rep., or 2 if it has 1000 members, and pays tax, 11; G.B. may not choose alternate Rep., but provides to fill vacancy, 12; may instruct G. Rep. on its own business, 13; G.B. may remove G. Rep. for neglect, by law, 17; may declare G. Rep. seat vacant for failure to return in set time, 18; G. Bodies may be assessed *per capita*, 33.

G. Body is judge of qualification of members, 35; must prohibit assemblies of their subordinates in convention, 43; may not act under amendment of constitution until approved, 42; may make Const. for Sub's, but not for volunteer associations, 44; may raise revenue for self, determining rate, manner, and amount, 44, 54; may omit portions of proceedings, 44; enforces adherence to Work of Order, preventing innovation, 46, 572, 573; advised to appoint Instructors, 47, and to obtain incorporation, 53; may permit Sub's of other G.B's to initiate or admit persons in their own territory, 58; make returns annually to G.L.U.S., 61; must have seal and send wax impression to G.L.U.S., 63; is entitled to copies of Journal G.L.U.S. annually, and how many, 64; matters referred to local legislation, generally that of G.B's, 65.

G.B. can not furnish 2 charters to one Subord., or alter charter, 174; incorporation of Subord's must be approved by G.B. before accepted, 209; G.B's must enforce law of G.L.U.S. about festivals, etc., 204; may not change qualifications for membership, 326; to G.B. must be surrendered effects of defuncting Sub., to be held in trust, 426, or used to sustain failing Sub's, 426; should be consulted on use of funds by one Sub. to aid other new ones, 416; G.B's to secure the funds of defuncting Sub's from division or waste, by law, if need be, 427; G.B. should not reverse judgment of Sub. on questions of benefits, unless law or right is plainly disregarded, 483; G.B. may prepare form for certif. for members of defunct Sub's, 525; must furnish jewels to officers, 606; may conduct funeral ceremony at funeral of one of its members, in precedence over his Subord., 622; must expel member publishing or putting Grand or Subordinate seal upon any diploma, etc., 654; may not itself print supplies, 872.

G.B. may determine whether term of suspension is too long, 715; may terminate indefinite susp. for N.P.D., or, reversing decision of Sub., may reinstate susp. or expelled member, 757; may entertain appeals from suspended or expelled members, and adjust difficulties between Sub's, 757; appeals may be taken from G.B. to G.L.U.S., and by whom, 770; or may go to G. Sire in recess, 772; G.B. must settle all the questions of fact, or its decision is liable to reversal, 773; may authorize Sub's working in foreign tongues to keep records in those tongues, 809; having given by law to Sub. full control over finances, G.B. may not reject financial by-law of Subord., 832; G.B. may make terms of Sub's begin in April and Oct., or in Jan'y and July, 849; how G.B's may revive defuncts, 884, 885; G B. not liable for debts of defunct Sub. beyond amount realized, 888; may grant card to member in arrears to defunct, 892; is requested to urge celebration of April 26th, 896; G.B. may open and close meetings with prayer, 904; G.B. may not grant new trial on

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

appeal for unfairness, etc., unless it be proved, 765; G.B. having authority from G.L.U.S. may allow Sub's to admit persons suspended for N.P.D. in other jurisdictions, etc., 736; seat of G. Body is, till changed, as fixed in charter, 38; meets in same hall as last preceding session, in absence of legislation, 38; G. B. must observe it own laws, 39.

☞ See GRAND LODGES; for many laws of general application in principle are stated in terms of G. Lodges only.

GRAND CHAPLAIN. Officer in G.L.U.S., 19; and in G.L's, 48, 88; title *Worthy*, not *Rt. Rev.*, 88, 51; duty of G. Ch. Ill., 76, 81. 120.

GRAND CONDUCTOR. Officer of G.L's, 48, 88; duty, 122.

GRAND CORRESP. AND REC. SEC'Y. (The G. Sec'y G.L. U.S.) Third officer G.L.U.S. in rank, elective, 19; history of the office, 21; has seal G.L.U.S., 22; has G. Messenger as assistant, 21; office at Baltimore, 28; to display flag at session, 23; to record names of P.G. Rep's attending G.L.U.S., and send journal, 31; reports G. Bodies in arrears, 61; fac-simile of signature is on cards, 504, but not on certif's of G. Bodies to members of defuncts, 525.

☞ *This officer is mentioned incidentally in other sections; but references are not deemed important.*

GRAND GUARDIAN. Officer in G.L.U.S. and G.L's, 19, 48, 88; duty, 123.

GRAND HERALD. Officer G.L. Ill., 88; duty, 124.

GRAND HONORS.—See HONORS OF THE ORDER; called Grand Honors in § 127.

GRAND INSTRUCTORS. G.L.U.S. advises to appoint, 47; G. M. Ill. authorized to appoint, 125; their duties and powers, 105; to take precedence of Dep'y of G. Master in instructions, 126.

GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES. Is head of the Order, 1; has sole power to extend Order where not established, 1; can take away charter only for violation of law, 3; can not alter charter without consent, 3; must have approved constitution of G. Body or amendment thereto before it is valid, 4; may revise what has been approved, 4; regulates the Work, 6; makes all general laws, 7; entertains queries only from G. Bodies, 9.

Is composed of its officers and representatives, and P.G. Sires, 10; decides all contested elections to its own body, 14; officers named, 19; qualifications of officers and members, 19; meets 3d Monday of September, or specially, 28; sources of its revenue, 32; has made and enforced a *per-capita* assessment, 33; less than quorum may adjourn, or act on credentials, 10; admits visitors, 29; regalia of G.L.U.S., 603.

☞ *The G.L.U.S. is mentioned elsewhere, but incidentally with other subjects; references under this title are not important.*

☞ See Historical Information, Appendix, p. 343.

GRAND LODGES (*generally*). ☞ *See many laws of Grand Lodges under title* GRAND BODIES; *laws of equal application to both branches of the Order are often given under the title* G. LODGE, *but are largely under* GRAND BODIES.—G.L. consists of P.G's, but may limit legislation to representatives, giving to P.G's right to vote for G. Off's, 34; 5 P.G's are necessary to constitute G.L., or it becomes defunct, 36; G.L. may not refuse P.G. membership for neglect of L., nor charge fee, 37; is judge of his

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

GRAND LODGES—CONTINUED.
claim, 37; may organize convention to report constitution as committee, 43; work only in G.L. Degree, 45; officers named, 48; G.L. may make others, 48; may allow P.G's to vote for G. Off's in L's, 48; G.L. knows its own degrees only, and may not require Off's to have other, as R.P.D., 50; may provide that P. G's may vote only in L's for G. Off's, 52; G.L. may take charter of Sub. without trial, but it is wrong, 59; may expel a member from itself, but not from Order, nor appoint committee to try him; may order Sub. to try him, 60, 633; may grant or refuse Sub. charters, 165; may make charter for Reb. D.L., 177; G.L. may enforce decision upon Sub. by demanding charter if it disobeys, 180; G.L. can not interfere with location of L. except as fixed in charter, 183; G.L. may ask aid for Sub. in other states, and how, 198; can not elect officer for Sub., 227; nor make Sc. Deg. member eligible contrary to general law, 236.

G.L. may not abridge privileges of P.G's, 308; may give G.L. and P.O.D's on certificate and request of other jurisdiction, 310; G.L. may not shorten service of Sub. Off's, 318; may authorize initiation of persons members of Manchester Unity, 331; may not require applicant by card to have been resident for any term, 337; may not allow 2d reconsideration of a ballot, 367; may limit expenses of L. to purposes in the Order, but not make its charities await approval, 405; may require copies of records of Sub. L., 103; may not authorize suspension of benefits, 436; may accept or refuse the Reb. D. for its jurisdiction, 579; may institute Reb. D.L's, 584; may fix time when rejected applicant to R.D.L. may renew application, 592; may terminate indefinite susp. for N.P.D., 735; may not disregard its own laws of limitation on appeals, 761; may not order new trial of party acquitted on law and facts on appeal, 768.

G.L. may not alter by-laws of Sub. that conform to its own general laws, 832; may not validate acts of a susp. or exp. L., 887; may not authorize person joining L. under false name to resume true one in card issued, 912; can authorize lectures by special enactment only, 920; are requested to act on establishment of asylums, etc., 923.

☞ Authority over a large variety of matters, under a reference of them to 'Local Legislation', 65.

GRAND LODGE ILLINOIS. When organized; general powers, 66, composed of all P.G's in membership, 67; is representative body, 68; may punish its offending members, 73; holds regularly only annual session, 2d Tuesday of October, 76 (see SESSIONS); works in G.L. Degree only, except in installation, 77; receives no question of law except from Sub. L., and how, 78; governed by Rules of Order, sketched in 81-85, *given in full, p.* 278; officers, their election, appointment, installation, 89-91; G.L. selects presiding officer in absence of G.M. and D.G.M., 111; refuses to allow change in a charter, 175; has adopted uniform constitution for Sub's 178; discourages appeals for pecuniary aid in case of loss by fire, 200; recommends that L's at place of session hold no festival for the G.L., 207; authorized to allow work in Scandinavian tongues, 211; repealed laws restrictive on reëlection, and advises choice of best men to office, 230; has accepted and authorized use of Pub. Inst. ceremony, 305; accepts and uses authority to create Reb. D. L's, 585; pro-

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

vides regalia for its officers only, 600; G.L. Ill. is a corporate body, 915 (act given, *p.* 300).

For other matters relating to G.L. Ill. see other titles involving incidental or secondary mention of the G.L.; see especially GRAND MASTER. *and* GRAND OFFICERS; *see, also,* HISTORICAL INFORMATION, *Appendix, p.* 344.

GRAND MARSHAL. Officer in G.L.U.S., 19; office created 1835, 21; officer in G.L's and G.L. Ill., 48, 88; duties, 81. 121.

GRAND MASTER. I. *Generally.* Officer of G.L., 48: is chief executive, powers and duties stated, 98; is during recess substitute or representative of his G.L., 96; not an independent power, but responsible to his G.L., and may not deny appeal from his own decision, 96; installs successor, 92; has supervision of Order, and may demand charter of disobedient Sub., 101; may visit Sub's and should install their officers (self or Dep'y), 103, 289; right over their records, 103; entitled to 'honors' when visiting officially, and should wear then regalia and jewel, 104; official relations are to L., not to off's, 105; may not remove Sub. off. nor take N.G.'s chair, except to install, nor call a meeting of L., 105; may take part in proceedings of L., 93, 256; can not suspend Const. Sub., 106; has not power to let Sub. move from one town to another, 108; should not hold office in Sub. or Degree L., 109: can act under law while G.L. is discussing repeal of it, 110: requires of Sub's conformity to instructions of G. Rep., 119; may allow L. to ask pecuniary aid. and how, 198; may give consent for festival, etc., in name of the Order, on condition of a pledge, 204; G.M. may confer P.O.D's on P.G. of other jurisdiction on certif., 310; G.M. can not give honors of office by dispensation, 318; may not authorize L. to suspend benefits, 436; must have A.T.P.W., given him by G. Rep., 493, 494; G.M. can not give A.T.P.W. to holder of W. Card, 496; signs certif's to members of defuncts, 525; issues such certif. in case of lost books, or arreais, proved good character, 890, 892; may have reïnstating power conferred by G.L., 776; signs diplomas, 876; can not of himself authorize lectures, 920; decisions valid until reversed, 100.

II. *Of Illinois specially.* Elective officer, 88; may call special sessions, 76; duties as presiding officer by Rules of Order, 81, 82, 83; installs successor, 91; fills vacancies in Grand Offices 95; duties of G.M. by constitution, and powers, 97; communications from G.M. valid without G.L. Seal, 107: has power to authorize removal of L. from one town to another, 108, *note;* authorized to appoint 20 Gr. Instructors, 125; appoints Standing Com's of G.L. at discretion, not subject to *requirements* of G.L., 132; appoints Dep'y for L's that have no Rep., 144; can remove Dep'y at discretion, or decline to appoint Rep. as Dep'y, 146; may remove Rep. or Dep'y on address of L., 150; Dep'y is his agent in the L., 151, and reports to him, 152; reserves granting of dispensations not specially intrusted to Dep'y, 154; approves at discretion applications for new L's, 170; his expenses at institution paid by the new L., 172; may authorize consolidation of two L's, 189; his power to allow separation after consolidation, 190; must suspend L. violating law about festivals, 205; G.M. was authorized to allow temporary suspension of work of L's during war, 397; is instructed to prevent division and appropriation of property of L's, 428; can give P.W. only in dis-

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

GRAND MASTER—CONTINUED.
charge of official duties, etc., 489; may grant warrants for Reb. D. L's, 585; examines and decides appeals, 759; may demand appeals from L's, 760; acts on petitions for reïnstatement, 783; can not approve by-laws of Sub., 836; may give certif's to susp. or exp. members of defuncts, 891.
List of G. Masters of Ill., *p.* 344.
GRAND MESSENGER. Officer of G.L.U.S., 19; assistant to G. C. and R. Sec'y, and history of office, 21.
GRAND OFFICERS. I. *Generally.* Term is one year, 48; may have honors when term is shortened by change of time of meeting of Grand Body, 48; office not vacated by taking W. Card or extinction of Subord. if card is deposited in one month, 16; right to vote, etc., in Subord's not abridged, 93, 256; may vote at election held by installing officer, 300; visiting Sub's give address, and receive G. Honors after recognition, 127; how received in other jurisdictions, 127; if elective, may introduce visitors without usual examination, 552, 129, in his own branch of Order only, 129, but not before Sub. L. [or E.] is open, 546, nor unless sure of good standing, 130, thus not on expired W. Card, 529; G. Off's themselves give P.W. at outer door, 492; may not sign diploma or certif. not issued by G.L.U.S., 873.
II. *Specially.* Of G.L.U.S., named, 19; duties, etc. 19, 21; Of G. L., named, 48 [powers and duties find by titles in this Index and § 99]; their jewels, 602; may not rehearse 'Old Work' or spurious work or degrees, 573; in public installation, elective G. Off. outranks Dep'y and conducts it, 306.
Particularly, in G.L. Ill. List of, 88; eligibility, 89; election, 90; installation, 91; duties of, 95, 99 [and see titles in this Index]; trial of, 95; *pro tem.* appointments of, 97; G.L. requests that appointives be Rep's holding seats 2d year, 132; reports of reporting G. Off's to be printed by G. Sec'y, 115.
☞ Lists of the G. Off's G.L. and G.E. Ill. since organization see in Appendix. 345, 350.
GRAND REPRESENTATIVES. Are the members of G.L. U.S., 10; each G. Body has one, may have two, 11; when G.R. gives 2 votes, 11; can represent but one G.B., and resides in its territory, 12; how chosen, classed, and term of office, 12; no alternate G. Rep., 12; may be instructed, and how instructions may be presented, 13; must have certificate and all necessary documents; receives G.E. and side degrees, but no privilege thereby, 14; is not G.R. nor entitled to use regalia of G.R. until recognized by G.L.U.S., 14; G.L.U.S. judges of his election, 14; addressed in debate as *Representative*, 15; effect of his taking W. Card, 16; does not forfeit seat by absence at first session unless under law of his G. Body, 17; attendance in G.L.U.S. excuses for absence from other duty to G. Body, 17; duty to give instruction, 18, 119; must return home by Jan. 1st, etc., 18; qualifications needed, 19; may send questions of law to G. Sire, 20; may vouch for visitor from his jurisdiction to G.L.U.S., and how, 29; is a G. Off. in his own G. Body, 48, 93; elective, if laws so provide, 118.
G. Rep. not admitted to G.L.U.S. if his G. Body is in arrears, 61; G. Rep. loses no right in his own L., and gains no privilege in his G.L., by his office beyond what its laws give, 93; duty; allowed expenses; M. and P.D. given in place of this, 117; G.

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

Rep. of G.L. can not introduce visitor by privilege into an Encamp't, and *vice versa*, 129; transmits A.T.P.W. from G. Sire to G.M. or G.P., 494; regalia of G. Rep., 603; G.R. may vote on appeal from his own G. Body, 787; place in procession, 901.

☞ List of G. Rep's from Illinois, Appendix, *pp.* 346, 351.

GRAND SECRETARY. I. *of G.L. U.S.* See GRAND C. AND R. SEC'Y.

II. *Of a G. Lodge, and especially of Illinois.* An elective G. Off., 48, 88; sends returns of G.L. to G.L.U.S., with address of self and the G.M., and the place and time of meeting of G.L., 62; sends out blanks—Rep. Certif., 72, 115; Instal. Rep'ts, 296; for R.D.L. returns, 588; for L. returns, 857; blank book for Sub. L. to record returns, 858.

G. Seal in charge of G. Sec'y, 107; duties of G. Sec. as recording and corresponding officer, etc., 113; G. Sec. gives bond, 114; special duties of G. Sec. as to report, insurance, Journal, supplies, blanks, funds, etc., 115; G. Sec. has Dep'y as his agent in Sub. L., 151; his accounts examined by Fin. Com. in G.L., 135; his fiscal year ends Sept. 15, 115; petitions for new L's go to G. Sec., who forwards warrant, etc., to G.M., 170; how money is sent to G. Sec'y; case of loss or uncurrent funds, 212, 213; is to receive duplicate of Rep. Certif. and of Instal. Rep'ts, 72, 296; his certificate of standing of member of defunct L. sufficient evidence on application for membership, 354; signature on a card not necessary, 504; signs and issues certif's to members of defunct Sub's, 525, 744, 889, 890, 891; receives and examines appeals for form, and if sufficient forwards to G.M., or otherwise returns them for correction, 759; may demand appeal-papers when known to be due, 760; to preserve term reports containing signatures, 855; authorized to prescribe forms for returns of Sub's, 857; his instructions to have force of law, 857; returns should reach him in first month of term, 865, 866; G.S. distributes Journals, and how, 870; sells supplies, and at what prices, 874; prints prices on cover of Journal, 874; sells for cash only, 875; sells charter-plates, 877; sells cards only upon order of L. or E. under seal, or to Rep's at G.L., 878.

List of G. Sec's G.L.U.S. and Illinois, Appendix, *pp.* 344, 347.

[See GRAND OFFICERS.]

GRAND SIRE. Powers and duties, presiding, superintending, deciding, 20; can hold no other office, 20; history of the office, *note to* § 20; has executive and judicial functions, 24; can not suspend a law, 24; no question goes to him from Sub. L. or E. under a G. Body, 25; may make official visits, and how, 26; can not authorize application for aid by Sub's under G. Body, 27, 199; gives A.T.P.W. and A.P.W. D. of Reb., 484; sends it out by G. Rep's, 494, or by other safe channel, 495; can not authorize a G.M. to communicate it, 496; must prefer charges against managers of offending periodical, 620.

List of G. Sires, Appendix, *p.* 343.

[See GRAND OFFICERS, G.L.U.S., etc.]

GRAND TREASURER. Elective officer of G.L.U.S., 19; and of G. Lodges, 48, 88; official duties, etc., 116; his accounts go to Fin. Com. in G.L., 135. [See G. OFFICERS.]

List of G. Treasurers Illinois, Appendix, *p.* 347.

GRAND WARDEN. Elective G. Officer of G. Lodges, 48, 88; duty in G.L. Ill., 81, 112, 123. [See G. OFFICERS.]

List of G. Wardens Illinois, Appendix, *p.* 346.

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

GRIEVANCE.—See OFFENSE.
GROGSHOP.—See INTOXICATING DRINKS.
HALF-BENEFITS.—See BENEFITS, §§ 431, 441.
HALF-BREEDS. Not eligible as members, 325.
HAND.—See DEFORMITY.
"HATCHEL." Use forbidden, 917.
HEARSAY evidence in trials, 684.
HERMITAGE LODGE case, 766.
HONORARY membership not allowed, 320.
HONORS OF OFFICE. Acquired by service through a term or at the close thereof, and lost by resignation, 94, 219, 309; allowed to G. Off. whose term is shortened by change of constitution, 18; none to officers of susp. or exp. L., 229; forfeited by absence from official duty on leave of L., 239, 251; honors held by P. officer passing into other L., 316; honors regained by reinstatement, 785; honors allowed to N.G. and V.G. of new or revived L., and to same elected without previous service in emergency, 313, 240.
HONORS OF THE ORDER (called *Grand Honors*, 127). G.M. visiting officially entitled to honors, 104; G. Rep. likewise, 118; when given to G. Off's and visiting G. Off's and P.G. Off's, 127; P.G.M. not entitled to honors except when on official business, 128; Dep'y of G.M. visiting officially is entitled to honors, 155; officers and members of L. visiting in a body not entitled to honors, 551.
HOTEL. L. not allowed to meet in, 184.
ILLEGAL DISTRIBUTION of funds and property; division among members is such, 425; G. Bodies to prevent it, 427; G.M. to act, by suspension or suit, when it is attempted, 428; payment of funeral expenses beside benefits is not illegal distribution, 458.
ILLEGALITY in a trial, how to revoke, 707.
[See ERROR, FRAUD, OFFENSE, OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT.]
IMPRISONMENT of accused, prevents a trial, 675.
INCORPORATION. Recommended to G. Bodies, 53; Sub's may not accept till approved by G. Body, etc., 209; incorporation of G.L. Ill., 915; Acts in full, Appendix, *pp.* 300, 302.
INDEBTEDNESS. Indebtedness by note for dues, fees, etc., not allowed, 392; L. may not deal with debt between brothers, unless there is fraud apparently, 643; by-laws may not deal with it, 841(9); G. Body not liable for debts of Sub. beyond effects received, 888; debt for money lent on security is not reason for refusing to grant W. Card, 507.
INDIANS not eligible to membership, 325.
INFIDEL. Person so called not ineligible to membership, 324.
INFORMANT (one who files a complaint in the L. to bring brother to trial). Bro. under charges may be informant, 661; Lodge may be such, or sundry parties, 662; N.G. conceals name, 663, 665; to be given up to L. if information be malicious or unfounded, 664; name passed from N.G. to his successor, if he leaves office during pendency of case, 665; may not be demanded by accused, 665.
[See COMPLAINT, CHARGES, TRIALS, etc.]
INFORMATION.—See COMPLAINT; also, CHARGES, TRIALS; or, §§ 515, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 666, 668.
INFORMATION, HISTORICAL.—See Appendix VIII, *pp.* 343-351.

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

IMMORALITY.—See OFFENSE.
INITIATION. Primary mode of obtaining membership, 319: not allowed to be joined with a condition to draw no benefits, 322; not to admit blind or deaf mute, 329; persons claiming but unable to prove former membership are admitted by initiation, 347, 349; Ancient O.F., not reïnitiated, 350; initiation not invalidated by illegality in election or form, 371; is invalid if done by suspended or expelled L., 371; no part of ceremony to be omitted or varied from, 372; not election, but initiation, etc., makes member, 373; time of initiation determined by L., 376; allowed on night of election, 376; may be postponed for reason, but not to prevent admission, thus indefinitely, 378; may be refused in case of permanent disability, 377; is complete when candidate is introduced to L., 379; who may and may not administer O.B.N., 265, 270; N.G., but not V.G., may give P.G.'s charge, 262; fee for, 384; fraud in obtaining is punishable, 635; time of initiation not to be fixed in by-laws, 841; P.G. may be called to chair for initiation 266; candidate can be initiated only in the L. that elects him, 335;
[See ELIGIBILITY, MEMBERSHIP, WORK OF THE ORDER.]
INQUIRY.—See QUESTIONS.
INSANE. Benefits not to be refused to insane, 465.
INSIDE GUARDIAN. In Reb. D.L. must be a Bro. of Scarlet Degree, 584, 586; exception to rule of address to chairs, 918.
INSTALLATION. In G.L.U.S., 19. In G.L., may be held in Scarlet Degree, 45, *note;* 77; occurs at any time in session, 91; by whom conducted, 91, 92; bonds of G. Sec'y and G. Tr. approved before and at installation, 114, 116.
In Sub. L. Done by G.M. or Dep'y, 103; or Dep'y causes P. G. to install, 144; reëlected officer to be reïnstalled, 220; appointments of non-elective officers made at installation, 228; elective officer must be free of arrears at installation, and appointed officer in good standing, 234; installation of supporters below required grade refusable by installing officer, 241; officer-elect failing to appear, resigning, or refusing to return to L. room, vacancy may be declared, and other member elected and installed, 244, 245; if Treas. is not legally installed, no money to be paid to him, 280, *a.*
Installation may be performed by N.G. [or C.P.] in absence of G.M. [G.P.] and of all [P.C.P's or] P.G's, 289; regular time, first regular meeting in each term, 290; or at special meeting, 290; proper officer failing to attend or provide, installation need not be deferred, 290; in case of vacancy filled, installation may be held at once 291: Dep'y may employ member of other jurisdiction to act for him, 292; N.G. must yield his chair at installation, 293; installation allowed only when returns due are made and sent, 294; installation not refused because reports have not passed to Auditing Committee, if L. has accepted them, 295; reports of installation to G.M. and G. Sec'y, 296; one under charges not be installed, 297; no address on entry of off's-elect, 298; N.G. puts no question during installation, nor interferes with installing officer, 299; member who is G. Off. at installation in his L. votes at election held by installing officer, 300; proxy installation not allowed, 301; if officer is installed without Reb. Degree when it is required, he must take degree and be reïnstalled or vacate office, 302; Tr.-elect appearing with-

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

INSTALLATION—CONTINUED.
out previous approval of bond, he can not be installed, as installing officer can not take the approval of L. then, 303, nor install him without bond, 303.

Public Installations. Accepted and adopted in Ill., 305; Sub's authorized to use, and advised to hold Jan'y installation in public, 305; Pub. Inst. conducted by elective G. Off. or Dep'y of G.M., elective G. Off. taking precedence, 306; may be held in any suitable hall and on other than the regular evening, 307.

[See INSTALLING OFFICER.]

INSTALLING OFFICER. In G.L., is G.M. or P.G.M., 91, 92; in Sub. L., G.M. or his Dep'y, 289; but N.G. or P.G. may install, 289, even without special authority, 290, 291; may be qualified member of other jurisdiction, 292; but Dep'y of one L. can install in other L. only on request of its Dep'y, 292; N.G. must yield chair to installing officer, 293; installing officer may not refuse to install on account of objection to returns, if L. has accepted them, 295; reports to G.M. and G. Sec'y, 296; may not install officer under charges, 297; may not be interfered with by N.G., 299; must defer installation of Treas. unless bond has been previously approved, or declare office vacant and hold new election, 303; is not entitled to pay for installing in his own town, 304; has no right to grant dispensations or do other official act than to install, unless he is G.M. or Dep'y, 304; at Pub. Inst. must be elective G. Off. or Dep'y of G.M., 306; if Dep'y is installing officer, he is entitled to 'honors' as G.M., 155; installing officer may not take charter of L., or assume privilege of elective G. Off. and introduce visitors without card or P.W., 155; may refuse to install supporters below advised rank, 241.

[See INSTALLATION, DEPUTY OF G.M.]

INSTITUTION. (The opening of a Subordinate according to the prescribed form, 165.) Done by G.M. or P.G. specially deputed, 166; persons named in warrant constitute the new L., except absentees from institution, who are not charter members, 171; expenses of instituting officer paid by L. opened, 172; duty of Special Dep'y fulfilled when he has reported to G. M., 173, but he is regular Dep'y in charge of L. until other is appointed, 149.

[See CHARTERS, and *Chapter VII.*]

INSTRUCTION. G. Bodies may instruct their G. Rep's on matters of local interest, but not on general interests, 13; G. Rep. should instruct his G. Body in the Work on his return, 18, 119; his instructions to be strictly observed, 119.

INSTRUCTORS.—See GRAND INSTRUCTORS.

INSULT. L. may protect itself, on actual occurrence or demonstration of insult, 548.

INSURE. Sub's advised to insure against fire, 914; G.L. discourages appeals for aid in case of fire, regarding insurance as duty, 200; G. Sec'y ordered to insure for G.L. Ill., 115.

INTEMPERANCE. A gross offense against principles of the Order, 723, 651; subjects brother to reprimand, suspension, expulsion, 723; if habitual, calls for expulsion, 725.

INTOXICATING DRINKS. Abuse, not use, forbidden, 651; traffic in not to be forbidden by by-law, 644; treated with reference to effect on character of L. and Order, 644.

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

INTOXICATION (see INTEMPERANCE). Occasional offenses of intoxication to be treated with reprimand and suspension, to reclaim before expulsion is necessary, 725; regular course of discipline, 723; treatment of intoxicated brother who comes to Lodge-room, 720.

INTRODUCTION. *Of Visiting Subordinate.* Done by its first two officers, as if by G. Officer, 549, but not attended with the honors, 551.

Of Visiting Brother. Elective G. Off 's may introduce visitor, including holder of current W. Card, without P. W. or examination, 552, 129, 529; but may not introduce holder of expired W.C., nor without satisfactory evidence of good standing, 529, 130; nor prior to opening of L. or E., 546; nor into the branch of the Order in which he is not G. Off., 129; Dep'y has not this privilege, 155; committee after examining visitor by card introduce him, 538, and do so after each examination, if it is repeated, 542; Form of introduction suggested, *page* 313.

Of Candidate. Introduction at initiation completes the ceremony, 379; on admission by card, introduction and signing Const. is part of admission, 373; Form for this proposed, *page* 313.

INVESTIGATION, INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—See MEMBERSHIP, CHARGES, TRIALS; or specially, COMMITTEE, *of Sub. L.*

I.O.O.F. the proper abbreviation of the title of the Order, 894.

JACKSON LODGE. Special order concerning, 891, *note.*

JEWELS for Off 's Sub's and P.G., 601; for P.G.M. and G.L. Off 's, 602; for G. Rep., P.G. Rep's, Off 's and P. Off 's G.L.U.S., 603; all members when *visiting* may wear regalia and jewels of highest degree taken, 604; all officers in station and during business must wear their jewels, 606; worn in Reb. D.L. by ladies in office, 614; worn at funerals, 615; G.M. must wear when visiting officially, 104.

JOURNALS. *Of G.L. U.S.*, source of law, 8; published annually, containing all proceedings except of secret session, 30; copies furnished to G. Bodies and Sub's, 64; one copy to each Subord., 870; Bound Journals sold as supplies, 874-5.

☞ See Table showing correspondence of paging of U.S. Journal with years of its sessions, Appendix, *page* 353.

Of G.L. Ill. Furnish local laws, 141; indexed annually by G. Sec'y, 115; matters in the Journals are legally made known and notified to the L's by its distribution, 869; rule of distribution, 871; years to each volume, 872; price as sold, etc., 874, 875.

☞ See Table showing correspondence of paging of Ill. Journals with years of sessions, *page* 352, in Appendix.

JUDICIARY. A committee of G.L. Ill. and its duties, 131, 136.

JUNIOR P.G. Who is Jr. P.G., 217; may not be elected to any office, but may be chosen Rep., 217; not finable for absence, and why, 216, 217; his duty, 317; not disqualified by short service not of his own causing, 318; L. may not require him to wear a peculiar regalia, or other than regular P.G.'s regalia, 611.

JURISDICTION. (1. Authority to decide in a controversy or trial. 2. The territory over which the authority of a Grand Body extends. *This Index notices only the former meaning.*)

A L. has no jurisdiction over member of another, 630; bro. can be punished only by his own and the G.L., 630; Encamp't

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

JURISDICTION—CONTINUED.
can not expel from the Order, 632; G.L. can not appoint a committee to try a bro., 633; L. may not try for deeds done before membership, 634; bro. can be tried for fraud in obtaining membership, 635; L. has jurisdiction over holder of its W. Card, before expiry of it, not after, 636; L. may try for offenses committed after joining the Order before joining that L., 637; jurisdiction for offense continues over suspended or dropped member, 638; political controversies generally are out of jurisdiction, 641; indebtedness between bros. not proper matter for L's to deal with, 643; member liable to trial for any scandalizing occupation, 644; G. Bodies and G.L.U.S. have appellate jurisdiction, 2, 757, 770.
See OFFENSES, OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT, and VENUE.
KINDRED may hold office at same time in a Lodge, 232.
LANGUAGE.—See FOREIGN, GERMAN, SWEDISH, SCANDINAVIAN.
Resolution to allow work in no language but English rejected in 1841 decisively, U.S. Jour. *p.* 424.
LAWS of the Order. Source, 1, 7, 8; local laws come from G. Bodies, 2; by-laws from Sub's, 179, 831; their own laws to be observed by G. Bodies, 39; questions on law come to G.L.U.S. only from G. B's, 9; to G.L. Ill. only from Sub's, 78; G. Sire enforces laws of G.L.U.S. and may not suspend, 24; G.M. enforces laws of G.L., 97, 98; on local legislation see § 65, and that title.
LAW, PARLIAMENTARY. The general or local parliamentary laws are used throughout the Order, subject to the special rules of any organization. G.L. Ill. governed by R.O. and parliamentary law, 81 (synopsis in 82, 83, 84; R.O. in full, *page* 278); *Cushing's Manual* authority for in the Order, 846.
LECTURES. I. Portions of the things said at initiation and the conferring of degrees. See WORK OF THE ORDER.
II. Addresses on Odd-Fellowship. To be delivered only by authority of G. or Sub. L's, 919: this law interpreted, 920.
LIBRARIES. Establishment advised, 899; appropriations for are legal use of funds, 412.
LIMB, LOSS OF.—See DEFORMITY.
LOAN. Lodge may not loan money to member to pay dues, 403; may loan funds on good security, 424; debt of money loaned on security not reason for refusing W. Card, 507.
See FUNDS.
LOCAL LEGISLATION. Means generally the legislation of G. Bodies. Matters referred by the G.L.U.S. to local legislation, 65.
LOCATION of L. designated in its charter, changed by G.L. only, 183. See LODGE-ROOM.
LODGES.—See GRAND LODGE, GRAND BODY, SUBORDINATE LODGE. *Lodge* means a Sub. L., etc., 895.
LODGE-ROOM. Unless charter designates a particular room, L. may occupy any suitable room, 183; but not in a tavern or hotel, 184; refreshments and festivals in L. room forbidden, 202, 203; political banner not to be hoisted on L. room, 208; letting of L. room for exhibitions inexpedient, 908; L. room may not be used for other degrees or work than the authorized, 573; may be changed without dispensation, 792; bro. may not enter or stay in without regalia, 799; the charge-books not to be taken

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

from, 259; O.G. may not admit members to ante-room irregularly, 287.
LOTTERY. Not allowed in name of the Order or for its benefit, 197.
LUNATIC. Not deprived of right to benefits, 465.
MAGAZINE.—See COVENANT, and PERIODICALS.
MAJORITY.—See VOTE.
MAKING. Defined, 916.
MALICIOUS charges, how treated, 664-5.
MANCHESTER UNITY. (An English Order of Odd-Fellows, the original source of the American I.O.O.F., from which it separated fully in 1843, because of changes in the work made by the parent society. See these pages in Jour. G.L.U.S.: 42, *note*, 43, *n*, 56, 64, 76, 78, 80, 89, 93, 97, 99, 114, 164, 194, 255, 265, 266, 298, 326, 336, 352, 355, 356, 366, 374-379, 396, 400-402, 429-437, 447-463, 468-473, 499-500, 503, 522-3, 547-8, 576-7, 583-4, 621-623, 640, 668-9, 690. The resolution of severance, *p.* 577, adopted, 584.)
Members of M.U. may be received by initiation, 331; note on former legislation, 331; cards of M.U. not recognized, 341; its degrees not the degrees of the I.O.O.F., 568.
MARSHAL. In Subord. appointed to take charge of procession, 622.
MAY in law not always the same as *must*, 714.
MEETING. I. *Of G.L. U.S., of G. Body*, and *of G.L. Ill.*—See these under SESSIONS.
II. *Of Subordinate.* May not be called by G.M., 105, or his Dep'y, 290, or by any but N.G., 263; in all meetings, N.G. presides, with exceptions, 266; installation at regular meeting, or special, interpretation of Const. Sub's IV, 4, 290; special meetings should be called for degrees, 571; degree meetings not to interfere with regular, 571; of Reb. D.L's, 584, 586; Sunday meetings forbidden, 789; L. meets weekly, except by permission of G.L., 790; may be allowed semi-monthly or monthly, 790, *note;* at called meeting, all business is in 'open Lodge', 791; place of meeting changeable in the same town, 792; time changeable without waiting consent of G.L., 792, 834; interrupted meeting, 793; meeting not summoned by bell or public alarm, 794; meetings may be opened with prayer, 904; times and places of L. meetings should be advertised, 898; quorum necessary, including one qualified to preside, 795; unofficial members may not be compelled to attend, 650; nor officers punished for leaving if there is no neglect of duty, 651(1); how to proceed if absence of officers prevents meeting, 796; on legality of meeting with P.G. and Sc. D. member in the chairs, 797; meetings under control of N.G., 800.
[See PROCEEDINGS, ORDER OF BUSINESS, QUORUM, ADJOURNMENT.]
MEMBERSHIP. (For Membership in G.L.U.S., G. BODIES, G. LODGES, etc., see those titles.)
Acquired primarily by initiation into L., and lost in G. Body and Enc. when standing in Sub. L. is lost, 319; exception, 1025; totally lost by expulsion or resignation, 319; mmbp. in L. lost by taking W. Card, but quasi-membership in Order lasts for year, 319, 519; honorary mmbp. or mmbp. in two bodies of same rank not allowed, 320; person susp. or exp. in one jurisdiction may not join in other without consent, 321, except in case of N.

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

MEMBERSHIP—CONTINUED.
P.D., 736, 737; initiation into non-beneficial mmbp. not allowed, 322; admission by card to non-beneficial mmbp. allowed, and how, 393; persons claiming but unable to prove former mmbp. can be readmitted, but by initiation only, and how, 347; petition from such renounces all prior claim, 348; membership consummated is valid despite informalities, 359; but initiation by expelled or suspended L. can not be made valid, 371; election does not make mmbp., which requires initiation, or introduction, and signing const., etc., 373, 508; mmbp. ceases when L. votes W. Card, and holder of W.C. loses all claims on Order except right to visit, 519; a quasi-mmbp. is created by revocation of W. Card for trial, 532, 680; how mmbp. is resigned, 553; renunciation does not end mmbp, 553; person who has had mmbp. in spurious or illegal L. not to be admitted, 645; member of M.U. may be initiated, 331; L. can end mmbp. only by expulsion after trial, 658; mmbp. invests member at once with all privileges of his rank and all benefits save pecuniary ones; hence, member may vote and make motions, etc., at once, 812; qualifications for mmbp. may not be prescribed by Sub. L., 841; members of extinct L. not restored to full mmbp. by revival of L., 886; how revived L. may admit former members not included in resuscitation, 351; mmbp. may be refused to elected candidate found unworthy, or disqualified by deformity, 370, 377; mmbp. obtainable only on payment of regular fees, 389.

Qualifications for Membership. Candidate must be free white male, of good morals, believer in a Supreme Being, and aged 21 years, 324; of industrious habits, of known respectable means of support, 328; exempt from disabling infirmity, 328; not husband of woman of immoral character, 328; no limit of age fixed, nor dispensation required for age over 45, 324, 328; 'white' excludes all but Caucasians, 325; blind, deaf-mutes, not admissible, and why, 329; Sub. L's decide on admission of those who have lost a limb, 330; members of M.U. admissible, 331; person must join nearest L., 332; but not join outside of the jurisdiction he inhabits without consent, 338; residence of six months required in Ill., 336; but residence may not be required of holder of W. Card, 337; German may not join remoter L. because it works in his native tongue, 333; temporary residence of foreigner does not make him eligible, 334; card of other Order or of other branch of I.O.O.F. not available for admission, 341; bro. depositing card must have A.T.P.W. or he is A.O.F., 344; applicant must not be member of other L. or a suspended or expelled or dropped person, 320; G.L.U.S. having fixed qualifications, no other body may add to or lessen them, 326.

Membership renewable by deposit of W. Card; see ADMISSION BY CARD.

Membership renewable after expiry of W. Card; see ANCIENT O.F.

Membership regained after suspension or expulsion; see REINSTATEMENT.

Membership regained after loss of it by N.P.D.; see NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

Membership non-beneficial; see NON-BENEFICIAL.

Membership in Reb. D. Lodge; see DEGREE LODGE D. of R.

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

Membership in revived L.; see REVIVAL and REVIVED LODGE.

Qualifications for membership; see ELIGIBILITY, RESIDENCE, AGE, etc.

Course of obtaining mmbp.; see PROPOSITION, BALLOT, INITIATION, INTRODUCTION, etc.

Tables showing membership in different years, Appendix, *pages* 348, 351; and valuable table of statistics of the Order for thirty years at end of pamphlet Jour. G.L.U.S. for 1860, not found in Revised Journal as bound.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM. G.L.U.S. allows to its members, 117; but in case of contested seat, M. and P.D. given only to successful contestant, 14; if const. G.L. provides for paying expenses of G. Off's and Rep's, it may not pay P.G's, 56; in Ill. G. Off's and Rep's receive M. and P.D. at rates fixed each session, 74; not paid to Rep. of L. in arrears, 75; nor to Rep's absent first 2 days of session, except on good excuse, 75; members of Standing Committees not paid unless Rep's, 132; Com. on M. and P.D. report amounts due to Rep's and G. Off's, 138; members of committees meeting one day in advance of G.L. have one day's extra pay, 142.

MILITARY paraphernalia not allowed in procession, as swords, gauntlets, etc., 618. [See ARMY, MOVABLE.]

MINIMUM rates of dues and fees prescribed, 384, 385, 388; minimum balance in treasury to be estimated in cash, 410.

MINISTERS, not to be admitted without usual fee, 389.

MINUTES.—See RECORDS.

MODEL CODE, what it is and its history, 848.

MONEY. Sent to G. Sec'y in drafts, etc., as far as possible, 212; uncurrent funds returnable or to be discounted, 212; registry of money-letters not required, 212, *note;* G. Sec'y not authorized to credit L's with lost money, as formerly, 213; Treas. keeps money of L., 281; money at interest or in hands of P. Sec'y not counted in ascertaining a minimum in treasury, 410; benefits paid in gold in California may be claimed only in legal-tender notes, 476; money paid for reïnstatement must be returned, if reïnstatement is denied, 753; L. must send returns without money rather than delay them, 865.

[See FUNDS, LOAN.]

MONGOLIANS (*i.e.* Chinese), not eligible to membership, 325.

MOTTOES not to be used for private purposes, 620.

MOURNING badge, 617.

MOVABLE Lodges not allowed (as in army), 183.

MUSIC may be had at funeral, at pleasure of L., and assessment made, under by-laws, 409.

M.U. Stand for MANCHESTER UNITY, which see.

NAME. Name of living person not to be used for name of Sub. L. or E., 169; names not to be erased from charter, 175; name and number of defunct L. kept for its revival, 176, 882; name of the Order not to be used for a festival, etc., without dispensation from G.M., 204; name of person not to be brought before L. unless on his petition, 356; name of holder of card to be written on margin, and when, 504; name of applicant for degrees announced in L. (law changed), 560; name of Order not to be used in any private business, 620 (1); name of member or officer as such not to be used in business, 620 (2); name of Order not to

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

NAME—CONTINUED.
be used in advertisement or public display without law, 620 (3); name of state, district or territory to be on flag, 621; name of malicious accuser to be delivered up on demand of L., 664, 665; names of persons susp. and exp. formerly published in Journal G.L.U.S. but not now, 734; name of person expelled or susp. not to be erased from roll of signatures, 784; name of candidate (mmbp.) may be withdrawn before report, 802; names, not mere numbers, to be given in returns, 861; annual report is list of names by rank, 863; person joining under assumed name can not have card in his real name, or be known in L. by it, 912; name precedes title in Jour. G.L.U.S.

[See TITLE.]

NEGLECT of officers does not cut off member from benefits, 465 (7); neglect of Trustees finable, 828; officers finable for neglect of duty, 721; neglect to learn charge, 254.

[See OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT.]

NEGROES, and persons of negro blood, not eligible as members, 325.

NEWSPAPER.—See PERIODICAL, PRESS.

NEW YORK had, from 1849 to 1865, 2 G. L's and 2 G. E's, 2.

NOBLE GRAND. The title of the presiding officer of a Lodge, elective, 214, 255; general statement of duties and powers, 255; must preside when present, with exceptions, 266; presence of N.G. or qualified *pro tem.* N.G. necessary to legal meeting, 795; no one acts as N.G. *pro tem.* but V.G. or P.G., 265, 270; appoints certain officers, 228, 255; and all committees not otherwise ordered, 255, 819; should not be on investigating com. on proposition, 360; how supporters should be appointed by him, 241; he must not be Treas., 242, and should not be Trustee, 826; L. is under his control, and may be recalled from com. of whole, 800; Dep'y or G.M. may not take his chair or place from him except to install, 156; he is in official duty on taking station at opening, and should use gavel, 798; votes on ballots, but gives generally only casting vote, 255-6; enforces laws and superintends officers, etc., but may not delegate authority, nor be required to report irregularities, 255, 257; allows no illegal action, subject to judgment of L., 258; keeps charter and charge-books, 255, 259, but only in L. room, 259; holds till successor is installed, 260; is only one who may draw on the Treas., but no other control of funds, 261; in initiation, may deliver P.G.'s charge, 262; calls special meetings if needed, 263; words may not be dictated to N.G. by L., 264; gives pledge for L. as to festival, 204; may not compel bro. to remain in L. room, 818; appeals from him go to the L., 801; all questions of order decided by him, subject to appeal, 845; calls special meetings to confer degrees, 560, 571; confers degrees, 566; must not confer degrees without certif. if law requires one, 564.

Duty of N.G. at funerals, 622-3; examines applicant for admission by card, 344; examines ballots, 362; may order ballot retaken before announcing result, if error is feared, but may not order new ballot, 364, 366; does not determine time of initiation, 376; allows none to enter L. without P.W., 486; he alone gives P.W., 488; receives at installation the A.T.P.W., 493; gives A.T.P.W. and S.A.P.W. on written order, 498-9; orders entry of assessment under by-laws, 410; signs returns, 855, 856;

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

notice of sickness may go to him, 454; signs cards, 504; issues Dism. Certif., 755; announces dropping, 745; N.G. attests charges against member of other L., 660; his action on complaint, 663; keeps name of informant secret, but gives it up if charge is malicious, 665, 664; appoints com. to take evidence, 681; takes (or causes to be taken) depositions, 682; puts penalties to vote, first explaining mode of voting, 696. 694; or reads law and declares fixed penalty, 700; may appoint attorney for L. in case of removed trial, 702; may not inflict fine or penalty except by-law disabilities for absence, etc., which he enforces, 721, 754; offers excuse for absence to the L., V.G. presiding on question, 268; charges against N.G. go to V.G., 667-8; charged with official misconduct for neglect of duty, and if guilty removable from office, 710.

Eligibility to office of N.G., 236, 239; S.D. member may become N.G. by dispensation, when, 154, 240; earns by service the P.O. Degree, 309, 310; need not wait a term for it, 312; gets the P.O. D's of V.G. and Sec'y if first N.G. of new or revived L. or S.D. member eligible by dispensation, 313; but a N.G. promoted from V.G.'s chair without full term does not get V.G.'s degree, 314; may not report himself P.G. in returns for his term, unless so before, 853; may be member of G.L. at once on close of term of service, 37; may be Rep. to G.L. chosen before completion of term, 69; similarly, may become N.G. of Reb. D.L., which office is filled by P.G., 238, 584, 586; N.G.-elect vacates office by failing to come to installation, 244, or by absence, 251; installs successor, and when, 289, 290, 291; must yield chair to installing officer, 293; has no right to put a question while installing officer has chair, 299; if N.G. is illegally installed, must be installed anew, on getting requisite degree or qualification, 302.

[See PRESIDING OFFICER; OFFICERS, and OFFICE, and titles relating to work and duties.]

NON-AFFILIATED. (A term rarely used in Odd-Fellowship, and of doubtful propriety; borrowed from Masonic language. Occurs in one section of this Digest, meaning the holder of a W. Card.) Certain non-affiliated O.F's may become non-beneficial members, 324.

NON-ATTENDANCE. I. *Of Officers.*— See ABSENCE.

II. *Of Members.* Not reason for penalty or disability, 650; non-attendance at funeral in ranks of Order, punishable, 627.

NON-BENEFICIAL. (Not entitled to the benefits enacted by the by-laws of a Lodge.) The initiation of persons as non-beneficial is illegal, and such agreement is void, 322; but persons over 50 may be admitted by card as non-beneficial, 323; law of G.L. and G.E. Ill. on this, 381; specially, law of L's for such admissions, 382. [See BENEFITS.]

NON-PAYMENT OF DUES. (Abbreviated N.P.D.) Legal history of N.P.D. and legislation thereon to 1871, 735-738. During the composition of this Index, the proposed amendment as in § 738 has been adopted by the G.L.U.S., superseding part of § 736, all of 741, 742, and 743.

[Repealed laws.—Sub. L's may admit members susp. for N.P.D. on proof of former membership, etc., 742; and members of defuncts not able to get cards, 742; legal knowledge of the status of such obtainable only from their former L's, 743; terms of admission to be prescribed by admitting authority, 741.]

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

NON-PAYMENT OF DUES—CONTINUED.
Expulsion for N.P.D. illegal, 739, 744; members in arrears for one year may be susp. or dropped, 744 (1); may be reïnstated in L. or E. from which dropt, on pay't within one year from susp'n of a year's dues, 744 (2); after one year, susp. or dropt may be reïnst. on pay't of initiation fee, or less sum not less than one year's dues, 744 (3), as amended in 1871, Jour. G.L. U.S., p. 5151 [see *Errata* at end of Preface]; susp. or dropt may be reïnst. and dismissed by W. Card, applying therefor in 5 yrs. and paying one year's dues; and for card, 744 (4); susp. or dropt may get Dism. Cert. for $1, which *must* be given without vote, even if reïnstatement has been refused, 744 (5-6-7), 755; procedure for dropping in Ill., 745; note on Ill. laws about N.P.D., 745; member may not be dropt while L. is indebted to him for benefits, etc., 746; notice of arrears prerequisite to dropping, 747; L. *must* drop member 12 months, *full*, in arrears; but before dropping, if neglected, he may pay up, 748; Ill. law of reïnst. after dropping, 749-753; deprivation of benefits attaches to N. P.D., 754; and other disqualifications, 754; P.W. may be refused for *any* arrears, but not usually for less than 13 wks arrears, 754; persons having lost mmbp. for N.P.D. can rejoin on obtaining evidence (Card or Dism. Cert., 744) of former connection, 352; if L. extinct, must get evidence from its G.L., the G. Sec. of which is competent evidence, 353-4; member non-beneficial by N.P.D. can not become beneficial in that sickness by paying up, 448; person reïnst. after dropping for N.P.D. has benefits as allowed by by-law or resolution, not having right by reïnstatement only, 450, 752; G.L. may terminate indefinite susp'n for N.P.D., 757, 735.
[See DUES, DROPPING, SUSPENSION, REINSTATEMENT.]

OATH. (Not used in I.O.O.F.; discontinued on representations from Massachusetts, and the pledge of honor, older in use in the Order, substituted for it in that state, and afterward generally.—Jour. U.S. 160, 168-9.) Test oath or obligation not to be used in examining visitor, 545.

OBLIGATION (O.B.N.). O.B.N. of office administered only by those who have taken them, 92, 289; no one can act as N.G. or V.G. who has not taken the official O.B.N., 265; supporter (unless he is P.V.G.) can not administer the candidate's O.B. N., 270; voiding initiation would void the O.B.N. of initiate, 371; test oath or O.B.N. not allowed in examining visitor, 545.

OCCUPATION. One unable to attend to occupation from ill health is *sick*, 482; one able to attend to it is *prima facie* not *sick*, in legal sense, but may be proved so, 483; applicant for membership should have occupation or means of support, 328; emblems of the Order not to be used to aid one's business, 620; business of liquor-selling, 644; occupations not to be forbidden by name, generally, in by-laws, 841 (10), 644.

ODES. Part of *Supplies*, 872; bear imprint of G.L.U.S., 872; not to be printed by any other body or person, except G.L's Australia and New Zealand, 872; price, 874.

OFFENSE. Violation of the laws of the Order, or of its principles, or conduct derogatory to its character, 73, 629, 644.
I. *By Lodges.* Offense of L. authorizes G.M. to take charter 101; offense of officer sustained by L. is insubordination, 105; L. may, at its own risk, violate law of G.L. to obey G.L.U.S.

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

law, 179; violation of law about festivals requires G.M. to suspend L., 205; hoisting political banner wrong, 208; not allowed to have refreshments in L. and ante-room, 202, 203; failure to punish immoral conduct of member is offense of L., 629, 191; raffles, lotteries, gift-enterprises, etc., forbidden, 197; offense of L. to be tried, 186.

By Officers and Members. Immoral conduct must be punished by L., 191, 629: loss of office not proper penalty for immoral conduct, 246; offense to be treated alike in officers and members, 249; offense of holder of W. Card to be punished by the L. he left, 519, 520, 636; reputed offense not reason for excluding visitor, but authorizes report to his L., 547, 631; misconduct before joining Order not offense to be dealt with, 634; fraud in joining may be punished, 635; offense after joining the Order but before joining a L. may be tried by it, 638; political controversies not generally affording offenses for Order to deal with, yet may do so, 641; offense is ground of complaint, 659; charges must show offense plainly, and charge a real offense, 677-8; confessed offense authorizes penalty without trial, 698; conviction must be on the offense charged, 699; member not tried twice for same offense, 704; offense not punished by depriving of benefits, 722; sundry matters not to be treated as offenses, 651; non-fraudulent indebtedness to be let alone, 643.

These as offenses:—exposing ballot, 363; perversion of funds, 425-429; obtaining benefits fraudulently or on sickness caused by immorality, 447, 470; insult, violence, and want of decorum, 548; use of unauthorized degrees or work, 573; fraudulent use of S.A.P.W. to obtain relief, 478; use of name of Order, emblems, etc., for private purposes, 620; absence from funeral, 627; liquor-selling, 644; countenancing spurious Lodge, 645; treason, sedition, etc., 646; gambling, 647; misrepresenting age, 648; neglecting the sick, 649; non-attendance of members, 650; contempt, 75, 652, 653, 673, 675, 676; publishing diploma, chart, odes, cards, or any supplies, 678; drunkenness, 723-725; interference with installing officer by N.G., 299.

[See OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT, TRIALS, CHARGES, PENALTY, JURISDICTION.]

OFFICE. Holding office neither confers on a member any right or privilege nor takes any from him except as provided by law: hence, G. Off. votes in his Sub. L., 93, 256, at an installation election as at other times, 300; hence, G. Off's do not vote *ex officio*, in G. Body, 93; hence, N.G. votes on election of members, officers, etc., 255, 256; hence, officer is not released from obedience to law, 249; hence, taking Vis. Card does not deprive of office or of power to hold office, 527. Resignation of office carries loss of honors, 94, 219; office may not be taken on conditions nor filled by proxy, 250; suspension from office is not an allowed penalty, 713; removal from office not penalty for immoral conduct, but for official misconduct, 246, 649; suspension from office during trial not legal except in G.L.U.S. [and in G.L. Ill.] 95, 669, 718, 719 [the session G.L.U.S. in 1872 has condemned the Illinois law in § 95, Const. G.L. Ill. IV, 19]; there is no such office as Past Grand, nor is the position of Rep. to G.L. an office, 217; L. may not create new office, 216; member filling office wears its regalia, 608.

[See OFFICER, G. OFFICER, OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT.]

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

OFFICER. I. *Generally.* Forbidden to use name *as officer* in private enterprise, 620; forbidden to sign any diploma, certificate or card not issued by G.L.U.S. (except W. Cards to members of defuncts), 873; is not deprived of office or privileges during trial, 718, 669; is eligible generally if qualified at induction into office, 238. [See PRESIDING OFFICER.]

II. *Of G. Bodies.*—See GRAND OFFICERS.

III. *Of Subordinate Lodges.* What they are, 214; prescribed by law: L. may not create other, 216; P.G. or Rep. to G.L. not officer, 217; *pro tem.* officers appointed by presiding officer, 241; officers have powers and duties as assigned by Charge-Book, constitutions and laws, 248; may not fill station by proxy, or accept place conditionally, 250; no officer exc. Secretaries exempt from dues, but others may be paid, 252; paid officer resigning does not forfeit compensation, 253; off's must learn work in one month, 254; some off's appointed by N.G., some by V.G., 255, 269; all off's supervised by N.G., 255, 257; off's may study Charge-Books in L.-room only, 259; are merely executive agents of those bodies and may use seal only under laws and orders, 272; off's send card and order for A.T.P.W. to absent bro., 497; off's may not grant card, 201, 516; V. Card given to off's as to other members, 527; off's sign renewed or duplicate card, 530; off's introduce L. visiting in body, 551, but not entitled to 'honors of Order', 551; off's permitting or aiding use of spurious degrees violate law, 573; off's confer Reb. Dgr., 580; fines on off's necessarily absent are inexpedient, 727; so are fines for absence to attend divine service, 728; officer is not excusable as 'absent from town' who lives out of town, 729; Trustees not off's., 826; new off's of term to furnish signatures to G. Sec'y in returns, 855; off's of suspended L. resume their places at end of suspension, 887.

☞ See specially the following titles for such matters relating to officers as also relate to these subjects:

ABSENCE; CARDS; ELECTION, *part* IV; ELIGIBILITY, *part* V; DEGREES; DEGREES, PAST OFFICIAL; FINES; HONORS OF OFFICE; INSTALLATIONS; JEWELS; OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT; PAST OFFICERS; PRESIDING OFFICER; REGALIA; REMOVAL; TRIALS; VACANCY; WORK.

See, also, sundry officers by name, as N.G., V.G., WARDEN, O. G., I.G., SEC'Y, PER. SEC'Y, TREAS.

IV. *Officers, Past*, see PAST OFFICERS.

V. *Officers, Presiding*, see PRESIDING OFFICER.

VI. *Officers of Degree Lodge.* 577, *note.*

VII. *Officers of Reb. Degr. L.* 584, 586; their regalia, 614.

OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT. Off. misc. of N.G. to be dealt with by G.M. through the Sub. L. and not directly, 105; Dep'y of G. M. or a Rep. to G.L. removable for, and how, 150; removal from office a proper penalty for off. misc., 246; misuse of seal by Sec'y is off. misc. and does not impugn his veracity, 273; failure of Per. Sec'y to pay funds to Treas., 278, 410; interference of N.G. with installing officer, 299; all off's liable for off. misc.; penalty; further trial and penalty, 639; cases of off. misc., 640; mode of proceedings for off. misc., 710; neglect of off. to commit Work, 726, 254; penalty for off. misc. may be removal from office, or fine, or both, but nothing else, 731.

[See ABSENCE.]

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

O.I.O.F. Abbreviation of 'Order of Independent Odd-Fellows', a title used for the Order occasionally in its early days, but finally disowned, 894.
"OLD WORK." Rehearsal disallowed, 573.
"OPEN LODGE." (The condition of a L. duly opened, with quorum present, with legally-presiding officer, assembled on regular evening of meeting or in pursuance of a legal call.) Cards granted at properly-called special meeting are given in 'Open Lodge', 791.
ORDER, QUESTIONS OF. Decided by presiding officer, subject to appeal to the L. only, 845; how treated in G.L. Ill., 82, 83.
[See LAW, PARLIAMENTARY; RULES OF ORDER; CUSHING.]
ORDER OF BUSINESS. In G.L. Ill., 81; not prescribed in Charge-Book, 803. [See RULES OF ORDER.]
OREGON. Query from, in G.L.U.S., 893.
ORPHANS. Recognized as having claims on the Order, 481; education of O. proper object of charity of Reb. D.L's, 586, iv, 4; asylums for O., 923.
[See WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.]
OUTSIDE CONDUCTOR. When he makes no address, 918.
OUTSIDE GUARDIAN. Must have Sc. Dgr. before installation, 233; may become Steward, but N.G. not to be required to appoint Steward as O.G., 241; may be paid for service, 252; must not admit members without signal, 287.
PARLIAMENTARY LAW.—See LAW, PARLIAMENTARY.
PASSWORDS. I. *Generally.* What P.W's are in use, 484; may be used, subject to instructions, in proving a brother, 485; may be given by G.M. and Dep's only in discharge of duty, and to whom, 489, 493.
II. *A.T.P.W.* Primarily for traveling bros. outside of jurisdiction, but may be used in it, 493; given to receiver of card, 496; must be known by N.G. and V.G. [C.P. and S.W.], 493; given only in line of duty: G. Sire may not authorize giving beyond law, 496; G. Rep's transmit A.T.P.W. (given by G. Sire, 484) to local authorities, 494; in case of no G. Rep., G. Sire transmits otherwise, 495; A.T.P.W. to be used with card is that of year of its date, 496; currency of A.T.P.W. begins Jan. 1st, 484; order for A.T.P.W. sent to absent bro., 497; order given in course, without vote, 499; N.G. receiving order for A.T.P.W. *must* confer it, 498; applicant for admission by card must have A.T.P.W., and N.G. examines for it, 344, 372; without it he is only A.O.F., 344; mode of giving in examination, 538; does not authorize admission if card is informal, 541; card without A.T.P.W. is not enough to admit a bro., 544; committee examining not confined to A.T.P.W. and card, 544; one having card and A.T.P.W. or order may not be refused admittance for alleged immorality, 547; L. visiting in a body does not visit by card and A.T.P.W., 549; holder of dism. certif. not to have A.T.P.W., 756; G. Officers giving certifs. (or cards) to members of defunct Sub's may give A.T.P.W. or order for it, *U.S. Journal of 1872, last day's proceedings.*
III. *S.A.P.W.*—Given by G. Master, 97: different in the several jurisdictions, in place of which a Q.P.W. may be used, 484; N.G. may not permit person without S.A.P.W. to enter or remain in L. (exceptions given too), 486; one entitled to it may

☞ The figures refer to the sections. ☜

PASSWORDS — CONTINUED.
be admitted, 484; to be given on order, 488, 491; given by G.M. and Dep's officially only, 489; Supporter in N.G.'s chair *pro tem.* [¶¶ 265-6] may not authorize giving of S.A.P.W., 490; how S.A.P.W. is given in examination, 491; to be given at outer door by G. Off's real or titular, 492; may be used in place of E.P.W., 501; used by member in visiting in his own jurisdiction, but not out of it, 537; S.A.P.W. not to be refused to P.G. acting as Warden, 608; member not entitled to it to be admitted for trial, 703; refusal of S.A.P.W. for arrears, by-laws and usage, 754; acquiring S.A.P.W. improperly and thus getting relief is a double fraud, 478; if in beginning of term member of L. not having S.A.P.W. visits L. where it has been put in use, he can not be admitted, *G.L. U.S. Jour. for 1872.*

IV. *A.P.W. Degree of Rebekah.* Annual, from G. Sire, to all of that degree, 484; used by ladies at outer door, 502.

V. *E.P.W.* Called the V.G.'s, 484, use of, 500, 501.

VI. *Degree P.W's.* Never changed, 484; used for proving, 485; used when L. is open in degrees, 500.

PAST GRAND, PAST GRAND MASTER, PAST GRAND REPRESENTATIVE, PAST GRAND SIRE, etc., see next title, PAST OFFICERS.

PAST OFFICERS. I. *Generally.* Certif. to P. Off. is only *prima-facie* evidence of service, etc., 35; 'honors' given to P. Off's visiting out of jurisdiction, how, 127; P. Off's receive P.O.D's on completion of service, 312; has honors at close of term, 312; no honors to P. Degree Master, 577, *n.*; regalia of P. Off's when visiting, 604; P. Off's in L. make up returns to G.L., 851; in procession only Off's and P. Off's wear sashes, 900; P.G. Off's for Grand Instructors, 125; regalia of P.G. Off's 598, 603.

[See HONORS OF OFFICE; DEGREES, PAST-OFFICIAL.]

II. *Past Grands.* Not name of office or officer, but rank attained by service as N.G., 217; last passed N.G. is Junior P.G. [see that title], 217; certain privileges pertain to P.G's, 308; G. L. may not abridge or destroy their rank or privileges, 308, 34; they may disuse these, but not lose them, 308; are the members of G.L's, 34, 37, 67, 308; their legislative power may be taken away, and position on committees, etc., 34; certif. is *prima-facie* evidence only, 35; 5 P.G's necessary for a G.L., 36; neglect of L. does not deprive of rights, 37; covention of P.G's as Rep's of Sub's illegal, 43; P.G's only can have G.L. Degr., 45; may be allowed to vote for G. Off's without presence in G.L., 48, 90; but may not vote by proxy, 52; G.L. may not pay P.G's for attendance under law to pay Off's and Rep's, 56; how P.G. of other jurisdiction takes place in Ill., 67; returns of Sub's are *prima-facie* evidence of standing, etc., 67; P.N.G. eligible as Rep., 69; any P.G. eligible to any office in G.L. Ill., except G. Rep., 89; only a P.G. can be Rep., 68; only a P.G. can be Dep'y, see form of commission, *page* 310; P.G. being absent, N.G. gives his charge, 262; any P.G. may be N.G. *pro tem.*, 266, 270, 795; or called to chair by N.G. on special occasions, 266; P.G. may install, 290, 291; may receive P.O.D. and G.L.D. in other jurisdiction, 310; may be authorized to confer P.O.D's, 312; P.N.G. need not wait a term for P.O.D., 312; bro. not recognized as P.G. without proof, 315; P.G's acting as G. Off's at installation give P.W., 492; P.G's as such not entitled to A.T.P.W., 493; if card

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

ranks holder as P.G., he must be so recognized, and have P.G. regalia, 539; if qualified otherwise, may visit G.L.U.S., 29; P.G. expelled from G.L. still ranks as P.G. in L., 576; N.G. of a Reb. D.L. must be a P.G., 584, 586; regalia of P.G., 598; jewel, 601; P. G. acting as W. to be recognized, 608; discipline not to be referred to P.G's, 705; case of P.G. in chair and S.D. member as V.G., 797; N.G. does not report himself as P.G. unless so previously, 853; [new regalia for P.G. who is P.C.P. adopted, 1872: see Addenda, after Preface]; P.G. proper member of com. to examine visitor, 538.

[See JUNIOR PAST GRAND.]

III. *Past Grand Master.* A P.G.M. may install G.M., 91, 92; members of G.L. III., 67; may announce title when visiting, but not entitled to honors of Order, unless on official business, 128; regalia and jewel, 598, 602; P.G.M. has no special privilege in G.L., 93.

IV. *Past Grand Representative.* Presence at G.L.U.S. session recorded, etc., 31; wear same regalia as G. Rep's, 603; jewel, 603.

V. *Past Grand Sire.* P.G. Sires are permanent members G. L.U.S., with power of moving and debating, not of voting, 10.

VI. *Past Noble Grand.* See *Past Grand*, part II above.

VII. *Past Vice Grand.* P.V.G. may act as V.G. and administer O.B.N. to candidates, 270; eligible as N.G. in any L. he joins, 237, 316; when P.O.D. of P.V.G. is given without service, 313, 314.

PAST-OFFICIAL DEGREES. See *Degree*, part V.

PENALTY. Four penalties recognized, and their grade, 713; no others to be used, 713; but one penalty for an offense, except off. misc., 713; one penalty only declared in a trial on all charges, 713; expulsion is severest penalty, due for worst offenses only, 714; suspension a temporary penalty, never indefinite except for N.P.D., 715; properly indefinite for N.P.D., 735; G. Body may determine reasonable length, 715; not less than 8 days, not more than year, 715; effects of suspension, 716; fine not proper for immoral conduct, 717; no penalty except on trial, 719; certain forms of penalty forbidden, 719, 740; exclusion of visitors or members not allowed, except in certain extreme cases, 719, 720, 547, 548; no penalty inflicted by N.G. except fines for absence, etc., 721; deprivation of benefits not a proper penalty for offense, 722; prescribed penalties for drunkenness, 723; if bro. is reïnstated after expulsion, penalties for further offense follow as at first, 724; penalties fixed by G.L. are to be strictly followed by L., 726; penalty for non-attendance of officer, when unadvisable, 727-8; officer liable for neglect of duty, absence, etc., 729; punishment of off. misc., 731; penalty not necessarily kept secret, 733.

G.L. may punish G. Rep. by removal, 17, 18; may punish members, 73; no penalty on Lodge without opportunity of defense (sundry exceptions), 186; penalties on L. for failure to report to G. Sec'y all repealed, 868; no penalty to be inflicted except by one's own L. or G.L., 630; Sub. L's may not create other penalties than authorized by law, 841; penalties to be in by-laws, not in rules of order, 844; L's must punish offending members, 191, 629; must inflict some penalty on conviction, 692; mode of voting penalty in trial, 690; can there be two votes on

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

PENALTY — CONTINUED.
expulsion? 695, and ADDENDA, at close of PREFACE; how penalty of suspension is determined, 696; expulsion on confession, 698; when definite penalty is declared by law, how pronounced, 700; penalty voted only at regular meeting, or special meeting for trial, 697; increase of dues not allowed as penalty, 740; certain specified acts for which no penalty may be inflicted. 651; penalty for neglecting the sick, 649; refusal to submit to penalty is contempt, 652.
[See TRIAL, OFFENSE, SUSPENSION, REPRIMAND. FINE, OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT, and related titles.
PER DIEM.—See MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.
PERIODICALS. Improper use of name of Order, etc., by periodicals, how dealt with, 620; periodicals in name of the Order are issued on authority of editors and publishers only, without official authority, 897; liberal encouragement to periodicals advised, 898; use of local press to advance interests of Order recommended, 898. [See PRESS.
PERMANENT SECRETARY. An optional elective officer of Sub. L., 214; no by-law needed for election of P.S., 223; proper time to choose is in December, 223; duties of P.S. performed by Sec'y if no P.S. is chosen, 271; P.S. elected annually, 278; duties of P.S., 278; exempt from dues, 278; may be required to give bond, 279; P.S. may correct error in his accounts, of whatever effect, 280, *b;* service as P.S. gains no P.O.D., 309; payment to Treas. acting as P.S. *pro tem.* is a valid payment to L., 394; P.S. can not demand W. Card till his accounts are settled, 527; P.S. reports to N.G. names of members to be dropped, 745; P.S. makes out annual return to G.L., 860.
[See OFFICER, SECRETARY.]
PETITION. (1. The request for admission to membership sent to L. or E. by applicant, through a member; or a request for restoration to membership. 2. The request for warrant to open a new Subordinate or Grand Body. 3. Other request.)
1. Equivalent to PROPOSITION, which see: see, also, REINSTATEMENT.
2. Petitions for new L. to be signed by 5 or 10. 166; sent with cards and charter fee to G. Sec'y, 166, 170; referred in G.L. to Committee on State of Order, 81, 134; may be granted or refused. 165. 170. [See CHARTER. etc.
3. Petitions for reïnstatement of expelled must state facts. etc., 782; go to G. Master in recess, or to G.L., 783. 782.
PHYSICIAN. Certificate of physician may be required as proof of sickness, 451, 474; when he may ask exemption from service as watcher. 906; on excusing him from funeral, 906, *note.*
PICNIC.—See FESTIVAL.
POLITICS. (The Ritual prohibits introduction of political debates into a Lodge-room.) L. may not raise political banner, or make or share political demonstration, 208; arraignment on political controversy contrary to principles of the Order, 641.
POLYNESIANS not eligible to membership, 325.
PRAYER. May be used to open G. and Sub. L's and E's, 904; not integral part of work except in Encamp'ts, 904; may not be assigned to any unwilling brother, 904; no forms adopted by G.L.U.S. except as in Ritual of Enc't, 905; adoption of form by

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

Sub. L. not good policy, 905; not to be printed in by-laws, 905; prayer at funeral, law of and form of, 624; duty of Chaplain in G.L. and Sub. L., 120, 904; required in G.L. Ill., and its place in order, 76, 81.

PRESIDING OFFICER. (Specifically, see GRAND SIRE, GRAND MASTER, NOBLE GRAND, etc. But the following sections mention *Presiding Officer* generally, though many rules assigned to one officer specifically really apply to all others who preside.)

In G. Body, calls body to order in hall of last previous meeting, etc., 38; in G.L. Ill., is selected by G.L. in absence of G.M. and D.G.M., 111; appoints *pro tem.* officers, 241; decides questions of order, 845; must announce result of ballot reported by tellers before any thing else is done, 49; introduces his L. or E. when visiting in a body, 549; receives P.W's from superior officer, 489; appoints examining committee on card of visitor, 538; sees that card is in date when admitting visitor without repeating examination, 542.

PRESS. Use of local press recommended, 898.

[See PERIODICALS.]

PRESUMPTION. Not made in favor of L. in trial beyond the record, 706 (and Peston case, Jl. U.S. for 1872); in favor of accused till proved guilty, 718.

PREVIOUS QUESTION. Rule of in G.L. Ill., 84. See, also, Rules of Order for Sub. L., *p.* 297.

PRICES.—See SUPPLIES, or § 874.

PROCEEDINGS. Journal of proceedings without seal or attestation not official to G.L.U.S., 4.

[See JOURNAL.]

Proceedings of L. not legal unless charter is in room, 788; Sec'y records proceedings, 271; proceedings not invalid when V.G. is not in N.G.'s chair in his absence, 266.

[See MEETINGS, RECORDS, and *Chapter XXVII.*]

PROCESSION. Order of funeral procession, 622; persons not members of Order may not join any procession, 902; holder of W. Card has no right to join without consent, 903; order of processions generally same as for funeral, 900; G. Rep.'s place in procession, 901; in procession only officers and past officers wear sashes, 900; place of Enc't in procession, 900; note on rule of procession and reason of it, 900; suggested form of Enc't procession, 1078.

Dispensations for procession, 154; processions, except for funerals, not allowed without dispensation or special law, 196, 612; dispensation for joining other societies, etc., required, 206.

PROPERTY. Property of a Lodge is TRUST PROPERTY, for certain uses, and may not be divided among members, 425; division of L. property prohibited and to be prevented by civil law, 405, 427, 428; duty of G.M. to prevent division of property, 428; L's may not unite membership and property except under laws of G.L., 420 (law for such union, 189); L's may not dissolve union of membership and property, 190; property of Sub. becoming defunct goes to G. Body, in trust, 185, 187, 426, and kept to await revival, 882, but may be sold by G. Sec'y if revival is hopeless, 883; property returned on revival of Subord., 187, 884, but not to less than quorum of former members, 885; G.L. should use assets of defuncts for certain purposes, 426, 888; L. may not sell

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

PROPERTY — CONTINUED.
effects so as to hinder working, 909; property should be insured, 914, 200, 115.
[See FUNDS, LOAN, REVENUE, etc.]

PROPOSITION. (The proposal to admit a person to membership in L. or E., often called a *petition*, because considered as the expression of the wish of the person proposed.) Must be made in writing by member, and how, 355; recorded and referred, 355; accompanied by fee, and belongs to L., 355; must be presented before discussion of character of man, 356; may be withdrawn, *with consent*, but not without, before report, 357, 358; election without petition is informal and invalid, 359; action of committee on proposition, 360; ballot on each separately, 361; L. must ballot on proposition reported on, 362. Petition of person claiming to have been member, but unable to show it, 347, 348.
[See MEMBERSHIP, COMMITTEE, REPORTS, BALLOT, ELECTION, ADMISSION BY CARD, REÏNSTATEMENT.]

PROSECUTING. Prosecuting committee in trials, 663; evidence may be introduced by prosecution as justice requires, 685; prosecution in change of venue, 702; prosecuting committee notified if illegality is found in trial enough to set aside result, 707. [See TRIALS, COMMITTEE.]

PROXY. L. not represented by proxy member of other L., 68; Rep. to G.L. may not appoint proxy for himself, 69; Past Grands may not vote by proxy, 52; officer may not fill station by proxy, 250; officer may not be installed by proxy, 301; proxy application for W. Card illegal, etc., 510; proxy defense on trial, 676, 702.

PUBLISH. Names of persons suspended or expelled not to be published, except by proper authority, for public good, 732, 733; names no longer published by G.L.U.S., 734.
[See JOURNALS, PERIODICALS.]

QUALIFICATION. For visitor to G.L.U.S., 29; qualification for membership fixed by G.L.U.S., and not to be changed by any G. Body, 326 (still less by any Subordinate; see *Addenda*).
[See MEMBERSHIP, ELIGIBILITY, ELECTION, DEGREES, OFFICE, OFFICER, INSTALLATION, and other titles.]

QUESTION. I. *Of Law or Usage.* Inquiries entertained by G. L.U.S. only when coming in appeal or submitted by G. Body, 9; decided by G. Sire when coming from G.M., G.P., or G. Rep., 20; Subord's under a G. Body may not present questions to G. Sire, 25; in G.L. Ill., such question answered only from a L. under seal, 78; questions go to Judiciary Committee, 136, 137; Digests and Journals show how to decide questions: committees should refer to these, 141; decisions of G. Sire on questions binding only on parties submitting them, 20, and *note;* decisions of G.M. binding till reversed, 97, 100; Dep'y of G.M. decides questions in his place, but only on matters referred to him, 157–8–9. [See DECISIONS, APPEALS.]

II. *Of Order and Parliamentary Law.* Decided in L. by presiding officer and L., finally, 845; *Cushing's Manual* authority for, 846; Rules of Order, etc., in G.L. Ill., §§ 81–84, and *pages* 278–82; proposed for Subord's, given in M. Code, *p.* 296.
[See PREVIOUS QUESTION and LAW, PARLIAMENTARY.]

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

QUORUM. In G.L.U.S., Rep's of majority of constituent G. Bodies, 10; five P.G's necessary for G.L., 36; in G.L. Ill., twenty Rep. members a quorum, 76; quorum of L. is five, including one qualified to preside, 176, 795, 883; records should show a quorum present (ascertained by calling roll), 795; L. not opened nor able to do business without quorum, 795; L. may not make by-law on quorum, 841 (4); quorum of Enc't is seven, 176, 884; quorum of Reb. Dgr. L. is ten, 584 (4), 586, iv, 3.
[See MEETINGS.]
RACE, as affecting eligibility to membership, 325.
RAFFLES not allowed for benefit of L. or in the Order, 197.
RANK. Defined, 574-5; rank not given by obtaining G.E. Degree in G.L.U.S., 14; rank follows name in Jl. G.L.U.S., 15; P. G. is a rank, not an office, 217; G.L. may not abridge privileges of rank of P.G., 34, 308; elective G. Off. superior in rank to Dep'y G.M., 306; members of G.L. Ill. designated in debate by rank, 81; P.G.M. is a rank, 93; proof of rank of P.G. necessary to recognition as P.G., 315; rank to be named in card, 504; rank named in card not evidence of rank, but shows degrees for proving visitor, or in case of P.G., his regalia, 503, 539; P.G. expelled from G.L. has rank of P.G. still, 576; in Annual Return, names arranged by rank, 863.
RATCHET. Use forbidden, 917.
READMISSION.—See ADMISSION BY CARD, REÏNITIATION, REÏNSTATEMENT.
REBEKAH DEGREE.—See DEGREES.
REBEKAH-DEGREE LODGE.—See DEGREE LODGE, D. OF R.
RECONSIDERATION of a ballot on a candidate for membership forbidden, with one exception, 364, 367, 365; vote giving W. Card may not be reconsidered, 533; nor vote sustaining charges, 694.
RECORD. G.L. may omit proceedings from record, 44; L. must record *all* proceedings, even errors, 805; power to amend records is only power to correct errors, 805: unsatisfactory record to be amended, 806; proper time and manner, erasure and interlining being wrong, 807; record showing candidate rejected, it may not be changed to allow member to change vote, 368; G. Sec'y keeps records G.L., 113; G.M. may inspect and copy or cause to be copied records of L., 103; G.L. may require copies, 103; presentation of Deputy's commission recorded, 153; Dep'y to keep record of his acts, 152; full records of all things in a trial to be kept, 677; after change of venue, judgment recorded on books of removing L., 702; records in trial must show fair dealing, 706; at all meetings, records should show quorum present, 795; G.L's may not require Subord's to mutilate records, 810; G. Bodies may allow L's working in foreign languages to keep records in same, 809; permissions given in Ill., 811; records of degree meetings go into special book, 808; records of defunct go to G.L. [G. Sec'y], 187, 354; if records of defunct L. are lost, G. Off's may issue cards on other evidence, 870; proposition for membership goes on record, 355; resignation of membership goes on record, 554; record of one trial available in other controversy, 687; black-book records names of expelled, etc, 711; records under control of L., which can grant copies to interested parties, 708.
[See PROCEEDINGS, JOURNALS.]

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

REELECTION. No restriction on reëlection of officers, 230.
REFERENCE TABLES, for comparing Journals G.L.U.S. and G.L. Ill. with calendar years, and for comparing this and former DIGEST, Appendix IX, *pages* 352-9.
REFRESHMENTS, excluded from Lodge-rooms, 202, 204; not to be paid for from funds of L., nor special fund established for the purpose, 407. (History of abolition of the use of liquor in Lodge-rooms, see in G.L.U.S. Journal of 1872, obituary of P.G. Rep. Mathiot.
REFUSAL to stand trial, 673; refusal of benefits by brother cuts them off during that sickness, 444; refusal of benefits by L., see BENEFITS. Refusal to give W. Card, 517.
REGALIA, described and general laws given, *Chapter XX*, §§ 596, 621. Regalia of members and officers, 596; aprons, 597; of P.G's, 598; of supporters in degree meetings, 599; G.L. Ill. furnishes no regalia to members, but all must wear regalia in session, 81, 600; regalia of G. Rep. and P.G. Rep., 603; G. Rep.-elect may not wear regalia of G. Rep., 14; all visitors may wear regalia of highest degree taken, even Enc't regalia in a G.L. or L., 604-5; members may always wear the colors of all their degrees, 596, 605; but may not wear regalia of Enc't in G.L. or L. except as visitors, 604-5; every member must wear suitable regalia, of office or highest rank, 606-7-8; G.M. visiting officially wears G.M.'s regalia, 104; regalia of *pro tem.* officer, as of V.G. acting N.G., 267, 609; regalia necessary on entering L., and for remaining in it, 610, 799; regalia of Jr. P.G., 611; procession or festival in regalia only under allowance of law or dispensation, 154, 204, 612; regalia of D. of R., 613, 614; funeral regalia, 615-16-17; use of swords, belts, etc., etc., as regalia forbidden, 618; no regalia to be used except as authorized by G.L. U.S., 572, 618, 46; regalia (as property of L.) not to be altered by member, 619; regalia not worn at funeral of brother's wife or one having D. of R., 625; L's may not require members to furnish regalia, 609; regalia in procession, 612, 900; L. may not sell its regalia so as to be unable to work, 909; P.G.'s regalia to be given to visitor called P.G. in his card, 539; L. may assess tax to buy official regalia, 413.
(See JEWELS.)
REGISTRATION of letters to G. Sec'y with money not required now as formerly, 212.
REINITIATION. Not allowed; but persons claiming former membership failing to prove it may be initiated (thus in fact, some times, reïnitiated), 349, 350.
REINSTATEMENT. (The recovery of full membership, or the act of replacing in membership, after a loss of it by expulsion, suspension, or dropping.)
Reïnstatement after loss of membership by N.P.D., 744, and *Addenda;* Ill. law on same, 749; application verbal by friend, or written, 750; not reconsidered when perfected, 751; if refused, money returned, 753; G.L. may reïnstate without consent of L. by reversing decision, 757; person expelled reïnstatable only with consent of G.L. or G.M., 776, 779 (and G. Sire's decis. 12 in 1872); suspended person reïnstated by expiry of time of suspension, only, 780; reïnstatement after expulsion requires same vote as expulsion, 781; no terms but the legal requirements to be asked or offered, 781; only reïnstatement al-

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

lowed is into one's former L., 781; petitions for reïnstatement must state facts, etc., 782; G.M. acts on petitions for reïnstatement, 776 and *note*, 783; no resignature needed on reïnstatement, 784; reïnstated member regains all honors, 785; one reinstated after dropping does not at once have right to benefits, 752; time of reöbtaining benefits fixed by L. or by-law, 450; one suspended for cause does not lose right to benefits on reïnstatement, 466; reïnstatement into non-beneficial membership, 382; reïnstatement of Enc't member into L. to be notified to Enc't by Sec'y, 275.

REJECTION. Is by ballot only, 362; not to be set aside by change of ballot or of record, 368; rejection by three balls, 362; legal reconsideration of rejection, 367; notice to other L's, 380; no new ballot on same person for six months, 381.

RELIEF. (Regular weekly or funeral benefits: also, charitable donations.) See in general *Chapter XV, page* 101.

No pecuniary relief to be given to one admitted as non-beneficial, 382; duty of L. to see that bro. in distress is attended to, 429; relief given on card to be repaid, 464; L. bound to repay relief given for proper reasons, sick benefits, etc., but not for other causes, 477; L. not responsible for relief fraudulently obtained, 478; no pecuniary compensation for ordinary assistance, 473; no specific annuity to widows by our laws, but allowance suited to circumstances, 479.

[See AID, CHARITY, DONATION, BENEFITS, ASYLUMS.]

RELIEF COMMITTEE.—See COMMITTEE, Division III.

REMISSION, of dues, not allowable, 403; of fines, allowable only in case of legal excuse, 730, 727.

REMOVAL. I. *Of Sub. L. or E. to new location.* Not in official power of G.P. or G.M. under general laws, 108; special laws, 108, *note.*

II. *Of Dep'y or Rep.* How effected and when legal, 150.

III. *Of Officer.* Officer of L. absent more than three evenings may be removed after 4th absence, if this be done at once, but not if overlooked a while, 247; officer taking card and, without resigning, leaving for avowedly long absence may be removed at once, 247; officers removable only under laws of G.L., 246; removal from office proper penalty for absence or official misconduct, 246, 710, 731, but not for immorality, 246; officer installed not removable for absence if there is no local law, 246; officer absenting himself from installation in any way may be removed at once, 244, 245; officer failing to commit his part removable, 254, 726; Dep'y has no power to remove officer, L. only can do it, 162; G.M. can not remove officer, 105.

IV. *Of Grand Officer.* How done, and for what, 95.

V. *Of Trustees.* How done, and for what, 827.

VI. *Of Trial.*—See VENUE, or §§ 701–2.

[See VACANCY, PENALTY, SUSPENSION, OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT.]

RENUNCIATION. Not a legal resignation, 553.

REPORT. I. *Of a Committee.* See COMMITTEE; especially, in G.L. affairs, 81, 131, 142, 85; on Sub. L. affairs, 360, 666, 802.

II. *Of G.L. Officers.* Made by G.M., 97; by G. Sec'y, 115; to be printed, 115; referred in G.L., 134, 135.

III. *Of Installations.* How made out and sent, 296.

IV. *Of Lodges.*—See RETURNS.

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

REPRESENTATIVE. I. *To G.L. U.S.*—See GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

II. *To Grand Lodge.* Each L. has one, and but one, 68; he must represent his own L. only, 68; must be P.G. in good standing, 69; retiring N.G. eligible, 69 [*this set aside by G.L. U.S. in 1872 in certain cases; see Addenda*]; Rep. may not appoint proxy, 69; term of Rep. is 2 yrs, 70; division into classes, 70; needs no certificate 2d year, 70; when and how chosen, 71; credentials, form of, 72; credentials for vacancy, 70, *note;* certificate in duplicate, one copy to G. Sec'y, 72; mileage and per diem paid to Rep's, 74; rules of allowance of M. and P.D., 74, 75; 20 Rep's make quorum, 76; Rep. casts vote of L. on call of Lodges, 80; G.M. requested to make certain appointments from Rep's, 132; Rep's on committees have extra pay for one day if attending in advance, 142; Rep. becomes Dep'y when commissioned by G.M., and then only, 144, 145; G.M. not obliged to appoint Rep. as Dep'y, 146; Rep. not superseded or removed except by G.M. on address of the L. for neglect of duty, 147, 150; Junior P.G. may be elected Rep. [but not until he has passed the chair, see *Addenda*], 217; Rep. has no additional privilege in L., 288; supplies may be delivered to Rep., 878; Rep. has no vote when seat is contested, 813; may not leave G.L. without permission, 75; has no privilege in G.L. if his L. is in arrears, 75.

Representative bodies judge qualification of their members, 37.

[See GRAND LODGE, G.L. ILLINOIS, GRAND BODY, etc., etc.]

REPRIMAND. Third grade of penalty, 713, 629; can be inflicted only after a trial, 719; prescribed penalty for first offense of drunkenness, 723; censure may not be passed by L. on member of another L., 630.

RESIDENCE. G. Rep. must reside in state represented, 12; G. Bodies may allow residents to join Subord's not in their jurisdictions, 58; residence in Ill. not requisite for G. Officer, 89; non-residence reason for removing a Dep'y of G.M., 150; residents of one county may ask for L. in another county, 168; applicant for membership must join nearest L. except in cities, 332; penalty on L. receiving member contrary to this law, 332, 340; distance estimated in view of convenience, and not by air-line, 332, 334; a German may not join remoter German L. without consent of nearer English-speaking L., 333; temporary residence not sufficient qualification, 334; residence of 6 months prior to initiation required in Illinois, except in case of references in the Order, 336; person elected at or near residence may not be initiated elsewhere, 335; residence prior to admission by card may not be required by law, 337; L. or E. may not admit as member one from another jurisdiction without leave of G. M. or G.P., under penalty, 338; privileges as member not less by non-resident membership, 338; dispensation to initiate non-resident can not legalize it, 339; holder of card bound by same rules of residence, 342; bro. may not take W. Card and join L. away from his residence, except to organize new L., 343; residence of brother in the army is at place of entering the army, if his family is there, 455; benefits or V. Card not to be refused to bro's residing abroad, or in California, or hazardous climate,

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

465, 506; residence away from L. does not excuse absent officer, 729; testimony of non-resident witness, how taken, 682.

[See MEMBERSHIP.]

RESIGNATION. I. *Of Office.* Installed officer can resign by consent only, 218; resignation forfeits honors of office, and P.O. D., but not compensation for actual service, 94, 219, 309, 253; if officer-elect resigns, new election held forthwith, 245; officer departing without resignation vacates office in stated case, 247.

II. *Of Membership.* Mode of terminating membership, 319, 553; severs completely from the Order, 553; person resigning becomes A.O.F. at once, 350; resignation should be written, 553; renunciation is not resignation, 553; L. not bound to accept resignation when there is ground of charges, but they must be brought immediately, etc., 554; resignation not accepted in pendency of charges, or in case of indebtedness, 553, 554; no action on resignation but to record it, 554; member holding W. Card may surrender it (same as resignation), 534; if W. Card is refused, applicant may resign and demand certificate, 517; member of R.D.L. joining another without resigning is out of first R.D.L., 590.

RESUSCITATION of a Lodge.—See REVIVAL.

RETURNS. (The regular reports of its work made by a Gr. or Sub. L. or E. to its superior G. Body: often called REPORTS.)

I. *Of G.B. to G.L.U.S.* What they must be, 61, 62; made out by G. Sec'y or G. Scribe, on form furnished, 61, 62; to correspond with fiscal year G.L.U.S. and sent by April 1st, with dues, 32, 61; include names of G.M. or G.P., G. Sec'y, G. Scribe, with addresses, etc., 62.

II. *Of Subordinates, especially of Sub. L's.* Outgoing officers make out and certify at close of term report of work of L., 851; Sec'y makes it out, 271; but Per. Sec'y makes *Annual Report*, 860; officers in chairs when report is presented sign it, 856; new officers furnish their signatures in it, 855; retiring N.G. may not report himself a P.G. unless so previously, 853; when approved by L., Sec'y may not alter, 852; Dep'y to see that returns are duly made, and made before installation, 151, 294; Dep'y may not interfere with or disapprove if L. approves, 295; G. Sec'y authorized to prescribe form and make regulations, 857; duplicate to be kept, recorded, 858; time of making returns, 859, 860; names, not numbers only, reported, 861; real reasons of suspensions and expulsions given, 862; *Annual Report* lists members by degrees, 863; how returns are forwarded, 864; not delayed for installation, 865; cap. tax sent with returns, 866; L. pays expense of sending, 867; penalties for failure to send repealed, 868; but failure to report a year makes L. defunct by law and forfeits charter, 881; neglect of L. to report does not deprive N.G. of the term of his honors and rights, 37; last report of a L. shows its vote in G.L., 68; returns are *prima-facie* evidence of a P.G.'s standing, 67.

Returns of R.D.L., 588; return made of libraries belonging to L's in Ill., 899.

REVENUE. May be raised by G. Body even without constitutional provision, 44; assessment upon Subord's, 54; enumeration of some means of revenue does not exclude others, 55.

[See DUES, FEES, FUNDS, FINANCE, G. BODIES, ASSESSMENT, and other related titles.]

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

REVIVAL, of defunct Sub. L. or E., may be effected by quorum of former members, with old name, number and effects, 176, 882; none of the revivers to be then members of other Sub-ord's, 884; revival may be had with only one former member, if others can not be found, 885; not all former members restored by a revival, 886, how they may be restored, 351; at revival of suspended or expelled L., old officers resume places, 887.
[See *Form* 28, *p.* 317, and next title in this Index.]
REVIVED LODGE. Eligibility to office in revived L., 236; P. O. Degrees to first N.G. and V.G. in revived L., 313; length of first term of revived L., 226. [See REVIVAL.]
REVOKE.—See ANNUL.
ROOM.—See LODGE-ROOM.
ROOM WARDEN. Not an officer of Sub. L., 216.
ROSETTES. May be worn with regalia, and how, 596.
ROYAL-PURPLE DEGREE.—See DEGREES, Division VI, and Encampment Index.
RULES OF ORDER. I. *Of G.L. Illinois.* In full, *page* 278; in synopsis, §§ 81–85; are chiefly the general practice, 81; may be amended or rescinded only on notice of one day, 86.
II. *Of Sub. Lodge.* L. may adopt, and should do so, 831, 843; how suspended, 843; penalties should not be in R.O., 844; order of business in Charge-Book not compulsory, 803; Rules of *Model Code* given, recommended, but not prescribed, *page* 296.
SABBATH. May not be used for meetings, 789; nor for committee work, 824; nor for pleasure excursions, 922.
SALARY, may be paid to Sec'y, but not made retrospective, 252.
SASHES. Worn by appointed officers in L., 596; or by P.G's, 598; in processions, only by officers and past officers, 900.
SCANDINAVIAN. G.L. Ill. may allow L's to work in Scandinavian tongues, 211.
[See FOREIGN LANGUAGE.]
SCARLET DEGREE.—See DEGREES, Divisions II and III.
SCARLET-DEGREE MEMBERS. May be admitted to G. Installation, 45, *note*, and 77; may not vote for G. Officers, 48; not eligible as N.G. on one term's service, etc., 236; eligible under dispensation, if all others qualified refuse, 240; necessary for application for new Lodge in certain cases, 166; some times fills V.G.'s chair, 270; entitled to certificate of standing to join Encampment, 277; larger benefits may be allowed to S.D. members, 443; S.D. member may assist N.G. in conferring degrees, but not confer them, 566; entitled to Reb. Degree for self and wife, 578; their widows entitled to Reb. Degr. in certain cases, 582; certain R.D.L. officers must be S.D. members, 584, 586.
SCRIBE (so far as concerns L. business, only; for other matters, see the Encampment Index). To furnish Sec'y list of Enc't members in his L., and to receive information in return, 275.
SEAL. Seal of G.L.U.S. in keeping of G.C. and R. Sec'y, used only on papers from his office; use on private diploma for royalty refused, 22; each G.B. has G. Seal, and sends impression to G.L.U.S. in wax, 63; seal must be on constitutions and official pamphlets sent to G.L.U.S., 4 (and Jl. G.L.U.S. for 1872); communications from G.M. valid without seal, though he is generally furnished with paper having it, 107; receipts of G.

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

Sec'y valid without G. Seal, 115; seal must be impressed, not affixed or pasted on, 195.

L. must have seal, and use on all official papers, 194, 878; proof impression sent to G. Sec'y, 194; to be used by Sec'y only, and only as required by law, 272; character of unofficial paper under seal, 273; card must have seal, 504; unauthorized use of seal is official misconduct, 640, 273; member making copy of a seal of G. or Sub. L., or using a seal not in his official custody, to be expelled, 654.

SEAMAN CASE (appeal to G.L.U.S.). Decision cited, 507.

SECRECY. Required in respect to ballot, 363, 651 (5); not required except of transactions private in nature, 651 (6); required as to name of informant, 665; violated by publishing names of persons expelled for N.P.D., 732.

[See DIVULGING.]

SECRETARY. Is elective officer of L., 214; his duties, 271; exempt from dues, and may have salary too, 271, 252; use of seal by Sec'y, 272-3; sends to G. Sec'y immediate notice of suspensions or expulsions, 274; sends same to Enc't, if Scribe has given list of Enc't members, 273; gives notice to watchers, 276; issues certificate of standing and grade to applicant for Enc't membership, 277; should not pay money to Treas. not legally installed, with bond, 280, *a;* Past Sec'y has a P.O.D., 309; fee of applicant in custody of Sec'y, 390; Sec'y pays dues when taking V. Card, 399; attests card, 504; may not withhold a granted card, 512; if financial officer, must settle accounts, etc., before taking W. Card, 527.

Sec'y gives accused a copy of charges and citation, 670; how he may send or give summons, 671; cites witnesses, 681; his duty in obtaining testimony of a remote witness, 682; files defense of accused, if requested, 708; records droppings for N.P.D., 745; signs and issues Dism. Cert. without vote, 755; must record all proceedings, legal or not, 805: his record may be corrected, 806; but he may not correct it without orders, if once accepted, 807; Sec'y should not be Trustee, if avoidable, 826; signs reports to G.L., 856; may not alter reports after accepted, 852; applies for degrees for brothers, 560; how he makes out reports, 851 to 863

[See OFFICER, OFFICE, PERMANENT SEC'Y, RETURNS, RECORDS, and titles relating to duties of Sec'y.]

SECRETARY, PERMANENT.—See PERM'NT SECRETARY.

SESSIONS. I. *Of G.L.U.S.* Time and place, 28 (Historical list, *p.* 344); visitors admitted, but not to secret sessions, 29; no journal of secret session printed, 30; record of P.G. Rep's at session, 31.

II. *Of G. Body.* In default of special order, to be at last place of assembling, 38.

III. *Of G.L. Ill.* (Historical Information, App'x, *page* 345.) Regular session in October, 2d Tuesday, 76; opened with prayer, 76; meaning of word 'meeting', 87; power of G.M. to call sessions, 97.

IV. *Of Subordinates.*—See MEETINGS.

SICK, CARE OF. Brother liable to same penalty for neglect of transient and home sick, 649; sick entitled to care without reference to state lines, 907; by-laws may not set limits to watching service, 841 (7); physician in active practice should

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

SICK, CARE OF—CONTINUED.
be excused from watching service, 906; L. may not ask pay for care of sick, 473; legal summons to attend sick, 671; bro. sick while holding card entitled to assistance, 519.
[See RELIEF, SICKNESS, BENEFITS, VISITING COMMITTEE.

SICKNESS. Defined, 482; may be shown to exist, despite *prima-facie* case to contrary, 483; if caused by immorality, no benefits due. 447; member in arrears can not gain rights by paying up during sickness, 448; L. may require evidence of sickness from absent bro., 451; if notice of sickness is required, one unable to give it is excusable, 452; notice may be given to L., to N.G., V. G., or Vis. Committee, 454; case of failure to give notice, 456.
[See SICK, CARE OF; BENEFITS, RELIEF, VISITING COMMITTEE, etc.]

SIGNATURE. Signing constitution required, 373; card of applicant may be reclaimed by him until signing Const., in Ill., 375; signature not erased on expulsion, etc., 784; signatures of new elective officers required in returns, 855; returns not delayed for signatures of regular officers, 865; signature of G.C. and R. Sec'y needed on card, but not of State G. Sec'y, 504; holder of card signs it, 504; application for W. Card must be signed by applicant, 510.

SOCIETY. Benevolent, in Reb. Dgr., 594-5; bro's attending a funeral in ranks of another society liable to penalty for non-attendance as O.F., 627; prohibition of other work in L. room does not apply to other societies using room, 573.

SOUTHERN CARDS, legalized, 505.

SPURIOUS LODGES, law against, 645.—See WORK OF THE ORDER.

STANDARD TRACT.—See TRACT, STANDARD, or §§ 874, 875.

STANDING COMMITTEES.—See COMMITTEE.

STATE OF THE ORDER.—See COMMITTEE.

STEWARD. May be chosen, but is not officer of L., 216; O.G. may be Steward, but N.G. may not be required to appoint Steward as O.G., 241.

SUBORDINATE. All Lodges and Encampments are *Subordinate* except the G.L.U.S.: to it all Grand Bodies are directly subordinate; and to these the Subordinate Lodges and Encampments specially called so are subordinate: Lodges and Encampments of this lower grade are subject directly to the G.L.U.S. if in territory for which no G. Body has been created. See, generally, Chap's I, II, and VIII, and the titles next following.

SUBORDINATE ENCAMPMENT. (Indexed only so far as relates to Sub. L.; for other matters, see Encampment Index at close of this one.) Place in procession, 622; why trials should be held in L's rather than in Enc'ts, 632; Scribe to furnish list of Enc't members to Sec'y, etc., 275.

SUBORDINATE LODGE. (As almost the whole constitution and legislation of the Order relate in result to Subordinate Lodges, the larger part of the DIGEST might be reïndexed under this term. Only such portions of the general laws as seem most likely to be sought here are indexed under this title; and for other matters the inquirer is referred to other titles.)
'Lodge', used without qualification, means a Sub. L. in good standing, 895; Sub's have no legislative power but to make by-

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

laws, 179; obey laws of superior, and of G.L.U.S. in preference to those of G.L. or G.E., 179; but should observe laws of immediate superior until reversed on appeal, 180; rights during appeal, 180; may not hold conventions, or ask advice except from G. Body, 181; must respect the communications from its superior, 182; becomes defunct by failure to meet or to report, or by lack of members, 185; may not be suspended or expelled without a hearing, 186; effect of suspension, etc., 187; must punish immoral members, 191; may correct errors of ignorance, 192; is responsible for mistakes of officers, 193; must have seal, 194-5; may not have procession without authority, except for funeral, 196; nor festival, 204-7; nor have lottery, gift-enterprise, etc., 197; nor ask aid without leave, 198; may not legalize illegal act of its officers, 201; nor obtain special incorporation, 209; nor make political demonstration, 208; may not alter constitution, 830.

[See, for General Laws on Sub. L's, *Chap. VIII*, §§ 178-213.]

SUICIDE. Benefits not refusable for suicide, 465.

SUING. G.L.U.S. declined suing certain defaulting D.D. G. Sires, as a scandal to the Order; but it says that L's should not make themselves judges of pecuniary affairs between brothers which are better settled in courts, 642.

SUMMONS. Issued by Sec'y, 271; how done, 671; citation of accused, 670; should be obeyed, even if L. errs in issuing, 653; summons of absconder, 674; summoning witnesses, 681.

[See TRIALS, CONTEMPT.]

SUNDAY.—See SABBATH, the *Sabbath* laws being meant for *Sunday* laws: that of the G.L.U.S., § 789, uses the proper word.

SUPPLIES. Meaning of the term, 872; kept and sold by G. Sec'y, 113, 874; not to be printed by private parties, 872; prices, 874; some sold to individuals, others to Subord's only, and sales for cash only, 875; cards only on written order or to a Rep. at G.L., 878; what is given new L's, 879; L. working in 2 languages may have 2 sets of books, one in each tongue, 880.

[See DIPLOMA, CHARTER, CARD, ODES, CHARGE-BOOKS, etc.]

SUPPORTERS. Supporters of G. Master, 111, 121; appointive officers of L., 214; how appointed, 228; required rank, 241; occupy chairs of their principals, temporarily, 265, 270, 797; may not administer O.B.N., 265, 270; may not cause S.A.P.W. to be given, 490; regalia, 599.

SURRENDER. Surrender of card on order of L. is revocation of it, 532; if voluntary, equivalent to resignation, 534.

Surrender of books, property, etc., by officer under trial, 669, *note.*

Surrender of charter, effects, etc., see CHARTER, PROPERTY, DEFUNCT, SUSPENSION, etc.

SUSPENDED LODGE, AND SUSPENSION OF LODGE. G.L. may take charter of L. without trial, but it is unjust, 59; G.M. in recess may suspend L. for violating laws, 101; such suspension valid till G.L. meets, 102; suspension takes effect as soon as proclaimed, 102; in Ill. no L. to be suspended without trial, and how tried, 186; exceptions to this law, 186; suspended L. gives up effects, 187; L. holding festival contrary to law to be suspended, 205; G.M. may suspend L. whose members attempt illegal distribution, 428; all functions of suspended L. cease,

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

SUSPENDED LODGE, AND SUSPENSION OF LODGE—CONTINUED.
and acts are void, 287; officers can not be elected, nor installed, nor honors gained, 229.
☞ Cases of suspension of Lodges in Illinois, 186, *note.*
[See DEFUNCT, REVIVAL, REVIVED LODGE.]

SUSPENDED MEMBER, AND SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS. Suspension a temporary punishment, 715; for N.P.D. may be indefinite, but not if for cause, 735, 715, 780; time determined by Subord. subject to G. Body, 715; in Ill. suspension not less than 8 days nor more than 1 year, 715; susp. member liable for dues, 401, 716, and for bad conduct, 716; cut off from all benefits and privileges, 716; even in case of death or sickness, 716, 433, 626; and his widow has no claims, 480; may not ask for card, 506; but L. may not refuse to receive communications from him, 716; may be cited as witness, and admitted to L. to testify, 681; or if subject to further charges must be admitted for trial, 703.

Suspension not inflicted except after trial, 719; sundry illegal penalties held equivalent to suspension, 719; prescribed penalty for 2d offense of drunkenness, 723; suspension not necessarily secret, 733; suspension from office not allowable, 246, 713; suspension carries loss of office, 246; how suspension is voted, 696; suspension may be voted only at certain meetings, 697; notice sent to other L's, 711; entered in black-book, 711; notice to G. Sec'y, 274; notice to Scribe of Enc't, 275; suspension arising from error to be revoked, 467; suspended person may appeal, 757-8; suspension terminated by G. Body without consent of Sub., 757.

Suspended person paying dues not deprived of benefits on reïnstatement, 466; dispensation can not allow regalia at funeral of suspended person, 154; rejoining of suspended member of revived L., 351; suspended person may not join other L. (except by consent), 320, 321; person suspended can be reïnstated only on evidence of former connection, etc., 352; reason for suspension given in returns to G.L., 862; person suspended for definite time not reïnstated till it expires, 780; suspension ceases when time expires, 780; name not erased at suspension, 784.
[See PENALTY, NON-PAYMENT, DROPPING, TRIALS, REÏNSTATEMENT.]

SUSPENSION *of Benefits*, see BENEFITS, or §§ 435-36; *of Work*, see WORK, or §§ 189, 397, 909.

SWEDISH.—See FOREIGN LANGUAGE, or § 211.

SWORDS. Use prohibited, 618.

TAVERN. L. may not meet in tavern, 184.

TAX. 1. *Assessments.* Called dues, 383; holder of V. Card liable to, 400; for what legally levied, 418; must be levied to pay benefits, 419; assessments go into general or special funds, 414, 384.
[See ASSESSMENTS.]

2. *Representative.* $75 for each G. Rep., whether sent or not, 11; part of G.L.U.S. revenue, 32.

3. *Capitation.* Reckoned on G.L. members, allowable basis of revenue, 54; on members of L's, means of revenue in Ill., 188; how reckoned, 188; to be sent before installation, 294; how sent, 866.

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

[In Ill. adopted in 1857, and first assessed that year; rates have been these: fifty cents, 1858, 1862; sixty cents, 1859; seventy-five cents, 1860, '61, '63, '65, '69, '70, '71; eighty cents, 1857, '64; eighty-five cents, 1866, '67, '68.]

TERM. Of G. Rep. begins with session next after his election, and is 2 years, 12.

Of G.L. Officers, 1 year, 48; of Rep. to G.L. Ill., 2 years, 70.

Of Lodge and L. off's, 6 months, 26 nights, 849, 318, 214; may be extended by G.L. to 1 year or more, but must have regular number of meetings, 849, 790; time of beginning and ending, 849; term of new or revived L., 850, 226; term of Reb. Degree L., 584, 586; terms can not be shortened by dispensation, 318.

[See HONORS OF OFFICE, RETURNS.]

TEST OATH. Not allowable, 545.

TESTIMONY.—See EVIDENCE, Part III, *on Trials.*

TIE VOTE, in election in G.L. Illinois settled by lot, 89; tie vote is no expression of opinion on question, 100. [In Sub. L. decision of tie by lot not allowed, 221.]

TITLE. Of the Order, and how abbreviated, 894; titles of Order not to be used for private benefit, 620; title of G.L.U.S., 1; of G. L. Ill., 66.

(Designation of Rank or Office.) In G.L.U.S. Journal to be put after name, 15; 'M.W.' and 'R.W.' designate elective G. Off's, 48; no such title as 'Right Reverend', 51; P.G.M. may announce his title on visiting Sub. L., 128; used in debate, etc., 81.

TRACT, STANDARD, on Odd-Fellowship, issued by G.L.U.S., given away by that body, 874-5.

TRAFFIC in intoxicating drinks, why not forbidden by by-law, 644.

TREASON. Subject to penalty, 646.

TREASURER. (Lodge Officer. Treasurer of G.L., see G. TREASURER.) Elective officer of Sub. L., 214; N.G. may not be Treas., 242; duties, 281; keeps notes, bonds, etc., 284; may refuse to pay erroneous order, 283; final report at last meeting in June or Dec'r, 285; if not legally installed, no money to be paid to him, 280, *a;* not installed if bond is not previously ready, 303; payment of dues to Treas. is not payment to L., unless he is Per. Sec'y *pro tem.*, 393, 394; can not demand W. Card before settlement of all accounts, 527; refusal to pay legal order is official misconduct, 640; Committee or Trustees can not draw on Treas., 821, 829; Treas. should not be Trustee, if avoidable, 826; final report is at last meeting of term, June or Dec'r, 285; report to be examined before first meeting of new term, 854.

[See OFFICE, OFFICER, ELIGIBILITY, BOND, TRUSTEES, FUNDS, and related titles.]

TRIAL. Of G. Officer, 95, 718, *note;* L. can be suspended by G. L. only on trial, 59, 186; trials of members to be held in L. rather than in Enc't, and why, 632, 657; outline of practice in trials, 656; position of officer on trial, 669, 718; membership can be terminated by a L. only on trial, 658, 719; if accused holds W. Card, it is revoked before trial, 680, 520; trial to be had second regular meeting after notice to party, 670; trial, strictly speaking, begins on call of the case and hearing of evidence, 689; rules of the hearing and vote, 690; who may vote on quest-

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

TRIAL—CONTINUED.
ion of conviction, 693; how penalty is voted, 695-6; law of change of venue or removal of trial, 701; suspended member to be admitted to L. if on trial or a witness, 702, 681; person may not be tried twice for the same offense, 703; new trial may not be ordered by G.L. on appeal after it has declared acquittal, 768; records must contain the testimony and show all proceedings to be regular, 677, 684, 706; no presumption in favor of L. as to proceedings, 706; trial by L., never by P.G's, 705; L. may not make by-laws on trials, 709, 841.
[See the related subjects, JURISDICTION, OFFENSE, OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT, CONTEMPT, INFORMATION, COMMITTEE, CHARGES, SUMMONS, EVIDENCE, ACCUSED, PENALTY, FINE, EXPULSION, SUSPENSION, REPRIMAND, VENUE, BALLOT, APPEALS, etc., etc. For suggested Forms, see Appendix, *pp.* 317-321.]
TRUSTEES. Five chosen annually, when and how, 825, 826; certificate of election to be recorded, 826; are Standing Committee of L., not officers, 826; N.G., V.G., Sec'y and Treas. not to be members, if others can be had, 826; hold office 1 year, but removable by L. only for neglect, 827; bound to obey orders of L. and subject to penalty, 828; may not draw on Treas. nor keep funds, bonds, etc., 829, 284; may have charge of widows and orphans, 829; are not to be named individually in bond of Treas., 282.
UNWORTHY.—See OFFENSE, JURISDICTION.
U.S. SERVICE.—See ARMY, TREASON.
USAGE. Under control of G.L.U.S., 6; recognized source of law, 8; questions of usage not received in G.L.U.S. except from certain sources, 9; same not received in G.L. Ill. except from Sub. L., 78; G. Instructors declare, 125; prohibits refreshments in Lodge- or ante-room, 203; requires *weekly* benefits, 439; hence allows refusal of benefits for part of week, 440; usage, transmission of A.T.P.W. by G. Rep., recognized as law, 494.
[See WORK OF THE ORDER.]
VACANCY AND VACATING. I. *In G.L.U.S. and G.L.* Not created by officer's or G. Rep.'s taking W. Card, if deposited in one month, 16; G. Rep. does not vacate by non-attendance first session, except under law of his G. Body, 17; but G.B. may vacate seat of G. Rep. not returning by Jan. 1st, 18; vacancy in G. Office filled *ad interim* by G.M., then by election or appointment, 95; vacancy in G.L. Committee, how filled, 132; vacancy of Rep. to G.L., how filled, 71; seat allowed to P. Off. may be vacated on further examination of his claim, 35; expulsion vacates place of Dep'y or Rep., 147.
II. *In Subordinate.* Vacancy created by failure to be installed, 244-5; no vacation of office by absence unless law exists to make it, 246; more than 3 successive absences vacates office if L. wills, 247; N.G. may not be reëlected to his own vacancy and honors, 251; when S.D. member may fill vacancy in office of N.G. or V.G., 240; vacancy may be declared for failure to learn work, 254; V.G. promoted to vacancy in N.G.'s chair has no P.V.G. honors, 314; in case of illegal installation (as without D. of R.), chair is vacated, etc., 302; election to Treas. vacated if bond is not approved before installation begins, if L. chooses, 303; no special authority needed to install

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

for vacancy after regular time, 291; vacancies in L. committees, how filled, 819.

[See REMOVAL (*of Officers*), RESIGNATION.]

VENUE. Law for change of venue of trial, 701, 702.

VICE GRAND. Elective officer of L., 214; assists N.G. presiding, 269; take his place if absent, 265, 267, with all powers (exception given) and wearing his regalia, 265-6-7; may not waive his right to N.G.'s chair except in certain cases, 266; appoints his own supporters and minority of committees, 228, 269; may confer degrees as N.G., but not give P.G.'s charge, 269, 262; signs returns of term, 856; service as V.G. qualifies for N.G.'s chair, 236, in any Lodge, 237, 316; V.G. may be chosen N.G. at close of term, 238; N.G. failing to be installed, V.G. presides, and may be elected N.G., 244; puts question on excusing N. G.'s absence, 268; who may be V.G. *pro tem.*, 270; notice of sickness may go to V.G., 454; receives A.T.P.W. and other P. W's from G.M., 489, 493; may be on committee to examine visitors, 538; charges or information against N.G. go to V.G., who presides in trial, 667-8; V.G. should not be Trustee, if avoidable, 826; V.G. installed without D. of R. to vacate seat, get degree and be reïnstalled, 302; has charge of door under N.G., 269; may call meeting in absence of N.G., 262.

[See OFFICER, and titles named at close of that title.]

VISITATION of G. Officers authorizes calling a P.G. to N.G.'s chair, 266.

VISITING AND VISITORS. Who may visit G.L.U.S., and how, 29; elective G. Off's may introduce visitors (in open L. only, 546), without usual examination, and limits of this power, 129, 552, 155; L. or E. may visit in a body introduced by its first 2 officers, and how, 549, 550, 551; A.T.P.W. for use of visitors, 493; visitor uses A.T.P.W. of date of his card, 496; holder of card visits during its currency, 519; W. Card invalid for visiting when one year old, 529; holder of Dism. Certif. has no right to visit, 555. 744 (9), 756; member visits in his own state by S.A.P.W., 537; out of it or in it by V. Card, or W. Card, and A. T.P.W., 493, 537; but L. card is not used to visit Enc't, and *vice versa*, 537; mode of examining and introducing visitor, 538; Form for introduction, Appendix, *page* 313; visitor proves his degree rank, 539; but if card calls him P.G., he takes P.G.'s regalia, 539; discrepancy in date of card and A.T.P.W. prevents visiting by it, 541; L. *may* examine visitor every time he comes, but need not so long as card is current, 542; holder of W. Card visits L. that granted it just as if a stranger, 543; holder of card without A.T.P.W. not admitted, 544; committee should use all necessary means to ascertain correctness of visitor, 544; no test oath or O.B.N. to be required of visitor, 545; visitor can not be examined and introduced before L. is opened, by committee or by G. Off., 546; visitor who is correct may not be refused, except for violence, insult, indecorum, etc., 547-8; regalia and jewels of highest degree may be worn by *visitor* any where, but only by visitor, 604-5; suspended or expelled person has no right to visit any L. during pendency of appeal, 767; visitor not admitted on vouching, except in G.L.U.S., 29, 544.

[See CARD, PASSWORD, COMMITTEE, VOUCHING.]

VISITING COMMITTEE. [Committee (in L's using the Model Code) which have care of the sick: not created by general law.] Notice of sickness may be given to any member of Vis. Com., 454.

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

VISITS, OFFICIAL. G. Sire may make, at discretion, 26. G. M. may make, 98, 103; has honors given when on official visit if he so announces, and must wear regalia, etc., of office, 104; G. Rep. visiting officially as Elective G. Off. has honors, 118; G. Marshal attends G.M. in official visits, if required, 121; P.G.M. has honors only when he announces himself on official visit, 128. [See GRAND INSTRUCTORS.]

VOTE AND VOTING. I. *Generally.* All members must vote, unless excused, on all questions, 813; but directly interested party must not vote, 813, *note;* if tellers' report of votes is disputed, before vote is declared, it is taken again, both sides, 816; no one may vote if not in regalia, 81, 799; tie vote on a question is no expression of opinion, 100; holding of office in G. or Sub. L. does not deprive of vote, nor give additional voting power, 93, 256.

II. *In G.L.U.S.* P.G. Sires have no vote, 10; G. Rep. casts 2 votes in absence of colleague, 11; G. Rep. may vote on appeal from his state, even though interested, 787.

III. *In G. Body, G. Lodge.* P.G's may not vote by proxy, 52; P.G's having voted without choice, an election may be limited to Rep's, 52; Rep. casts vote of his L., 1 vote; 2 for 75 members, 3 for 150, etc., 68; last report determines vote of L., 68; all questions settled by majority, unless on call of Lodges, 80; call for Lodge vote must be made by 2 Rep's, 80; how Lodge vote is taken, 80; votes announced by G.M., 83; Rules of Order on voting, 84; G. Off. no special vote, nor right to vote *ex officio*, 93; G.M. has casting vote, 97; when two-thirds vote is required, it means ⅔ of members present, 41; ⅔ vote of Rep's to amend Const., 79; ⅔ vote to suspend or expel L., 186; ⅔ vote to set aside Order of Business or Rules, 81; ⅔ vote to remove G. Officer, 95.

IV. *In Sub. L.* G. Off. neither loses nor gains voting right, 93; vote by acclamation in elections, 221; N.G. has casting vote only on questions; has vote in elections, 255-6; N.G. announces votes, 255; conditional vote on W. Card illegal, 511; vote on W. Card not to be had, charges or information pending, 514-15; cards given on vote only, 516; applicant for card may withdraw application any time before vote, 516; ballot vote on giving W. Card, ballot or usual way on Vis. Card, 517-18; vote giving W. Card severs membership, 519; vote giving W. Card not to be reconsidered or rescinded, 533; votes in L. are by U.S.O.F., 814; L. may vote by yeas and nays, 814, 815; Degree L's vote like others, 815; R.D.L's vote yes or no, 593; all vote, including new members, 812, 813; in elections votes out of nomination not counted, 222; votes in blank counted, 222; in trial, only those hearing evidence vote on result, 690; who may and may not, do and do not, vote in trial, 693; effect of white and black balls in trials to be explained by N.G., 694; voting on penalties regulated by G. Bodies, 695; whether two votes on expulsion may be had, 695; vote on each charge and specification separate, 699; it is not punishable to vote for one's self, or canvass for votes, or to cast a black ball, 651.

No vote required, to give certificate of standing for joining Enc't, 277; to give order for P.W., 499; to assign a penalty prescribed by law, 700; to enforce disabilities for arrears, 754; for dropping, 745.

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

Majority vote required, in elections, 222; to vote card, 518; to elect members in R.D.L., 591; to determine period of suspension, 696; to impose or remit fine, 727.

Two-thirds vote required, to grant card to wife or widow, 536; to convict in trial, 690; to determine kind of penalty (but not time or amount), 690; to reverse illegal result of trial, 707; to reinstate after expulsion, 781.

[See BALLOT, ELECTION.]

VOUCHING. Of G. Rep. admits qualified visitor to G.L.U.S., 29; not allowed to gain admission into L., 487, 544; other evidence than vouching of officers of L. visiting in body may be required (?), 550.

[See VISITING, GRAND OFFICERS.]

WARDEN. Appointed Off. in L., 214; must have Scarlet and Rebekah Degrees, 233; may be paid for services, 252; his position, 286; S.A.P.W. given him, and how, 491; case of P.G. acting as Warden, but not in proper regalia, 608.

WARRANT. (An authority for opening a Lodge and holding meetings. The CHARTER is the Warrant given by the G.L.; see that title. References here given relate only to the preliminary dispensation.)

G. Master issues, 97, but not *ex officio*, 98; filled by G. Sec'y on receiving petition, and sent to G.M., 170; constitutes the L., naming its original members, 171; warrant for R.D.L. issued by G.M., 585.

WATCHING. By-laws may not prescribe limits to the watching service, 841 (7); practicing physician should be excused, and why, 906; watching service not limited by state lines, 907.

[See SICK, CARE OF.]

WIDOW. By-law giving funeral benefit for brother's wife does not give one for death of widow, 462; no general law requiring specific annuity to widow; law of rate, 479; widow of suspended member has no claim on L., 480; card may be granted to widow, valid during widowhood, 536; how widows of Odd-Fellows may have the Reb. Degree, 581, 582.

[See DEGREE OF REBEKAH, WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.]

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS. W. and O. Fund may (not must) be created, 421; if created, may not be merged in general fund, 421; widows and orphans are proper claimants upon the Order, 481; Trustees a proper standing committee to have care of them, 829.

[See WIDOW, BENEFITS, RELIEF, FAMILY.]

WIFE. By-laws may allow funeral benefit on death of wife, 461, intended for relief of brother, 462; card for 1 year may be given to wife, 536; Rebekah Degree conferred on wife of member of Scarlet Degree, 578; wife of holder of W. Card, if of Reb. Dgr., may attend Reb.-Dgr. meetings, 583; regalia not worn by L. at funeral of brother's wife, 625; wife may not give evidence against her husband, 686; former wife (divorced) may be witness against former husband, 686; man having wife of bad character not proper candidate for admission, 328.

[See WIDOW, FAMILY, ORPHANS, BENEFITS.]

WITHDRAWAL. Notice of to be given to Scribe, when, 275.

[See CARD, *Withdrawal;* RESIGNATION.]

WITNESSES. Accused must have right to meet and cross-examine prosecution's witnesses, and to be heard by his own

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

witnesses, 656; witnesses cited by Sec'y, 681; who are to be cited as witnesses, 681; non-resident witnesses, 682; expense of defendant's witnesses not paid by L., 684; witnesses in case of removed trial, 702.

[See EVIDENCE, III, *in trials;* also, TRIALS and related titles.]

WORK OF THE ORDER. Written and unwritten, the written being in the Charge and Degree Books, 8; regulated by G. L.U.S. alone, 6; vote necessary for changes, 6; work is source of law, 8; G. Rep. must instruct his G. Body, 18; G. Body enforces strict observance, 46; no work of any sort allowed but that prescribed by G.L.U.S., 572; appointment of instructors recommended, 47; L. chartered to work in German may work in no other language, 210; work in Scandinavian tongues allowed, but no translation of written work, 211; officers must commit their parts of the work in one month, 254; N.G. is custodian of books of written work, and may not allow copies, nor taking from Lodge-room, 259; P.G.'s charge may be given by N.G., never by V.G., 262; no omission from, addition to or variation from initiatory ceremony allowed, 372; use of *hatchel, ratchet,* or *bull-ring,* forbidden, 917; by-law affecting work, directing use of S****, is illegal, 842; work not to be interfered with by letting Lodge-room, or sale of paraphernalia, 908, 909; *making* defined, 916; address to chairs obligatory, 918; temporary suspension was allowed during War of Secession, 397; rehearsal of old work or parodies, etc., forbidden, 573; degree work by book in opening, 572; voluntary societies may not use Reb.-Dgr. Work, 594-5,

[See DEGREES, GRAND INSTRUCTORS, CHARGE-BOOKS, SUPPLIES, INITIATION, USAGE.]

YEAS AND NAYS. Called in G.L. on all votes by Lodges, and recorded, 80; may be taken in Sub. L., 814, 815; is regular mode of voting in R.D.L's, 593. [See VOTE.]

INDEX TO ENCAMPMENT CHAPTER.

☞Laws in the earlier chapters peculiar to Encampments are also referred to here; but laws common to both branches of the Order are not reïndexed here, and must be sought in the former Index under corresponding titles.

☞*The figures refer to the sections.*☜

ABSENCE. In G.E,, in case of absence of G.P., G.H.P. presides; if both are absent, the G.S.W. presides; if these three, the G.J.W.; if all these, a P.G.P. presides, 946-7, 960. In Sub. E., in absence of C.P., the S.W. takes chair; if both are absent, the J.W. presides, 996; if H.P. is absent, any R.P.D. member may fill his place, 996; how to install in absence of C.P.-elect, 1000; C.P. installs successor in absence of G.P. and Deputy, 1003; officer absent 3 meetings loses office, 1004.

ACT OF INCORPORATION, abstract, 964; given, Appendix, *page* 302.

ADMISSION BY CARD. On current card, 1013; on expired card, 1014-15.

AMENDMENTS, of Constitutions and By-laws, 962.

ANCIENT ODD-FELLOW, Patriarchal, how admitted on expired card, 1014-15; on evidence of possession of work, case, 1016.

APPEALS. How taken and decided, 1043.

APPOINTMENT, of G. Offs. and Deputies by G.P., 933, 935; of committees by G.P., 939; of G. Instructors, 945; of certain Officers of Subs., 987-8.

APRON, part of regalia, P. and G.R. Degrees, 1071, 597.

ARREARS. G.E. does not admit members from Sub's in arrears, 929; one term's arrears does not debar from business in Sub., 975; one in arrears to defunct may be reïnstated by G.P., 1061: arrears in L. do not affect membership in Camp, 976.
[See DUES, NON-PAYMENT.]

ASSESSMENT.—See TAX.

ASSISTANT SCRIBE. Office in Sub. E., equivalent to Per. Sec'y of Lodge, 992.

BALLOT. One black ball rejects, 1009; use of signs at balloting not required, 982; not reconsidered, 1017; new ballot may be had any time before admission, 1017; had only in R.P.D., and why, 1018; inquiry into casting black ball illegal, 1019; whether separate ballots are had on the degrees is local law, 1063; only one ballot for 3 degrees, 1064.
[See ELECTION, MEMBERSHIP.]

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

BENEFITS. Enc't must pay benefits, and provide for paying them, 1037; rate fixed by by-laws, 1035; benefits to members of P.D., 1035; loss of benefits in L. does not affect right in Enc't, 1036; E. is liable for rate of benefits indorsed on V. Card, 1038; may correct error in grant of benefits, 1039.

BOND. G. Treas. gives, before installation, 951; blank for Treas. in Sub. furnished, 949.

BUSINESS. In G.E., special session, only what is in the call taken up, 959; order of in G.E., 960; in G.E. Degree, with exceptions, 961.

In Sub. E., transacted in R.P.D. only, 1018, 1062; order given in Charge-Book, but other may be adopted, 1082.

BY-LAWS. G.E. adopts by two-thirds vote, 962; Sub's adopt, and send to G.E. for approval, 962; in absence of by-law about A.O.F., general law covers case, 1015; fees, dues and benefits fixed by by-law, 1028, 1035; change of by-law does not release from indorsed rate of benefits on card, 1038; 'Model Code' prepared, 1083.

CAPITATION TAX.—See TAX.

CARD. I. *Generally.* Signed by C.P. and Scribe, 504; not in legal form if signed by H.P., and why, 1053; scroll *may* be used for seal, when, 1054; visitor with defective card can not be admitted on it, 1055.

II. *Visiting.* May be granted for more than one year, 1056; must be returned when expired, but not demanded earlier, 1057; how exchanged for W. Card, 1057; rule of benefits indorsed, 1038.

III. *Withdrawal.* W. Cards accompany petition for new Enc't, 968; taking W.C. from L. does not terminate membership in Enc't for one year, 1025; officer taking W.C. from L. is not disqualified, 994; admission on expired card, 1014-15; if member holding W.C. from L. fails to pay dues, Camp has no redress but refusal of card, etc., 1030; V.C. must be returned before delivery of W.C., 1057; when officers issue W.C., 1059; effect of expiry of W.C. from L., 1025, 1060 but 1060 was repealed in 1872; W.C. given to members of defuncts, 1061; degree not conferred on holder of Lodge W.C., 1066.

[See VISITS AND VISITORS.]

CERTIFICATE. Of member of G.E., 930; certificate from L. to accompany proposition, by either Sec'y, 1009, 1010; case of lack of it, 1011.

CHAPEAUX, allowed in procession, 1077.

CHARGES may be against unworthy candidate, 1020.

[See TRIALS.]

CHARTER, C. FEE, C. MEMBER. Given on petition of 7 R. P.D. members, having L. membership in Ill., 968; C. Fee, 830, 968; C. members pay fee for Adm. by Card, 969; charter may not be surrendered if quorum is willing to work under it, 971; how charter is forfeited, 972.

[See DEFUNCT.]

CHECKWORD.—See PASSWORD.

CHIEF PATRIARCH.—See OFFICERS.

CODE.—See BY-LAWS, or 1083.

COMMISSION. Assigns powers and duties of D.D.G.P's, 955; Form in Appendix, *pages* 311-12, Form 17.

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

COMMITTEES. *Standing in G.E.* Appointed by G.P., 939; named, 950; Finance Com. to report on M. and P.D., 953.
Investigating. 3 Patriarchs, who investigate proposition, etc., reporting at next regular meeting, 1009.
CONSTITUTION. 1. *Of G.E.* May admit or exclude P.H.P's from membership, 927; G.E. Ill. may amend its Const. by two-thirds majority at any session, 962; does not give G.P. powers like those of G.M. Ill., 944.
2. *Of Sub. Enc't.* Uniform, made by G.E., 1083, 962; how amended in G.E., 962; G.E. may approve const. or by-laws making service as H.P. necessary for C.P., 991; member should sign at admission, 1024.
COSTUMES, of G.R. Dgr. may not be used in public, 1076; G.P. may forbid any improper display of any costumes or emblems, 940.
DEFUNCT. How Enc't becomes defunct, 972; duty of last officers, 972; how revived, 972, *note;* cards to members, 1061.
DEGREES. *G.E. Degree.* G.E. works in; how and where conferred, 926; exception to working in this degree, 961; all P.C.P's and P.H.P's entitled to it, 961; not necessary to D.D.G.P., 956; obtained by G. Rep. without rank or privilege, 14.
Sub. Enc't Degrees, generally. May be conferred on S.D. members to qualify as petitioners, and how, 965; Form of petition for degrees, *page* 305; authority given under this to G.P. or Special Deputy, at discretion, 966; custom hereunder, 966, *note;* Camp degrees given only in Sub. Enc't, except as above; never in G.E., 967; C.P. may not refuse to confer degrees on person elected thereto, 997; degrees named, 1062; abbreviations for, 1062; allowed local legislation on, 1063; degrees conferred after first ballot, not more than two at one meeting, 1064; but dispensation may authorize the three, 1068; Enc't may not confer on member of other Enc't without consent, 1065; not to be conferred on holder of W. Card, 1066; degrees may not be conferred on election to membership by Enc't out of Ill., 1067; more than one may receive P. and G.R. Dgrs at once, but only one the R. P.D., 1069; person having P.D. elected to membership is entitled to others, 1070. [See FEES.]
Patriarchal, or 1st. Dues accrue against member of P.D., 1027; he receives benefits, 1035; entitled to S.A. Check W., 1049; may take W. Card, or rejoin by W. Card, 1058; election of members not had in P.D., 1018.
Golden-Rule, or 2d. Its costumes not used in public, 1076.
Royal-Purple, or 3d. G.E. may open in for installation, 961; petitioners for warrant must have, 965; all business of Enc't transacted in R.P.D., 1018, 1062; election is election to R.P.D., 1018, 1064; E.P.W. used in R.P.D., 1051; R.P.D. qualification of visitor to G.L.U.S., 19, 29; charge conferred on but one person at a time, except in opening new Camp, 1069; to be given to a member elected who has only the P. and G.R., 1070.
[See WORK.]
DEPUTY OF G.P. 1. *Special.* May confer Enc't Dgrs on S.D. members, etc., 965-6; to receive effects of defuncts, 972.
2. *District D.G.P.* Appointive officer of G. Enc't, 935; has powers and duties assigned by commission, 955 and *pages* 311-12; need not have G.E. Dgr., 956; when entitled to honors, 956; right to take C.P's chair, 156; arrears do not disqualify till sus-

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

DEPUTY OF G.P.—CONTINUED.
pension, 957; no notice of special sessions of G.E. sent to, 960; Dep's must see to recording of Trustees, 984; authority to issue dispensations, 1012; may give dispensation for 3 degrees in one evening, 1068; appeal may be taken from Dep.'s decision, 1043; Dep'y can not authorize visiting on improper card, 1055; may not install or give Check-W. until returns are recorded, 1087.
DISTRICTS. Made by G.E. or G.P., 955; generally each Enc't a district, 955. [See DEPUTY, No. 2.]
DIGEST.—See *page* 348; also, Table of Comparison of Digests, *page* 353. White's U.S. Digest referred to, 1059, 1066.
DISPENSATION. By dispensation G.P. may authorize non-resident to join Enc't, 1008; D.D.G.P's may issue, 1012; as, to give 3 degrees in one meeting, 1068.
DISTRIBUTION, ILLEGAL. General laws on, 425, 426, 427; reducing fees and returning to members the amount previously paid in excess is illegal distribution, 1031. [G.E. Ill. has not passed any law corresponding to § 428.]
DROPPING for N.P.D. not allowed; suspension in stead, 1045.
DUES. By-laws must fix rate, 1028; C. Tax not added to regular rate, 1028; accrue as soon as one is initiated, 1027; can not be charged for period of suspension of a member's Lodge, 1029; refusal to pay on withdrawing from L., 1030; rate not to be increased as penalty for N.P.D., 1032.
[See NON-PAYMENT, ARREARS.]
EFFECTS.—See PROPERTY.
ELECTION. (1) *In G.E.*, 934. (2) *In Sub. E.*, 988; at last regular meeting, 993; election to membership includes all degrees, 1064, 1018. [See ELIGIBILITY, OFFICERS, MEMBERSHIP.]
ELIIBGILITY. (1) *In G.E.* Advised that if P.H.P's are members of G.E., they be eligible to any office, 927; Ill. law conforms to this; any member eligible, 936.
(2) *In Sub. E.* For C.P. one term's previous service required, 990; same service desirable for H.P., 990; power of Sub. E. on eligibility, 991. *As member.* With consent, under dispensation, law of residence may be disregarded, 1008; member in L. of one state may join Enc't in other state, 1008; only S.D. members in good standing eligible, 1006; rule of residence, 1007.
EMBLEMS. Public use of may be prevented by G.P., 940.
ENCAMPMENT.—See GRAND ENC'T or SUBORD. ENC'T.
EVIDENCE. Of standing and service, to be furnished to G.E. to gain membership, 961; evidence of standing in L. to be furnished for admission, by either Sec'y or P. Sec'y, 1009, 1010; Enc't may act on sufficient evidence as to withdrawal or renewal of membership, 1026; evidence of standing to be furnished semi-annually by members of L's out of Ill., 977; evidence of A.O.F. by the work, 1016; decision of a court not evidence of guilt or innocence, 1044.
EXPELLED AND EXPULSION. Notice of expulsion sent, 1040; expulsion for N.P.D. forbidden, 1045; how person formerly expelled for N.P.D. may be restored, 1046.
EXPENDITURES AND EXPENSE. Enc't pays expenses of G. Instructor invited, 945; funds not usable for expense of suppers, etc., 1033.
FEES. Charter members pay, 969; fee for admission by card,

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

1013; initiation and degree fee not less than $6, to be fixed by by-law, 1028; fee may be reduced, 1031; charter fee, $30, 968.
FESTIVAL. To be held only on consent of G.P., 986.
[See EXPENDITURES.]
FORMS.—See INDEX OF FORMS, *page* 388.
FUNDS. Of G.E., kept by G. Tr., 951; Enc't may give only temporary control of funds to Trustees, 1034.
[See DUES, FEES, EXPENDITURES.]
GAUNTLETS, not admissible as regalia, 1077.
GLOVES, a part of regalia, 1071.
GOOD STANDING in L. (or with W. Card, 319, 1025) necessary to membership in Enc't, 1006; evidence to be furnished at application, 1009; and, by member of L. out of Ill., semi-annually, 977; member in good standing in Enc't entitled to a seat therein, 976.
GRAND ENCAMPMENT. (See GRAND BODIES, in previous Index, *p.* 389.) Legislation of G.E. Ill. like that of G.L. Ill., and why, 924; G.E's exist by warrants of G.L.U.S., 925; in precedence, rank below G.L's, 925; work in G.E. Dgr., 926, 961; exception, 961; composed of P.C. Patriarchs only or of P.C.P's and P.H.P's, 927; in Ill. of both, 929; history of G.E. Ill., 928, and *page* 350; not representative body, 929; its sessions, 959; opening of sessions, and rules of order, 960; power over its own constitution and by-laws and those of Subord's, 962, 991; revenue, 963; G.E. Ill. is corporate body, its title, powers, etc., 964; G.E. can not confer the Enc't degrees, 967; can punish Subord. upon trial, 1047.
[See MEMBERSHIP, OFFICES, GRAND OFFICERS, etc., etc.]
GRAND INSTRUCTORS. Their appointment and powers, 945.
GRAND OFFICERS. Named, 933, 934; how elected, 934; appointed, 935; vacancies, 936; who is eligible, 936; removable for misconduct or neglect, 937; powers and duties, 938; elective G. Off's entitled to M. and P.D., 953; honors to be given, 954; G. Off's constitute the corporation of G.E. Ill., 964; their jewels and regalia, 1072, 1075. [Lists of G. Off's of G.E. Ill. see in Appendix, *page* 350.]
Grand Patriarch. Elective officer, 933; not reëligible, 936; powers and duties, has supervisory power, 938, 939; powers not like those of G.M. Ill., 944; may suspend or remove appointed officers, 937; may forbid display of emblems, costumes, etc., 940; may not *ex officio* authorize removal of Subord., but may under local law of Ill., 941, 943; can not authorize Subord. to meet alternately at two places, 942; nor change name of Enc't, 944; appoints Gr. Instructors, 945; who takes office in vacancy arising or absence, 946-7, 960; customarily makes districts for D.D. G.P's, 955; may call special sessions, 959; may make assessments on Subord's, when, 963; may confer degrees on S.D. members, when, 965-6; opens new Enc't by self or Dep'y, 968; receives property of defuncts, 972; festival had only with his consent, 986; may give dispensation to admit non-resident, 1008; [can authorize admission of Patr. suspended for N.P.D. in other jurisdiction, 1022: the law of G.L.U.S. allowing this was repealed in 1872;] appeals go to G.P., 1043; G.P. can not heal error of defective card, 1055; issues cards to members of defuncts, 1061; may authorize uniform headdress for Enc'ts in public, 1077; may require special report about records, 1087.

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

GRAND OFFICERS — CONTINUED.
G.H. Priest. Powers and duties, 946; presides in absence of G.P., 960.
G. Senior Warden. Powers and duties, 947; presides if superiors are absent, 960.
G. Scribe. General statement of powers and duties, 948; furnishes blank bonds, 949, and blank books for records of returns, 1087; corrects returns, 950; keeps regalia of G.E., 949.
G. Treasurer. Duties, 951.
G. Representative. Duty, 952.
G. Junior Warden. Duties and powers, 952; presides in absence of superior officers, 960.
G. Sentinels. Appointed officers, 935; duties, 952.
HONORS. 1. *Of Office.* Same rules as in Lodges, 988.
2. *Of the Order.* Same for G.E. Off's as for G.L. Off's, 954; due to D.D.G.P. on official business, 956.
ILLEGAL DISTRIBUTION.—See DISTRIBUTION.
INCORPORATION of G.E. Ill. and Subord's, 964, and *pages* 300, 302. [See TRUSTEES.]
INITIATION. (This term is used in the Encampment to denote the conferring of the Patriarchal or first degree. Another term is more appropriate.) Case of initiation without the proper certificate, 1011; initiation may occur by dispensation on evening of proposition, 1012; if objection is made to elected candidate, investigation to be had, 1020; candidate examined by J.W., and need speak only for his hearing, 1021.
[See MEMBERSHIP, ELIGIBILITY, etc.]
INSTALLATION. Held at first regular session of term, 993; officers must be free of charges. etc., 1003; C.P. may install successor, and when, 1003; the 9 questions are obligations, 1003; P. H.P. can not install, 1001; how to install if C.P.-elect is absent, 1000; position at installation, 1002; returns must be recorded before installation, 1087; Ass't Scribe takes part of Scribe's O.B. N., 992; officer-elect is not disqualified by taking W. Card from L., 994; G.E. may open in R.P.D. for installation, 961; suspended Patr. not to be installed, 936, *note.*
[See DEPUTY, etc.]
INSTITUTION. By G.P. or Dep'y, 968; how done, in case of degrees conferred on S.D. members, 966.
INSTRUCTION. By Gr. Instructors, 945; at G.E., 961.
JEWELS. For G.E. officers and members, 1072; P.G.P.'s, 1074; what P. Officers wear, 1075; officers of Sub. E., 1073.
JOURNALS. Rule of distribution, 1091.
JURISDICTION of Enc't for words spoken in L., 1042, and *note.*
LAWS in Illinois alike for G.E. and G.L., and why, 924.
LEGISLATION, LOCAL. Grade of P.H.P's depends on it, 927; may prescribe who shall give certificate of standing, 1010; determines about separate ballots on degrees, and giving two or more on same night, 1063.
LOCATION. *Of Enc't*, as specified in charter, 942; power of G. P. over, 941-2-3. *Of Officers*, see POSITION.
LODGE. 1. *Grand.* If G.L. suspends subordinate, G.E. is bound by the act, and must exclude members of suspended body, 1048.
2. *Subordinate.* Payment of dues to L. not inquired into by Enc't, 976; member of E. must be member of L., and in good

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

standing, 1006, 1009, as shown by Sec'y of L., 1010, 1011; if standing is lost by suspension of L., no dues accrue, 1029; Enc't may in any way *know* standing in L., 1026; words spoken in L. may be offense in Enc't, 1042; suspension of L. binds G.E., 1048; Enc't may not demand Lodge's S.A.P.W., 1050; number of L. to which member belongs to be recorded in returns, 1089; member of L. out of Ill. to give evidence of standing semi-annually, 977; result of leaving discipline to Lodge, 1041.

[See GOOD STANDING.]

MEETINGS. 1. *Of G.E.*—See SESSIONS.

2. *Of Sub. E.* Held at place named in charter, 942; meetings may be opened and closed with prayer, 973; propositions received and acted on at regular meeting only, 1012; meetings twice a month, or, G.E. consenting, once, 1079; may be reckoned by lunar months, 1080; may not be opened before regular time, 1081.

MEMBERSHIP. 1. *Of G.E.* P.C.P's and P.H.P's admitted, on legal evidence, 929; certificate, 930; P.H.P's admitted to one G.E. may be refused by another, 927, 931; membership may be lost by misconduct, 932; new members introduced by G.J. W., 952.

2. *Of Sub. E,* Qualifications for, 1006; rule of residence, 1007, 1008; L. membership of Patr. may be out of Ill., 1008; course of proposition and election, 1009; membership not disturbed by informality of certificate, 1011; admission by card, 1013; as A. O.F., 1014–15–16; election to membership includes R.P.D., 1018; objection to elected candidate, 1020 [admission of persons susp. N.P.D., 1022, repealed in 1872]; non-beneficial membership, 1023; taking W. Card from L. used to terminate membership in Enc't, but does not now for a year, 1025; failure of notice from L. does not affect membership, 1026; membership lost by suspension of L., 1006, 1048; person may not be elected elsewhere and receive all degrees in Illinois, 1067; electing to membership a bro. of the P.D. involves giving him the others, 1070.

[See PROPOSITION, ELIGIBILITY, BALLOT, FEES, and other related titles.]

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM, paid certain G.E. Off's, 953.

MILITARY paraphernalia prohibited, 1077.

"MODEL CODE", by N. C. Nason, approved, 1083.

[See BY-LAWS.]

MONTH, may be reckoned calendar or lunar, 1080.

[See MEETINGS.]

MUSIC, for G.R. Dgr. Ode, by Bro. Coan, recommended, 985; other music and ode sold by G. Scribe, 1090.

NAME. Of G.E. Ill., 964; Enc't not to be named for a living person, 970; Enc't may not change its name, nor may G.P. do it, 944.

NON-BENEFICIAL. Membership, 1023.

NON-PAYMENT OF DUES. [Law for admission of persons suspended for N.P.D. valid from 1866 to 1872, repealed in 1872, § 1022.] Expulsion and Dropping for N.P.D. not allowed; suspension allowed, 1045; no notice to adjacent Enc'ts of suspension for N.P.D., 1040; rate of dues not to be increased as penalty, 1032. [Law to suspend member in arrears taking W. Card from L., 1060; this repealed in 1872.]

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OBLIGATION (O.B.N.). Position during, 1002; imposed by questions at installation, 1003; the O.B.N. in G.R. Dgr., 981.
ODE, in G.R. Degree, music for, 985, 1090; sold by G.S., 1090.
OFFENSE. May cause loss of membership in G.E., 932; G. Off. punishable for, 937; Patriarch to be tried for offense, 1040; result of trial, suspension and restoration in L., 1041; offense by words in L., 1042.
[See TRIALS, EVIDENCE, JURISDICTION, etc.]
OFFICERS. *Of G.E.*, see GRAND OFFICERS; *Past*, see PAST OFFICERS.
Of Sub. Enc't. 1. *Generally.* Named, 987-8; election, 988, 993; Enc't may not create, 989; nominations for, 993; officer-elect not disqualified by taking W. Card from L., 994; positions of officers in open Enc't, 995; duties as in charge-books, 996; position at installation, 1002; free from charges and dues at installation, 1003; office vacated by 3 successive absences, 1004; resignation, 1005; can not grant cards, 1059; exception (?), 1059; enter in usual manner after Enc't is open, 978-9; officers of defunct deliver effects, 972; jewels for, 1073.
2. *Chief Patriarch.* Elective, 987-8; must have previous service, 990; must yield his judgment to decision of Enc't, 997; he only with Scribe can draw on Treasurer, 998; how to install when C.P.-elect is absent, 1000; C.P. can not be installed by a P.H.P. who is not P.C.P., 1001; C.P. may install successor, 1003; C.P. may not require a verbal resignation to be reduced to writing before action, 1005; duty of C.P. to see that all laws are obeyed, 1024; member forgetting E.P.W. may be admitted by C.P., 1052; occupant of chair if not C.P. signs card as C.P. *pro tem.*, 1053; C.P. may not admit visitor on defective card, 1055; should have A.T.P.W., 996.
High Priest. Elective, 987-8; should have previous service, 990-1; if H.P. is absent and P.H.P. also, any R.P.D. member may fill place, 996; H.P. not authorized to preside; if presiding, can sign card only as C.P. *pro tem.*, 1053.
Senior Warden. Elective, 987-8; presides in absence of C.P., 996; should have A.T.P.W., 996; makes the E.P.W., 1051.
Scribe. Elective, 987-8; signs orders on Treas., 998; should notify Sec'y of L. of names of Camp members of his L., 275; makes up returns, 1086; must enter in returns number of L. of each member, 1089.
Assistant Scribe. Election and duties, 992.
Treasurer. Elective, 987-8; only C.P. and Scribe can draw on, 998.
Junior Warden. Elective, 987-8; may preside in absence of superiors, 996; must obey C.P.'s orders, under protest if deemed illegal, 999; is exception to the rule of formalities on entering, 978-9; examines candidate at initiation, 1021.
Guide, Watches, Guards, appointive, 987-8.
Sentinel and *O.S.* Appointive, 987-8; I.S. receives E.P.W., 1051.
ORDER OF BUSINESS. In G.E., 960; Sub's may adopt other than that of Charge-Book, 1082.
PASSWORDS. 1. *A.T.P.W.* C.P. and S.W. should have, 996.
2. *S.A.P.W. of Lodge.* Enc't may not require, 1050.
3. *S.A. Check W.* Brother of P.D. is entitled to, 1049; test of

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right of admission, 1050; not given by D.D.G.P. until returns are recorded, 1087.
4. *E.P. W.* Used in Enc't, and how, 1051; if returning brother has forgotten, 1052.
PAST OFFICERS. 1. *Generally.* Their regalia and jewels, 1075.
2. *P.G.P.* May preside in G.E., when, 960; jewel for, 1074.
3. *P.C.P.* Proper members of G.E's, 927, 929; entitled to G.E. Degree and admission to G.E. on presenting proper evidence of service, 961; if C.P.-elect is the only P.C.P., the P.H.P. can not install, 1001; regalia of P.C.P., 1071.
4. *P.H.P.* May be members of G.E. by local law, and are so in Ill., 927, 929; when so admitted are on equal footing with P. C.P's, 927; P.H.P's made members of G.E. in one state may be refused this grade in another state, 931; in Ill. entitled to G. E. Degree and membership on evidence, 961; can not install, 1001.
PENALTY. Upon members of G.E., 932; upon G.E. officers, 937; determined by Enc't in case of trial, 1040; if Enc't rests upon action of L. as to penalty, it must count offender in good standing as soon as L.'s penalty is passed, 1041; suspension or expulsion of Enc't voted only by two-thirds majority in G.E., 1047. [See TRIALS, and other related titles.]
PERCENTAGE, constitutional method of raising G.E. revenue, used before 1861, not since, 963.
PETITION. For warrant, law of, 968; forms, see *page* 388.
POSITION. Of officer at installation, 1002; of officers in open Enc't 995.
PRAYER, *may* be used to open and close; *must* be used when in the ritual of work, 973.
PROCESSION. Form and arrangement of, *suggested*, 1078.
PROPERTY. G.E. may hold to annual value of $20,000, 964; of defunct, goes to care of G.E., 972,
PROPOSITION. Course of, 1009; under dispensation may be acted on at once, 1012.
QUALIFICATION. For membership in G.E., 927, 929, 931; of officers for installation, 1003; for membership in Enc't, 1006–7–8. [See ELIGIBILITY.]
QUORUM. In G.E., seven, 959; organizing if quorum be absent, 961; in Sub. E., seven is quorum, 971.
RANK of G.E. is below G.L., 925.
REGALIA. Enc't regalia defined, 1071; for past officers, 1075; *visitor* may wear Enc't regalia in L., 604–5; G. Scribe keeps G. E. regalia, 949. [See JEWELS.]
REINSTATEMENT after suspension for N.P.D., 1046; reïnstatement after suspension in L. for offense reïnstates in Enc't, if it has not imposed suspension, 1041.
REJECTION. One black ball rejects, 1009; notice sent, 1017; rejected person not proposed again for 6 months, 1017.
REMOVAL, of G. Officer, 937; of Enc't to other location, power of G.P. to effect, 941, 943; removal of Sub. officer, 1004.
REPORTS.—See RETURNS; or COMMITTEE, PROPOSITION.
REPRESENTATIVE. G.E. not representative body, 929.
RESIDENCE. Rule of, as affecting membership, 1007–8; temporary resident may not be initiated in Ill. as member of another Enc't, 1067.

☞ *The figures refer to the sections* ☜

RESIGNATION. Of officer, may be oral, 1005; of membership, occurs when holder of W. Card not indebted to Enc't lets it expire, 1060.
RETURNS. Enc't reports at close of term, etc., 963; Scribe makes out, 1086; to be recorded in blank book, 1087; annual report required, 1088; entry of Lodge-number of members to be in the returns, 1089; G. Scribe examines and corrects, 950.
RULES OF ORDER. Of G.E., 960; G.E. adopts or amends by two-thirds vote, 962; in Sub. E., 1082.
SASH, worn by P.C.P's, 1071.
SCARLET DEGREE. qualification for membership, 1006; S.D. members may ask to be exalted to form a new Enc't, 965.
SEAL. Sub. Enc't must have, etc., 983; use of scroll for seal, 1054.
SECRETARY. Certifies standing of applicant, 1010, 1011; should notify Scribe of changes of standing, 275; failure to notify should not hinder Enc't if facts are *known*, 1026.
SESSIONS. *Of G.E.* Annual, at same place as G.L. Ill. on evening of first day of G.L., 959; opening of session, 960; order of proceedings, 960; business in G.E. Degree, or, for installation, in R.P.D., 961; special sessions called by G.P. on 30 days' notice, 939.
SIGNATURE required at time of joining Enc't, 1024.
SUBORDINATE ENCAMPMENTS. (For most matters relating to Subordinates see other titles.) Sub's have uniform constitution from G.E., 1083, 962; make by-laws, 962; make returns and pay C. Tax, 963; become corporate bodies, 964; formed by 7 R.P.D. members, and can not surrender charter while quorum will retain it, 968, 971; must ask permission for festival, 204, 986; may not create new offices, 989; must pay benefits, 1037; are not bound to furnish regalia of past officers, 1075; may be suspended or expelled on trial in G.E. by two-thirds vote, 1047.
SUPPLIES, sold by G. Scribe, and at what rates, 1090.
SURRENDER of charter may occur only when quorum will not retain it, 971; surrender of property, 972; cards to members after surrender, 1061.
[See DEFUNCT.]
SUSPENDED AND SUSPENSION. 1. *Of Lodge.* Effect on membership, in Enc't, 1029, 1048; G.E. must regard, 1048.
2. *Of Sub. Enc't.* May follow trial in G.E., by two-thirds vote, 1047.
3. *Of Members, for Offense.* G.E. officer suspended by G.P., 937; member suspended on trial, 932; in Sub. E., penalty, 1040.
4. *For N.P.D.* Allowed for one year's arrears only, 1045; one who leaves Order in arrears is suspended for N.P.D., 1060: reinstatement after, 1046; admission of suspended members, 1022 [repealed in 1872].
SWORDS. Not allowed as regalia or dress in procession, 1077.
TAX. 1. *Assessment.* May be made on Sub's by G.P., when, 963; may be made in Sub. E. to pay benefits, 1037.
2. *Capitation.* Mode of raising G.E. revenue since 1861, 963; not collected from members as separate dues, 1028; sent with returns, 1086.
TENT, place of, 995.
TERM. Properly six months, may be a year, 988, 1084; time of beginning and ending, 1084; term of new or revived Enc't, 1086.

☞ *The figures refer to the sections.* ☜

TITLE.—See NAME; of officers, see GRAND OFFICERS, OFFICERS.

TRIAL. In Sub. E. follows code of Lodges, 1040; may be had for words spoken in L., 1042; not governed by action of courts, 1044; Enc't punished only on trial, 1047.

[See OFFENSE, PENALTY, JURISDICTION.]

TRUSTEES. Five to be chosen according to statute [*pages* 300–302], and election recorded, 964, 984; power over funds, 1034.

VACANCY. 1. *In G.E.* Filled by G.P. *ad interim*, and by G.E. at session, 936; G.P. may make by removal of officer for cause, 937; vacancy of G.P., filled by G.H.P., 946, or G.S.W., 947.

2. *In Sub. E.* Not caused by officer's taking W.C. from L., 994; created by 3 absences and vote of Enc't, 1004.

VISITS AND VISITORS. A member is not said to *visit* his own Enc't, 975; duty of C.P. and S.W. in case of visit by card, 996, 538; cases of defective card, how treated, 1054, 1055.

VOTE. G.P. has casting vote, 939; necessary to vacate office, 1004; not lost by one term's arrearage only, 975.

[See BALLOT.]

WARRANT. For new Enc't, issued by G.P., 939; issued on petition of 7 R.P.D. members, 968, 965; S.D. members may be made R.P.D. to petition, 965–6.

[See CHARTER.]

WITHDRAWAL. Withdrawal from L. by card does not affect membership for one year, 1025; nor office, 994.

WORK OF THE ORDER. Costumes and emblems not to be exposed, and G.P. may interfere, 940, 1076; Grand Instructors may be appointed to teach the work, 945; all work to be done courteously, and not for sport; parodies, etc., forbidden, 974; prayers in work must be used, 973; only J.W. and candidate may enter or leave without usual formalities, 978–9; calling up, and seating, 980; words in G.R.D. explained, 981; use of signs in balloting not to be required, and why, 982; positions of officers and tent, 995; use of E.P.W., 1051–2; more than one candidate may come in in P.D. and G.R.D., but only one in R.P.D., 1069.

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